West Pointers of 1900

A. P. S. HYDE

Gc
973.001
Aaluni
1522960

M. L.

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01073 3860

3.00

APR 15 '68

The Spirit of West Point

WEST POINTERS of 1900

A BIOGRAPHICAL VOLUME OF

The Class of 1900
United States Military Academy

TO COMMEMORATE THE
35th ANNIVERSARY OF GRADUATION

Edited by
ARTHUR P. S. HYDE

•

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE
Brigadier General Robert E. Wood, U. S. Army, Retired
Brigadier General Wm. I. Westervelt, U. S. Army, Retired
Colonel Paul Stanley Bond, U. S. Army, Retired
Colonel Arthur P. S. Hyde, U. S. Army, Retired

P. S. BOND
Publisher
Washington, D. C.

MCMXXXVII

FORT WAYNE — ALLEN CO. — THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Copyright 1937
by
The Class of 1900, U.S.M.A.
Walter S. Grant, President

Additional copies of this book may be
had at $5 each on application to
Colonel Arthur P. S. Hyde
719 West 179th Street
New York, N. Y.

Printed by
The Washington College Press,
Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

1522960

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
An Appreciation	vii
Foreword	ix
In Memoriam	xiii
List of Members of the Class, with State of Birth, State Appointed from, Present Status, and Page indicating location of Biographical Sketch or Obituary of each	xx
Biographical Sketches and Obituaries, beginning on	1
Appendices	
Members of the Class who have served in the Regular Army, with the Highest Regular Army Rank Attained by each	xxvii
Members of the Class who have served as Instructors, etc., at Post Graduate Service Schools in the United States and in the A. E. F.	xxviii
Honor and Distinguished Graduates of Service Schools. Members of the Class who have served as Professors of Military Science and Tactics at Civilian Colleges and Schools. War-time Honors conferred upon Members of the Class	xxix
Foreign and Peace-time Decorations awarded to Members of the Class	xxx
Members of the Class engaged in Responsible Positions on Public Projects. Sons of the Class at the National Academies	xxxi
Table of Civil Occupations of Members of the Class	xxxiii
Battalion Organization, 1897, 1898, February 1899, June 1899, 1900 and 1901	xxxix
Corps Strength Records, February 1900	xlviii

3100 - P.O. #7521 - Coora Valley Book Shop - 1-26-72

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	PAGE
The Spirit of West Point	Frontispiece
View from Reunion Quarters of the Class in North Barracks	viii
Class of 1900 as Plebes	xvi
Class of 1900 as Yearlings	xvii
Class of 1900 as Second Classmen	xviii
Class of 1900 as First Classmen	xix
The Corps on Riverside Drive, New York City, in the Parade of Welcome to Admiral Dewey, 1899	xxiv
Portraits of Members of the Class, each accompanying the appropriate biographical sketch or obituary, beginning at	1
Classes of 1900, United States Military and Naval Academies	xxvi
Views of Cadet Life	xxxii
Parade during First Class Camp	xl
Guard Mount during First Class Camp	xlii
Saturday Inspection during First Class Camp	xliv

AN APPRECIATION

The Publication Committee desires to express its appreciation to the members of the class for their fine cooperation; to The Adjutant General of the Army, and especially to Lieutenant Colonel Clarence H. Danielson, A.G.D., Class of 1913; to Major General William D. Connor, U. S. Army, Class of '97, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy; to Captain Marion P. Echols, Field Artillery, Class of November, 1918, Secretary of the Association of Graduates; and to various members of the immediate families of deceased classmates, for valuable assistance rendered by them in the gathering together of the data upon which the following biographical sketches and obituaries have been based.

R. E. WOOD,
W. I. WESTERVELT,
P. S. BOND,
ARTHUR P. S. HYDE.
PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

Photo by P. S. Bond, 1900

View from Reunion Headquarters in North Barracks

FOREWORD

In June, 1935, twenty-three members of the Class of 1900 gathered at West Point to celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary of graduation. At the West Point Army Mess, overlooking the age-old Hudson River, at a dinner which was the central feature of this reunion, there were seated about the table general officers and colonels, active and retired, a few retired officers of lower rank; captains of industry and professional men including engineers, lawyers, educators, a physician, a clergyman—all members of the class.

Brigadier General George B. Pillsbury, No. 1 man of the class and its Vice-President, presided and acted as toastmaster. After a few more or less formal speeches, the group resolved itself spontaneously into a sort of round-table discussion, with every man given the opportunity to speak briefly of himself and his experiences in life. As one after another spoke, it became evident to all that the class as a whole had achieved a considerable degree of success upon the battlefields of life; and in the words of man after man was the essence of that intangible something called the "Spirit of West Point" which clearly had been a determining factor in the molding of his career, whether in military or in civil life.

At the meeting it was decided that a book be published to commemorate this 35th anniversary of graduation, and that it contain photographs of all classmates, with biographical sketches of those living, and obituaries of those deceased. A committee was appointed to carry out the plan.

The task involved has proved to be greater than was anticipated. Much correspondence has been necessary, and a considerable amount of research was involved, particularly in certain cases of classmates long deceased. As a result nearly two years elapsed before the volume could appear as a finished product from the press. Now, in the spring of 1937, the book serves a double purpose. Primarily a biographical work marking the 35th anniversary of graduation, it is moreover actually a landmark of the fortieth anniversary of the careers of the members of the class that entered West Point in June, 1896.

We have climbed the steep ascents of life, and have reached that stage beyond middle life, when we are looking toward the setting sun. We can point with justifiable pride to the records that have been made by our classmates on the field of battle, in the military profession, and in various fields of activity in business and the professions in civil life. One of our classmates wrote that the biographies of its members would doubtless "disclose a varied run of luck." It is so. It could hardly have been otherwise, but measured by

the usual standards which prevail in military, professional and business life, this volume contains the evidence of the fact that a surprisingly large number have achieved a remarkable degree of success.

As we look back over forty years we cannot fail to note that our entrance into the historic halls of West Point occurred at a critical time in the history of our country.

From the military point of view, promotion in the Army had almost stagnated. Grayheaded grandfathers in the artillery were still marching in the line of file closers, having served upwards of thirty years as lieutenants; while in the Corps of Engineers, with often only two graduates a year being assigned to that Corps, officers were commonly serving for more than a year as Additional Second Lieutenants. When we entered the Academy in June, 1896, it was written in the scroll that not more than half of us would be graduated. In recognition of the conditions, the Academic Board set an unusually high standard for our class and men were found deficient, and honorably discharged, who, under more favorable conditions of promotion, would certainly have been retained, ultimately graduated and commissioned in the Army.

From a larger, national point of view, the country was on the verge of a vast expansion, in territory, in participation in world affairs, in industry, in scientific and inventive progress, in commerce and in finance.

The Spanish-American War marked the beginning of this expansion, and for us proved to be a factor of lasting importance. As a class we were debarred from active participation, though several of our members, including some who had left the Academy, saw service in the Volunteers, and others voluntarily acted as instructors in training camps during the furlough period of the class. One was severely wounded at San Juan Hill, and another was a victim of typhoid fever, the scourge of the Spanish War camps.

The immediate effect of the Spanish War, so far as the class was concerned, was the necessity for an expansion of the Regular Army which brought as a consequence relief from the stagnation of promotion. Many of us were therefore first lieutenants in less than eight months after graduation, and all of us who graduated in 1900, except two in the Infantry, within a period of but little more than a year. Until the establishment in 1920 of the single Promotion List, the rapidity of advancement varied in the different branches of the service. We began to reach our captaincies in the Engineers and Ordnance as early as 1906, in the two Artillery arms in 1907, in the Cavalry in 1911, and in the Infantry in 1912. Our majorities were reached as early as 1911 in the Ordnance, 1912 in the Engineers, in the Coast and Field Artillery and the Cavalry in 1917, and in the Infantry in 1920. Those in the Field Artillery were the first to reach their lieutenant colonelcies in the Regular Army, beginning in 1919, and by July, 1920, all who had been continuously on the Active List had reached that grade. Our colonelcies were reached during 1928 and 1929,

and our first general officer in the Regular Army was commissioned in 1930. Such rapid promotion was undreamed of at the time we were sworn in as cadets.

But there is another side to the story. We entered the Academy just two years too late to profit to the full from the advantageous factors resulting from the Spanish-American War. Ours was the only class among the four that were graduated between 1898 and 1901, whose graduation occurred in June, and we were held one day longer than the traditional June 12th. The Class of '98 was graduated in April and its members went immediately into the field. By the time that their normal graduation leave would have ended, four of them had died, two on the field of battle, and two of disease the direct result of the hardships of campaigning. Then because of an urgent demand for officers for service in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and in the Philippine Islands where a state of war still existed, the Class of '99 was graduated about four months ahead of time. The Class of 1901 was also graduated in February to fill vacancies in the expanded Army, authorized by the Act of February 2, 1901.

As a result of the war conditions, hundreds of officers were appointed from the ranks and from civil life between April, 1898, and June, 1900, and other hundreds in 1901 from the Volunteers, with longer commissioned service than ourselves. Among these were some fortunate members of our own class who had resigned or had been honorably discharged while cadets. As a consequence of this great influx, our position with reference to promotion was somewhat below the middle of what has been called the "Spanish War hump," so that when the time for active service in the World War came, we were all many files below the men of practically our own ages of the Classes of '98 and '99.

However, during the World War, our class filled many positions of great responsibility, and discharged the duties involved with marked efficiency; but only five reached the grade of Brigadier General, and none that of Major General. Others were recommended for promotion to be general officers, but the adopted policy of the War Department, to make no more such promotions after the Armistice, unfortunately prevented their receiving their just reward for exceptional and meritorious services. The one Medal of Honor, and the numerous Distinguished Service Medals and foreign decorations bestowed upon men of 1900, bear testimony to the efficient service rendered by the class in actual war service. Through the exigencies of the service and War Department policies which apparently contemplated that the war would last long enough for all to have their turn at the front, others served faithfully and efficiently wherever assigned and therefore aided just as certainly in bringing to a successful close the greatest war in history.

Since the war, the few remaining members of the class on the Active List have continued to render outstanding service, so that today two of the line

branches are headed by Major Generals of 1900, a staff corps has as Assistant Chief a Brigadier General of 1900, and the class has one representative among the Brigadier Generals of the Line, who is now head of the War College. Four general officers out of nineteen officers left on the Active List, is a record that any class may be justly proud of.

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war" is something more than a quotation. The class may point with pride to its members highly placed in many professions and lines of business, including "big business" in the broadest sense, and also to those who have held positions of great responsibility in connection with public works of unusual magnitude and importance. Among those of the former group may be mentioned the President of the largest merchandising organization in the world; Presidents, Executives and Directors of corporations; Bank Presidents; a Professor of Law in a State University; a Headmaster of an important Secondary School; the Commissioner of Health of a State; the Rector of a metropolitan parish; and lawyers, engineers and physicians. In the latter group are men who were identified with the construction of the Panama Canal, the canalization of the Ohio River, flood control in the Mississippi River basin, construction of the Intracoastal Waterway from Jacksonville to Miami, Fla., and municipal subway construction in New York City.

Elsewhere in this volume will be found a tabulation of the present status of each member of the class, and other tabulations of the highest military rank achieved by each in the Regular Army, and civil occupations held by each, so far as these are known to the Publication Committee.

Among the 116 members of the Class of 1900, thirty-eight are known to be deceased, and the present addresses of two others are unknown. For those who have entered the great beyond, we retain affectionate memories. It was our privilege to have known them intimately, and to have loved them for their sterling worth. One was killed in action, one was slain in his sleep while serving in the field in hostile country, two died of appendicitis far removed from medical attendance, martyrs to a high sense of duty. One was drowned directly in the line of duty, and three others died from the ultimate effects of service injuries. We honor all who have passed on for old friendship's sake, for the useful lives they lived, and for the contributions they made to the welfare of mankind.

The Publication Committee offers this volume not only to the members of the class because of our interest in one another's lives, but also as a tribute to the influence of the "Spirit of West Point" as it has animated each one, and contributed to the high success that has crowned the careers of 1900.

ARTHUR P. S. HYDE

March 1, 1937. *Editor*

IN MEMORIAM

FREDERICK NORTON READ
Died at Mount Clemens, Mich., June 5, 1899

ALFRED JAMES EHRMAN
Died at Baltimore, Md., March 9, 1900

EDWARD ELBERT DOWNES
First Lieutenant, 1st Infantry
Killed in action at Salcedo, Samar, P. I., June 23, 1901

ERNEST EDWIN ALLEN
First Lieutenant, Artillery Corps
Died at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 4, 1902

CHARLES ROBERT LAWSON
Captain, (C.A.C.) Quartermaster Department
Died at New York, N. Y., November 8, 1910

JOHN McMANUS
Captain, U. S. Army, Retired
Died at Asheville, N. C., February 17, 1911

RALPH PIERCE YATES, JR.
Captain, Philippine Constabulary
Died at Camp Wilhelm, P. I., November 26, 1911

EDWARD WINSOR ROBINSON
Captain, 13th Cavalry
Died at Fort Bliss, Tex., October 24, 1912

JOHN WATSON
Captain, 8th Cavalry
Killed by an enemy in active field service, Sulu, P. I., December 18, 1912

JOHN WILLIAM WILEN
Captain, 13th Cavalry
Died at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., September 13, 1915

EDWARD PORTER NONES
Captain, Coast Artillery Corps
Drowned at Galveston, Tex., January 13, 1916

WALTER BAILEY CRAIGHEAD
Died at New York, N. Y., February 20, 1918

EDMUND MOORE RHETT
Late, First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers
Died at Wilmington, Del., October 10, 1918

LEROY TURNER HILLMAN
Colonel, Ordnance Department
Died at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., December 29, 1918

JESSE SMITHSON BOLTON
Died at Birmingham, Ala., February 22, 1920

FREDERICK LEROY BUCK
Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired
Died at Potsdam, N. Y., March 8, 1924

RICHARD MORGAN THOMAS
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired
Died at Susquehanna, Pa., July 26, 1925

SAMUEL REID GLEAVES
Colonel of Cavalry
Died at Washington, D. C., January 7, 1926

EDWARD MAGUIRE ADAMS
Major, U. S. Army, Retired
Died at Boston, Mass., August 26, 1926

DENNIS HADLEY CURRIE
Brigadier General, U. S. Army, Retired
Died at Piedmont, Calif., March 26, 1928

LOUIS SOLELIAC, JR.
Late, Captain of Infantry
Died at New York, N. Y., August 22, 1928

FRANK OUTHOUSE WHITLOCK
Major, U. S. Army, Retired
Died at Puerto Castilla, Honduras, January 18, 1930

FRANK PORTER AMOS
Colonel of Cavalry
Died at Omaha, Neb., September 1, 1930

GEORGE BLANCHARD COMLY
Colonel of Cavalry
Died at Washington, D. C., May 18, 1931

ROBERT SMITH CONKLIN
Died at Tarrytown, N. Y., June 4, 1931

WILLIS VIRLIN MORRIS
Colonel, General Staff
Died at Mineola, N. Y., July 17, 1931

VARIEN DELMAR DIXON
Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired
Died at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., June 30, 1932

JOHN RODOLPH SLATTERY
Late, Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers, and Colonel of Engineers, National Army
Died at New York, N. Y., September 23, 1932

ERNEST EDDY HASKELL
Colonel of Infantry
Died at Oklahoma City, Okla., November 9, 1932

JAMES PRENTICE
Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired
Died at Washington, D. C., March 11, 1934

EDWIN GRIFFITH DAVIS
Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired
Died at Atlanta, Ga., July 24, 1934

GEORGE MASON LEE
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired
Died at Owings Mills, Md., October 15, 1934

HERMAN GLADE
Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired
Died at Burlingame, Calif., December 7, 1934

MAURICE INGOLF JOHNSON
Died at Madison, Wis., May 13, 1935

ALLAN FLOYD MORRISSETTE
Died at Albuquerque, N. M., August 8, 1935

JAMES GOETHE
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired
Died at Walterboro, S. C., March 2, 1936

GEORGE LANE
Died at New York, N. Y., April 14, 1936

JOHN PATRICK SULLIVAN
Late; Captain of Field Artillery, U. S. Volunteers, and Lieutenant Colonel, Louisiana National Guard
Died at New Orleans, La., July 5, 1936

Photo by Pach Bros., New York

The Class of 1900 as Plebes

Photo by Pach Bros., New York

The Class of 1900 as Yearlings

Photo by Pach Bros., New York

The Class of 1900 as Second Classmen

Photo by Pach Bros., New York

The Class of 1900 as First Classmen

CLASS OF 1900
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

NOTE: Biographical Sketches and Obituaries are arranged in a single series in alphabetical order. The number to the left of the name indicates the serial order of the man's graduation, from the establishment of the Academy in 1802, as given in "Cullum's Biographical Register;" that to the right, his class standing at graduation.

(*) indicates that no data were received from the man, and that the sketch which follows is based upon official records and such other information as was available to the Editor.

(†) indicates that the man is deceased.

(§) refers to a specific footnote.

No. of Sketch	Name	Born in	State Appointed from	Present Status	Page
I	Adams, Edward M.	Mass.	Mass.	Deceased	1
II	Albery, Herman W.	Ohio	Ohio	Resides in Chicago	4
III	Allen, Ernest E.	Mo.	Mo.	Deceased	5
IV	Amos, Frank P.	Wis.	Neb.	Deceased	7
V	Baender, Charles L.	Mo.	Mo.	Resides in California	10
VI	Baer, Joseph A.	Pa.	Pa.	Colonel, General Staff	11
VII	Baird, George H.	Kans.	Ill.	Colonel, Cavalry	16
VIII	Barco, Thomas A.	Austria	Ohio	Engineer, with Babcock & Wilcox Co.	20
IX	Benjamin, Julian A.	D. C.	At large	Colonel, Retired President, Realty Corp.	24
X	Birnie, Upton, Jr.	Pa.	Pa.	Major General, Chief of Field Artillery	29
XI	Bolton, Jesse S.	Tenn.	Tenn.	Deceased	33
XII	Bond, Daniel	Tenn.	Tenn.	President, Vernon Cotton Oil Co.	34
XIII	‡Bond, Paul Stanley	N. Y.	Nev.	Colonel, Retired President, National Service Publishing Co.	36
XIV	Bowen, Frank S.	Ohio	Neb.	Colonel, Field Artillery	41
XV	Brice, Pressley K.	S. C.	S. C.	Captain, Retired	45
XVI	Brown, Franklin G.	Kans.	Kans.	Farmer	48
XVII	Browning, William S.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Colonel, Field Artillery	50
XVIII	Buck, Frederick L.	Pa.	Pa.	Deceased	55
XIX	Callison, Franklin L.	Mo.	Mo.	Railroading	59
XX	Carson, Clifford C.	Ohio	Ind.	Colonel, Retired	61
XXI	Comly, George B.	Texas	At large	Deceased	65
XXII	Conklin, Robert S.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Deceased	70

‡Admitted to West Point under the name of Stanley Bond Hamilton.

No. of Sketch	Name	Born in	State Appointed from	Present Status	Page
XXIII	Craighead, Walter B.	La.	La.	Deceased	73
XXIV	Cummings, Karl G.	Mo.	Mo.	Lumber Business	75
XXV	Currie, Dennis H.	Texas	Texas	Deceased	76
XXVI	Davis, Edwin G.	Idaho	Idaho	Deceased	80
XXVII	Davis, Frank E.	Ohio	Ind.	Colonel, Q. M. C.	84
XXVIII	Deems, Clarence, Jr.	Va.	Md.	Colonel, Retired	88
XXIX	Dennis, Gordon A	La.	La.	Unknown	94
XXX	Dixon, Varien D.	Ky.	Ky.	Deceased	96
XXXI	Downes, Edward E.	Texas	Texas	Deceased	100
XXXII	Doyle, Fred C.	Mass.	Mass.	Colonel, Retired	104
XXXIII	Ehrman, Alfred J.	Md.	Md.	Deceased	108
XXXIV	Fenner, Raymond H.	Mont.	Mont.	Lieut. Colonel, Retired Mining	110
XXXV	Frohwitter, Charles L. J.	Mass.	Mass.	Major, Retired	113
XXXVI	Frost, William C.	Pa.	Pa.	Physician	116
XXXVII	Gibson, William R.	Ohio	Iowa	Brigadier General, Retired	118
XXXVIII	Gillmore, William E.	Ohio	Ohio	Brigadier General, Retired Contractor	121
XXXIX	Gilmore, Harry F.	Wis.	Wis.	Federal Civil Service Post Office Department	125
XL	Glade, Herman	Ind.	Ind.	Deceased	128
XLI	Gleaves, Samuel R.	Va.	Va.	Deceased	132
XLII	Glynn, Henry R.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Attorney	136
XLIII	Godfrey, Edward S., Jr.	N. D.	Ohio	Physician, Commissioner of Health, State of N. Y.	140
XLIV	Goethe, James	S. C.	S. C.	Deceased	143
XLV	Graham, William T.	Pa.	Pa.	Federal Civil Service Dept. of the Interior	147
XLVI	Grant, Walter S.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Brigadier General	149
XLVII	Hackenberg, James O.	Pa.	Pa.	General Manager, Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines	154
XLVIII	Hall, Charles W.	Ohio	Ohio	Resides in Seattle	156
XLIX	Harris, Carl J.	Wis.	Mo.	Physician U. S. Veterans Bureau	157
L	Harvey, Charles G.	N. Y.	Mo.	Colonel, Q. M. C.	160
LI	Haskell, Ernest E.	Mass.	Mass.	Deceased	165
LII	Henry, Robert E.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Investment Broker, Henry & Lane	170
LIII	Hillman, Leroy T.	Ind.	Ind.	Deceased	173
LIV	Hopkins, Jay P.	Mich.	Mich.	Colonel, Retired Bank President	176
LV	Hunter, Thomas M.	Md.	Md.	Colonel, Retired	181
LVI	Hurt, Marshall H.	Ala.	Ala.	Attorney, Register in Chancery	186

WEST POINTERS OF 1900

No. of Sketch	Name	Born in	State Appointed from	Present Status	Page
LVII	Hyde, Arthur P. S.	N. J.	N. Y.	Colonel, Retired Priest	188
LVIII	Jackson, Robert F.	Conn.	Conn.	Major, Retired Educator Headmaster secondary school	194
LIX	‡Johnson, Maurice I.	Wis.	Wis.	Deceased	198
LX	Joseph, Irving J.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Attorney, L. & I. J. Joseph	200
LXI	Kay, Joseph C.	N. Y.	N. J.	Colonel, Q. M. C.	203
LXII	Kershaw, George	Miss.	Ga.	Engineer Federal Civil Service War Department	207
LXIII	§Lane, George	Iowa	Iowa	Deceased	210
LXIV	Lawson, Charles R.	Mass.	Mass.	Deceased	213
LXV	Lee, George M.	Va.	Va.	Deceased	216
LXVI	Luery, Michael	Ill.	Ill.	President, American Rock Wool Corp.	221
LXVII	Lukesh, Gustave R.	Ohio	Ohio	Colonel, Corps of Engineers	225
LXVIII	Martin, Charles F.	Ark.	Ark.	Colonel, (Cavalry) I. G. D.	229
LXIX	McIntyre, Augustine	Tenn.	Tenn.	Colonel, Field Artillery	234
LXX	McManus, John	Pa.	Pa.	Deceased	238
LXXI	McVicker, James R.	Iowa	Iowa	Attorney, Educator Professor of Law	241
LXXII	Mitchell, Harry E.	Ill.	Ill.	Captain, Retired	247
LXXIII	Morey, L. Sidney	N. Y.	Texas	Colonel, Finance Dept.	251
LXXIV	Morris, Willis V.	Ind.	Wash.	Deceased	256
LXXV	‖Morrissette, A. Floyd	Va.	Va.	Deceased	260
LXXVI	Mumma, Morton C.	Ohio	Iowa	Colonel, Retired Executive, Sears, Roebuck & Co.	263
LXXVII	Neely, William S.	Tenn.	Ark.	Lieut. Colonel, Retired	268
LXXVIII	Nones, Edward P.	Ky.	Ky.	Deceased	272
LXXIX	Peace, Willis G.	N. C.	N. C.	Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps	275
LXXX	Perkins, George T.	Wis.	Wis.	Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps	278
LXXXI	Pillow, Jerome G.	Tenn.	Ark.	Colonel, Cavalry	281
LXXXII	Pillsbury, George B.	Mass.	Mass.	Brigadier General, Asst. to the Chief of Engineers	286
LXXXIII	Pope, Francis A.	Iowa	Kans.	Colonel, Retired	291
LXXXIV	Prentice, James	N. Y.	N. Y.	Deceased	296
LXXXV	Prunty, Leonard W.	Kans.	Kans.	Colonel, Retired Farmer	300
LXXXVI	| Read, Frederick N.	Mich.	Mich.	Deceased	303
LXXXVII	Rhett, Edmund M.	S. C.	S. C.	Deceased	305

‡Admitted to West Point under the name of Morris Johnson.
§Admitted to West Point under the name of Ferney George Lane.
‖Admitted to West Point under the name of Allen Floyd Morrisset.
| Admitted to West Point under the name of Fred Norten Read.

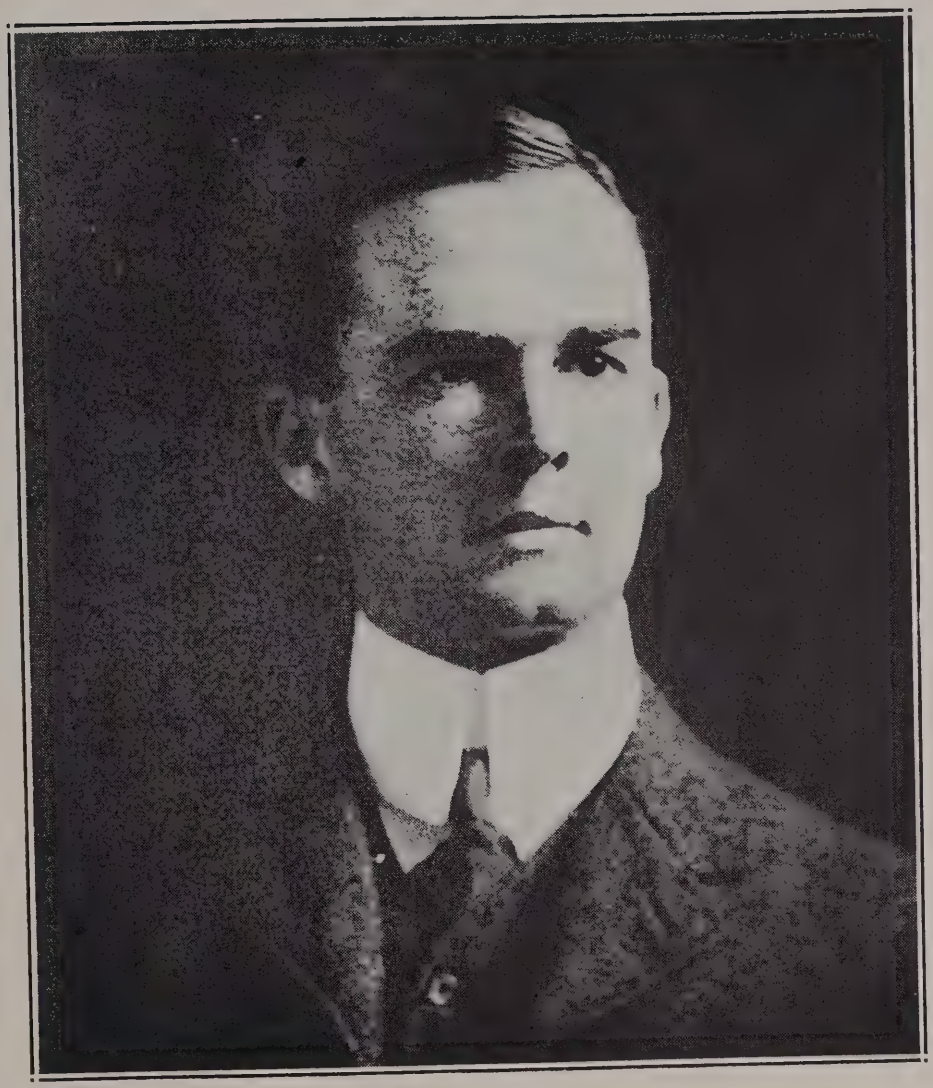
WEST POINTERS OF 1900

No. of Sketch	Name	Born in	State Appointed from	Present Status	Page
LXXXVIII	Robinson, Edward W.	Wis.	N. Y.	Deceased	307
LXXXIX	Robinson, James P.	Kans.	Kans.	Colonel, Retired	310
XC	Rockwell, Verne La S.	Pa.	Pa.	Colonel, Retired Executive, American Surety Co.	312
XCI	‖Root, William F. S.	Conn.	N. Y.	Engineer	319
XCII	Roth, Robert F.	Mo.	Pa.	Coal Mining Engineer	324
XCIII	Simmons, William P.	Ky.	Ky.	Insurance	327
XCIV	Slattery, John R.	Ohio	Ohio	Deceased	330
XCV	Soleliac, Louis	N. J.	N. Y.	Deceased	335
XCVI	Stokey, William P.	Ohio	Ohio	Colonel, Retired	338
XCVII	Sullivan, John P.	La.	La.	Deceased	341
XCVIII	Sunderland, Archibald H.	Ill.	Ill.	Major General, Chief of Coast Artillery	346
XCIX	Thomas, Richard M.	Pa.	Pa.	Deceased	350
C	Thompson, Arthur C.	N. Y.	Pa.	Investment Counsellor Vice-President, Technical Trends, Inc.	353
CI	Thompson, Frank A.	Maine	Maine	Retired Merchant	356
CII	Tidball, William	Va.	At large	Colonel, Retired Asst. to College Dean, U. of Pa.	358
CIII	Van Der Veer, Thomas M.	Ohio	Ohio	Transportation Engineer	364
CIV	Van Schaick, Louis J.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Colonel, Retired Executive, Benguet Con. Mining Co.	366
CV	Watson, John	Kans.	Kans.	Deceased	371
CVI	Weatherwax, Andrew J.	Mich.	Mich.	Manufacturing and Mercantile Business President, Central Distributing Co.	375
CVII	Wesson, Charles M.	Mo.	Md.	Colonel, Ord. Dept.	377
CVIII	Westervelt, William I.	Texas	Texas	Brigadier General, Retired Technical Director, Sears, Roebuck & Co.	381
CIX	Whitlock, Frank O.	Iowa	Minn.	Deceased	385
CX	Wilen, John W.	W. Va.	W. Va.	Deceased	389
CXI	§Wilson, Alfred McC.	Pa.	Pa.	Lieut. Colonel, Retired	392
CXII	Wood, Robert E.	Mo.	Mo.	Brigadier General, Retired President, Sears, Roebuck & Co.	396
CXIII	Wright, George C.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Engineer, County Director of Public Works	400
CXIV	Yates, Ralph P., Jr	Wis.	Minn.	Deceased	403
CXV	Yonge, Allen M.	Mo.	Mo.	Efficiency Engineer	406
CXVI	Youngberg, Gilbert A.	Minn.	Minn.	Colonel, Retired Consulting and Maritime Engineer	409

‖Admitted to West Point under the name of William Stanton Root.
§Admitted to West Point under the name of Alfred Wilson.

The Corps on Riverside Drive, New York City, in the Parade of Welcome to Admiral Dewey, 1899

I



3941 EDWARD MAGUIRE ADAMS † 2

Cadet, M. A. ..... June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers ..... June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant ..... February 2, 1901
Captain ..... April 2, 1906
Major ..... February 27, 1913
Retired on account of physical disability contracted in line of duty (Section 3, Act of October 1, 1890, February 27, 1913

Died at Boston, Mass., August 29, 1926

Edward Maguire Adams was born in Detroit, Mich., October 22, 1877. He was the son of General Henry M. Adams of the Class of 1866, and his wife, the former Fanny Louise Maguire, sister of the late Captain Edward Maguire, Corps of Engineers, Class of 1867. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Massachusetts and entered with his class on June 15, 1896. Earlier he had attended the Washington, D. C., High School, where in his senior year he held the rank of Major in the Washington Cadet Corps. Hence the name, "Major," by which he was known to his familiars during his life at West Point. He had also attended Johns Hopkins University for one year where he began the study of medicine.

In military bearing and attainments, Adams was, from the first, the outstanding man in his class and was so recognized, not only by his classmates but by the officials of the Academy. He was appointed first Corporal, ranking First Sergeant and finally First Captain commanding the battalion. This last and highest honor was, however, destined to be brief; for before his first class camp was over, he and several other cadet officers had sacrificed their chevrons in protest against a move on the part of the Academic authorities to abolish hazing by placing certain first classmen on their honor to see that it did not occur. It was ordered that in each company members of the first class be detailed by roster to tours of duty as company commander. One so detailed was required to report all upper classmen violating any of the regulations against hazing during his tour of duty, and, at the end thereof, to submit an official certificate, reciting that he had done so.

That order shook the Cadet Corps to its very foundations. In the cadet view, it threatened to destroy their most cherished traditions. Even the plebes contemplated with misgivings what they would amount to if their bringing up was to be thus interfered with, and if their plebe camp was to be no more exciting than a day nursery. Moreover, the first classmen resented being required to certify that they had properly performed the duties of company commander. Such a requirement seemed an affront in itself, because in derogation of cadet honor; but it appeared infinitely worse because of the obnoxious activity the ability to make true certificates would entail. A class meeting decided upon class resistance. The first group of four detailed under the order declined to submit the required certificates. They were promptly placed in arrest. The next day brought a new group of refusals and arrests, and then to avoid having the entire first class in arrest, this particular plan of abolishing hazing was abandoned. His class had won a victory, but at great cost, and Adams was its most shining sacrifice.

But his loss of rank did not interefere with his natural leadership. He won recognition through sheer force of character and ability, and although all were his friends, he had but few confidants. Sometimes, indeed, he appeared somewhat aloof in his associations with others. This was not so much

due, however, to lack of friendliness, as to his innate independence and reserve and to his ability and willingness to think and to work alone.

Cadet Adams stood number one in his class at the end of his yearling year, and graduated in second place.

Commissioned in the Corps of Engineers, Lieutenant Adams reported for duty with the Battalion of Engineers at Fort Totten, N.Y., on August 1, 1900. The following month he was ordered to New Orleans, La., for duty as Assistant to the District Engineer in that city, having responsibility for river and harbor work. On February 2, 1901 he was promoted First Lieutenant.

In December, 1901 he was detailed as a student officer at the Engineer School of Application at Washington Barracks, D.C., and received his diploma in May, 1903.

Lieutenant Adams spent the next two years in the Philippine Islands, serving first as Quartermaster and later as Adjutant, of the 3rd Battalion of Engineers. He returned to the United States, with the battalion, in the late summer of 1905, and continued to serve with it at Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kans., until February, 1907, having been promoted Captain on April 2, 1906.

Captain Adams' next station was Pittsburgh, Pa., where he served first as Assistant, and later as the Officer in Charge of the Engineer Office in that city, until July 15, 1908, when he was transferred to Charleston, S.C., as District Engineer of the South Carolina Engineer District, and as Engineer of the 6th Lighthouse District. He remained upon these duties until March 16, 1911.

Captain Adams' next assignment, which proved to be his last, was as Recorder and Disbursing Officer of the Board of Engineers, with station in New York City, which continued until December 28, 1912. Found physically disqualified for promotion, the disability having been contracted in line of duty, he was retired on February 27, 1913, with the rank of Major.

After retirement, Major Adams lived in New York City until a short time before his death, when he removed to Boston. He never married. He is survived by his brother, Thomas D. Adams, of Newark, O., who is General Manager of the Florence-Wehrle Stove Company.

In all his activities, Major Adams was ever the soldier, plain, direct, accurate and forceful. He was a worthy son of West Point, and will be long remembered by those who knew him.

The above is based upon an obituary signed "E. G. Davis," which appeared in the Annual Report of the Association of Graduates, June 12, 1933.

II

HERMAN WILLIAM ALBERY*

6570 Oliphant Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Herman William Albery, son of Mr. and Mrs. Faxon F. D. Albery, was born in Ohio, February 11, 1879. He attended the public school, and while residing with his parents at 37 Lexington Avenue, Columbus, O., received an appointment from Ohio to the United States Military Academy. He reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896 as a member of the Class of 1900.

In plebe January Cadet Albery failed to make the necessary academic grades in the mid-year examinations, and was honorably discharged.

Receiving a new appointment from his native State, Mr. Albery reported again for duty at West Point in June, 1897, and was re-admitted as a member of the Class of 1901. On March 21, 1898 he tendered his resignation.

For some years past Mr. Albery has been a resident of Chicago, Ill.

3975 **ERNEST EDWIN ALLEN** † 36

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Infantry	June 13, 1900
Transferred to the Artillery Corps	May 13, 1901
1st Lieutenant	July 1, 1901

Died at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, March 4, 1902

ERNEST EDWIN ALLEN was born in St. Louis, Mo., March 22, 1878. He was the son of Henry W. Allen, of Lexington, Ky., and Mary Banks (Mattox) Allen of St. Louis.

From his earliest youth Lieutenant Allen was a boy of exemplary habits and high Christian character, and was loved by all who knew him. He inherited his military tastes from his ancestors; his father having served in the Civil War and his great-great-grandfather, Colonel Holt Richeson, of Virginia, having served with distinction at the Siege of Yorktown in the Revolution, as well as Captain John Banks and Captain Charles Sterne.

Ernest entered the grammar school when nine years of age. After completing the course there he entered the Manual Training School, graduating with honors at the age of 18. He received his appointment to West Point through a competitive examination offered by Congressman Seth W. Cobb. He entered West Point in June, 1896, graduating June 13, 1900, when he was assigned to the 14th United States Infantry.

On August 1, 1900, he reported for his first duty as a commissioned officer at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. From there he was ordered to join his regiment then constituting a part of the relief expedition in Pechili Province, China. While en route from San Francisco he was on duty over those recruits who refilled the depleted ranks of the 9th United States Infantry. Arriving in Pekin on September 22, 1900, Lieutenant Allen was assigned to Company "F", 14th Infantry, and at once began the plodding duty of pacifying, cleaning and guarding the district of Pekin assigned to the American forces. This duty was so conscientiously performed that the highest praise from the representatives of other nations was reflected upon all American officers and men concerned with the work.

On October 21, 1900, Lieutenant Allen left Pekin with his company, en route to Manila, P.I., reaching the latter place November 14, 1900, after an exciting march and thrilling sea voyage.

Lieutenant Allen began duty in Manila at the Vaccine Station, but was soon transferred and assigned to "H" Company of the same regiment, stationed at Paco Police Station. On February 13, 1901 he was detailed as acting Regimental Commissary, as reward for unusually meritorious services.

On May 13, 1901 he was transferred, at his own request, to the Artillery Corps, and was assigned to duty with a company of coast artillery, with which he served at Binan and Santa Rosa, Province of Laguna de Bay. On August 23, 1901, he departed for Honolulu for station. His orders, however, were changed, and he was assigned to the 8th Battery, Field Artillery, stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. He reported for duty with that organization on September 23, 1901, at which post he served until his death, resulting from an embolism of the right pulmonary artery, on March 4, 1902.

Lieutenant Allen was very popular with all officers and men with whom he served. In his death the service lost one of its most promising and most noble characters.

(Unsigned)

Reprinted, by permission, from Annual Report, Association of Graduates, June 9, 1902.

3968 **FRANK PORTER AMOS†** 29

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Cav lry	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Captain	March 3, 1911
Major (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Major of Cavalry (Regular Army)	January 24, 1920
Honorably discharged from temporary commission,	March 31, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel	July 1, 1920
Colonel	February 27, 1929

Died at Omaha, Neb., September 1, 1930

Colonel Frank P. Amos, Cavalry, Assistant Chief of Staff of the 89th Division, Organized Reserves, died at Omaha, Neb., September 1, 1930.

Frank Porter Amos was born at Racine, Wis., June 19, 1875, the eldest son of the three children of Arthur H. Amos and Julia Amos, nee McCumber. Very shortly after his birth the Amos family removed to the plains of western Nebraska, where Frank received his early education. After finishing his schooling in Kimball, Neb., he spent two years at Iowa State College, at Ames, Ia., and while a student there received an appointment to the United States Military Academy from Nebraska. He reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896 as a member of the Class of 1900.

Following his graduation Lieutenant Amos was commissioned in the cavalry arm, and was assigned to the 1st Cavalry. He joined at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., at the termination of his graduation leave, and his tour of duty there was one of the happiest memories of his Army career, as it opened his commissioned service in a country that was familiar, and gave him great opportunity for much outdoor life filled with hunting and fishing.

In February, 1901 he was promoted First Lieutenant and assigned to the newly organized 11th Cavalry, which was under orders for duty in the Philippines. While in the islands he served during 1902 in Samar which was at that time in active insurrection. He also served in Luzon, and returned to the United States in 1904 for treatment for a serious tropical ailment at the hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. After discharge from the hospital he served at Fort Riley, Kans., and Fort Des Moines, Ia., on troop duty and as a Squadron Adjutant, until the summer of 1906, when he was ordered to West Point, as Instructor in the Department of Drawing.

His tour of duty at the Academy proved to be of short duration, for in the fall of 1906 his regiment was ordered to Cuba as a part of the Army of Cuban Pacification. He was therefore relieved and ordered to join his regiment. He served with it at Pinar del Rio until February, 1909.

While in Cuba, Lieutenant Amos was in charge of making the American military map of the Vuelta Abaja district, completed under his direction.

He returned to the United States with his regiment, and participated with it in the street parade in Washington in connection with the inauguration of President Taft. He took station, with the 11th Cavalry, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where he remained, except for a period of detached service in Texas, and another at Winchester, Va., until 1916, when he was transferred to the 9th Cavalry. During this period he was promoted Captain, in March, 1911, and served for a time as Regimental Quartermaster.

Captain Amos served with his new regiment at Camp Stotsenburg, P. I., and was there when war was declared against the Central Powers. In August, 1917 he was promoted temporarily to Major and Lieutenant Colonel. He commanded his regiment for a time.

In November, 1918, Colonel Amos was transferred to the 7th Cavalry. Returning to the United States, he joined his regiment at Fort Bliss, Tex.,

and served with it, and in command of the 5th Cavalry, until February, 1919, when he was ordered to Kansas City, Mo., on recruiting service, where he remained for two years. This was followed by a short tour of duty, of a few months' duration, at Headquarters Seventh Corps Area, Omaha, Neb.

On January 24, 1920 he was promoted in the normal order to Major in the Regular Army, and on March 31st following, was honorably discharged from his temporary commission. He was promoted, however, to Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army on July 1, 1920.

Colonel Amos' next, and last, duty was with the Organized Reserves, serving at Headquarters 89th Division, at Omaha, Neb. It was there that he died on September 1, 1930, having been promoted to Colonel on February 27, 1929. His ability as an instructor, and the high regard in which he was held by the reserve officers, had resulted in repeated requests from the Nebraska Reserve Officers' Association for his retention with the 89th Division.

Colonel Amos was married while serving at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on July 12, 1911, to Katherine Herrick, of Lawrence, Mass., daughter of Frederick St. Clair Herrick and his wife, the former Isabel Jerusha Ball.

Three children were born of this marriage, Isabel Herrick Amos, at Fort Oglethorpe on October 15, 1913; Arthur Kirkham Amos, also at Fort Oglethorpe, on August 3, 1915: and Helen McCumber Amos, at Camp Stotsenburg, P. I., on October 18, 1916. Arthur is a first classman at West Point, a member of the Class of 1937, and Helen is a student at Simmons College, Boston, Mass., a member of the Class of 1938.

Colonel Amos was stationed in the Philippine Islands throughout the period of the war, this tour of duty being the hardest of his entire army life, for he naturally wished to see active service in France.

In his connection with the Organized Reserves and the Citizens Military Training Camps at Omaha for a period of over eight years, Colonel Amos, because of his personality, unvarying courtesy, likable qualities and efficiency in his conduct of Reserve affairs, endeared himself to the numerous civilians with whom he was thrown in contact. In the Regular Army, the Organized Reserves, and by his civilian acquaintance, "Goat" Amos was widely known as a true friend, a fine officer, a good citizen and a devoted father and husband. Colonel Amos' unfailing good humor and sunny smile but added to the military qualities of the soldier that he was, and the statement, made by a friend, that " 'Goat' Amos never knowingly did a wrong or unkind act to anyone," was considered axiomatic by all.

Colonel Amos was a member of the American Legion, and was a Free and Accepted Mason. He was a devoted member of the Episcopal Church. His clubs included the Country Club, Athletic and Field Clubs of Omaha.

He was buried with military honors in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Omaha, Neb., but his soldierly spirit remains with us.

Mrs. Amos and her daughters reside at 511 South 31st Street, Omaha, Neb.

The above is based upon an obituary signed "K.H.A." which appeared in the Annual Report of the Association of Graduates, of June 10, 1931.

V

CHARLES LEWIS BAENDER*

Present Address: Unknown

Charles Lewis Baender, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Baender, was born in Missouri, June 9, 1876. He resided with his parents at Moberly, Mo., at the time he received an appointment from his native State to the Military Academy, and reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Baender had a bright mind and was a good student, maintaining a high academic standing in his class, and was an outstanding athlete. In his second class year he tendered his resignation.

He lived for some years in California, but his present whereabouts and occupation are not known.

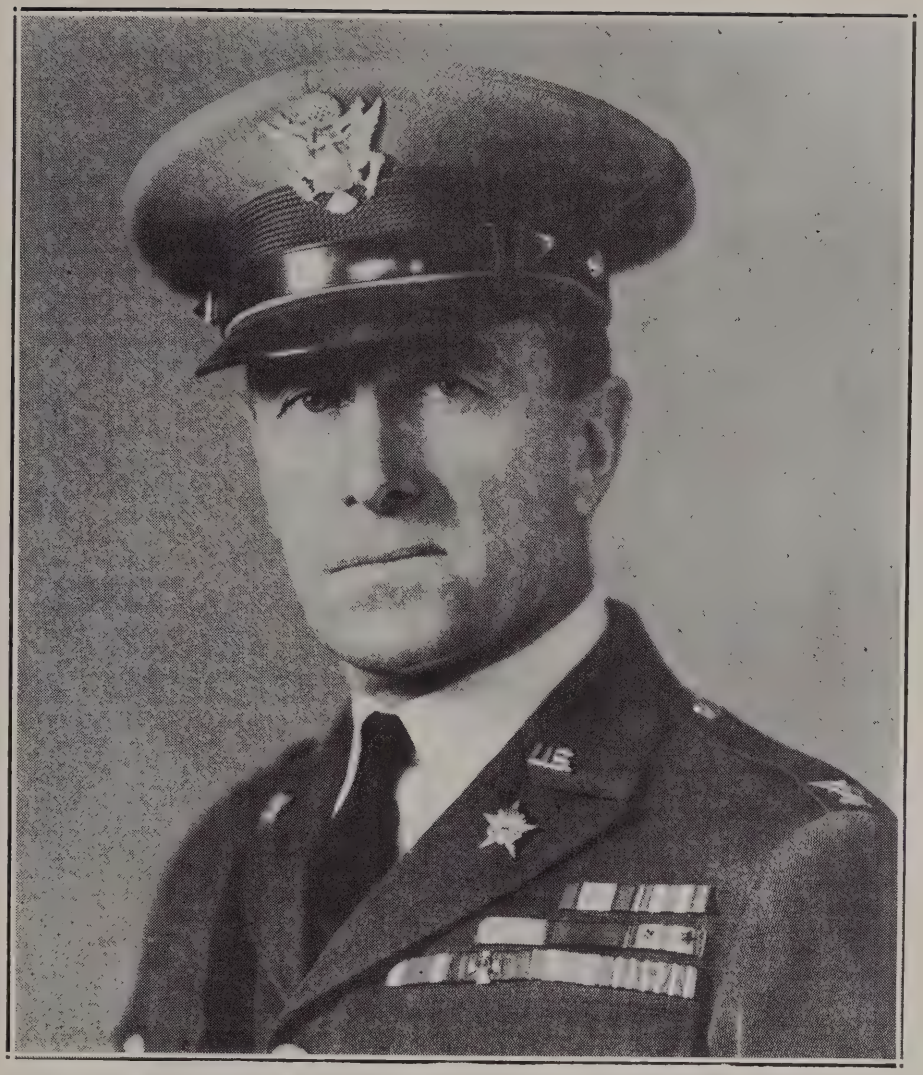


Photo by Signal Corps, U. S. A.

3949 JOSEPH ADAMS BAER § 10

Colonel, General Staff Corps

Residence: 43 Warrenton Road, Baltimore, Md.
Office: Headquarters Third Corps Area, Baltimore, Md.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Captain	March 3, 1911
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Major of Cavalry (permanent)	August 15, 1917
Detailed in The Inspector General's Department	October 17, 1917
Colonel, Inspector General's Department, U.S.A. (emergency commission)	September 20, 1918
Vacated temporary commission as Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry	September 22, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	March 15, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry (Regular Army)	July 1, 1920
Relieved from detail in The Inspector General's Department	July 1, 1921
Colonel of Cavalry	January 5, 1929

§ Admitted to West Point under the name of Joseph Augustus Baer

Joseph Adams Baer, son of Professor Samuel Adams Baer and his wife, the former Miss Clara Hartman, was born at Kutztown, Pa., April 29, 1878. He attended the public schools as a boy, and upon finishing the Reading, Pa., High School in 1895, taught a country school for a year. He was then appointed to the United States Military Academy from Pennsylvania. He reported at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Baer maintained a consistently high academic standing throughout the four years of the course, never being below eleventh in his class, and graduating in tenth place. He was always popular with his classmates, and took a deep interest in all of the activities of the Corps. He was elected a Hop Manager by his class, and served on the 1900 "Howitzer" board as Literary Editor.

In the Battalion Cadet Baer wore corporal's chevrons as a yearling, and was a Cadet 1st Sergeant during the first half of his second class year. When 1900 became the senior class in February, due to the early graduation of '99, he was appointed a Cadet Captain, but lost his chevrons during First Class Camp, one of the victims of the class protest against the iron clad regulations that were issued to break up hazing, and which seemed to the class to imperil some of the traditions of the Corps that had been held from time immemorial. His reduction to the ranks by no means reduced him in the esteem of his classmates.

The summer for the furlough of the class was the year of the Spanish-American War. The class as a body sought the opportunity for field service, but the request was denied by the War Department. Cadet Baer, however, served as a volunteer instructor with the 9th Pennsylvania Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., for the whole period of his furlough. There he became one of the victims of typhoid fever, the scourge of the Spanish War training camps, and was obliged to take a sick leave for recuperation. He returned to West Point and rejoined his class in October, 1898.

At graduation Lieutenant Baer chose the cavalry, and was assigned to the 6th Cavalry, then serving as a part of the China Relief Expedition. He voluntarily relinquished a portion of his graduation leave in order the sooner to join his regiment, and reported for duty with it at Tientsin, China, on August 17, 1900. The very next day he participated in a cavalry action near Tientsin.

Lieutenant Baer accompanied his regiment on its march to Pekin, and served with it in various skirmishes and expeditions sent out from that city. On February 2, 1901, he was promoted First Lieutenant, and was reassigned to the 6th Cavalry. He left China in May, 1901, and returned to the United States.

From August until December, 1901, Lieutenant Baer was on duty at the Recruit Depot at Columbus Barracks, O., and then proceeded to the Philippine

Islands to rejoin his regiment. He served in Manila from January until March, 1902, and at Santo Tomas, Batangas Province, until July, 1903. During this tour of duty in the islands he took part in the Malvar Campaign in Cavite and Batangas Provinces.

Lieutenant Baer was next detailed for duty at West Point as an Instructor in the Department of Mathematics, continuing there for four full academic years, until July, 1907, when he returned to the Philippine Islands. He served at Malabang, Mindanao, until April, 1908, at Bayambang until the following June, and at Jolo in the Sulu Archipelago until November, 1909, when his regiment returned to the United States for station at Fort Des Moines, Ia.

From October, 1908 until November, 1909 he took part in the Jikiri Campaign against the Moros in the island of Jolo. In the culminating action on Patran Island, July 4, 1909, in which Jikiri and his band were exterminated, Lieutenant Baer participated in the attack on Jikiri's cave, and himself killed the bandit leader with a sawed-off shotgun.

Lieutenant Baer served at Fort Des Moines from January, 1910 until March, 1911, at which time he was promoted Captain and transferred to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. He served there until August, 1911, when he was again detailed for duty at West Point. Upon reporting he was designated as Assistant Professor of the Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.

Captain Baer was relieved from duty at West Point in January, 1915, and was assigned to the 2nd Cavalry. He joined his regiment at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and served there until May, 1916, and at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., until December, 1917. While at the latter station he built, organized and administered the Plattsburgh Training Camps for officers.

On April 6, 1917 war was declared against the Central Powers. Captain Baer received temporary promotion to Lieutenant Colonel on August 5, 1917, and permanent promotion to Major on August 15th. In October following he was detailed in The Inspector General's Department, and after a brief tour of duty in Washington in December, was assigned as Division Inspector of the 15th Cavalry Division, at Fort Bliss, Tex. He served in this capacity from January 3, 1918 until June 6th following, when he was ordered to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty in the Office of the Department Inspector of the Southern Department.

In July, 1918 Colonel Baer proceeded under orders to France, where he was assigned to duty as Assistant to the Inspector General of the American Expeditionary Forces at General Headquarters at Chaumont. While holding this assignment he saw active service in the Fismes Sector, and in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives, where he served as personal liaison officer to the Commander-in-Chief.

On September 20, 1918 he was promoted Colonel in The Inspector General's Department.

From December, 1918 until February, 1919 Colonel Baer served with the Army of Occupation in Germany, and from then until April he was on duty in Italy. From April 20th to May 20th he was Inspector of Base Section, No. 8, at Padua, Italy, and then returned to Chaumont. In June, 1919 he returned to the United States and was on duty in the Office of The Inspector General of the Army, in Washington until August 15, 1921.

In March, 1920 Colonel Baer was honorably discharged from his emergency commission, and reverted to his permanent status as a Major of Cavalry, but was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army on the 1st of July following.

Colonel Baer was detailed as a student officer at the Army War College in 1921, and was graduated the following year. He was then sent to the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., of which he was an Honor Graduate in 1922. In 1923 he was graduated from the General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth.

From August, 1923 until July, 1924, Colonel Baer was on duty as an Instructor at the Army War College at Washington Barracks, D. C. He was then detailed to the General Staff Corps and served until June, 1927 with G-3 of the War Department General Staff.

Colonel Baer pursued the refresher course at the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kas., after relief from General Staff duty, and then joined the 11th Cavalry at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., in October, 1927 and served there until July, 1929. In January, 1929 he was promoted Colonel.

Colonel Baer served as Military Attache to Austria and Czechoslovakia from October 1, 1929 until April, 1930, and to Austria and Hungary until July 23, 1933. While on this duty in 1932-3 he organized and instituted the Pearson Foundation for Cancer Research in Vienna.

Returning to the United States he commanded the 7th Cavalry at Fort Bliss, Tex., from October, 1933 until October, 1935, when he was detailed to the General Staff with Troops, and assigned to Headquarters Third Corps Area, Baltimore, Md., as Chief of Staff. He reported for duty on November 17, 1935, and has continued to date upon this assignment.

Colonel Baer has been awarded the campaign medals for the Spanish-American War (service), the China Relief Expedition, the Philippine Insurrection, and the World War with three bars. He also holds the medals for Italian War service, and the Unification of Italy.

He was awarded the Silver Star decoration for gallantry in action against hostile Moros on July 4, 1909, and the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. During the active opera-

tions of the armies in the field in the St. Mihiel Salient and in the Argonne Offensive he revealed marked ability in the inspection of conduct and methods and showed military tactical knowledge of a high order."

Colonel Baer also received the Hungarian Order of Merit, 2nd Class.

Colonel Baer was married at Rydal, Pa., on April 28, 1906 to Lelia Skipworth Lee, II, daughter of John Boykin and Lelia Skipworth Lee. Mrs. Baer is a graduate of St. Timothy's School, Catonsville, Md. Colonel and Mrs. Baer have one child, a daughter, Lelia Lee who was born August 10, 1911. She attended Western High School, Washington, D. C., and St. Timothy's School, Catonsville, Md. She was married to Basset Parry-Jones, Professor of English and History at the Consular Academy in Vienna, Austria.

Colonel Baer is a Director of The Pearson Foundation for Cancer Research at Vienna, Austria, and also an Honorary Member of the Vienna Cancer Society. His clubs include the Army and Navy Club and Army and Navy Country Club, of Washington, D. C., the Chevy Chase Club of Chevy Chase, Md., and the Maryland Club of Baltimore, Md.

VII

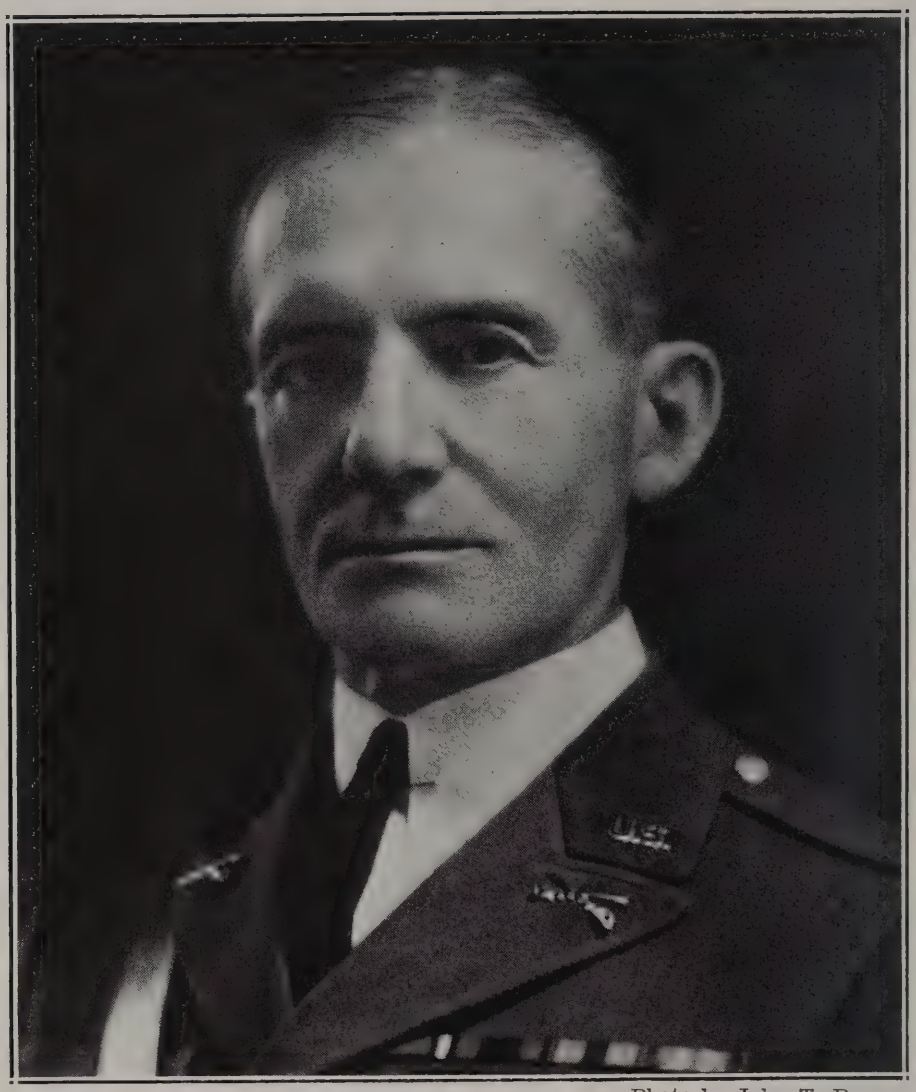


Photo by John T. Berry

4057 GEORGE HATHAWAY BAIRD 64

Colonel of Cavalry (1901)

Headquarters Second Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
Honorably discharged	January 25, 1898
Cadet, M. A.	February 5, 1898
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry (with rank from February 2, 1901)	February 18, 1901
1st Lieutenant	March 27, 1905
Captain	July 1, 1916
Major of Infantry, N. A.	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, N. A.	May 11, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	May 21, 1920
Major of Cavalry, (Regular Army)	July 1, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel	July 17, 1920
Recess appointment expired	March 4, 1921
Lieutenant Colonel	September 15, 1920
Colonel	January 1, 1932

George Hathway Baird, son of Lieutenant George W. Baird, 5th Infantry, and his wife, the former Miss Julia Rogers, was born at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., November 23, 1876.

His father had a distinguished record in the Army. He served during the Civil War as Colonel of the 32nd United States Colored Infantry, having been commissioned as such at the age of twenty-four. At the end of the war he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the 19th Infantry. He was awarded the Medal of Honor "for most distinguished gallantry in action against hostile Nez Perce Indians at Bear Paw Mountain, Mont., September 30, 1877, where he was twice severely wounded; while serving as 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant, 5th Infantry." He was also brevetted Captain for this service, but declined. In later life he served in the Pay Department, and was retired as a Brigadier General in 1903. He died at Asheville, N. C., November 28, 1906.

George received his early education, as most army boys did at that time, in post schools and at public schools conveniently situated to his father's stations. In 1895, while his father was on duty in Chicago, he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy from Illinois.

In the fall of that year he came east to attend Braden's School at Highland Falls, N. Y., to prepare for his entrance examinations, and reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Baird took an active interest in every phase of the life of the Corps, and was highly regarded by his classmates of both classes of which he was a member. He took part in Hundredth Night and Color Line entertainments, and in the Battalion he was a Cadet Sergeant during his second class year, acting Cadet Sergeant Major during First Class Camp, and a Cadet Lieutenant in "B" Company during the remainder of his first class year.

In January of his yearling year he was honorably discharged because of deficiency in mathematics, but ten days later was reappointed, and granted leave of absence until August 28, 1898. He then returned to the Academy and joined the then third class, with which he was graduated in February, 1901.

Lieutenant Baird chose the cavalry arm, and was assigned to the newly organized 11th Cavalry. He reported for duty at Fort Myer, Va., after the expiration of a short graduation leave, and served there, at Washington Barracks, D. C., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and at San Francisco, Calif., for short periods of time until January 1, 1902, when he sailed for the Philippine Islands.

His service in the islands, which continued until March, 1904, was varied as to character and stations. It included station at Pasay Barracks, field service at Salcedo, Samar; and Tacloban, Leyte; then back to Pasay for a short stay; then at Bamban, Tarlac Province; followed by further service in the field; then at Dagupan; then back to Pasay again, and finally at Malate Barracks, prior to sailing for the United States.

Upon his return to the United States Lieutenant Baird served at Fort Riley, Kans., from April, 1904 until March, 1906; and at Fort Des Moines, Ia., from March until May of the latter year. In March he was promoted First Lieutenant, and was assigned to the 8th Cavalry.

This assignment took him to the Philippines again, and he joined his regiment at Camp Wallace, Union Province, on July 25, 1906, where he was assigned to "K" Troop. This tour of foreign service was of short duration, for he returned to the United States in April, 1907, for station at Fort Robinson, Neb.

In October, 1907 he was transferred back to his old regiment, the 11th Cavalry, and in November proceeded to Cuba for duty with the Army of Cuban Pacification. He served at Camp Columbia, Cuba, with his regiment, from December, 1907 until February, 1909, when the command returned to the United States for station at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. He served at that post until December, 1912, except for the period from March until November, 1911, when he accompanied his regiment to the Maneuver Camp established at San Antonio, Tex.

Lieutenant Baird was next detailed as a Tactical Officer at West Point, and served at the Academy from December, 1912 until June, 1915.

Having been assigned to the 13th Cavalry, he joined his regiment at Marfa, Tex., in September, 1915, and served with it at that station until the following March, when the regiment was designated as a part of the Mexican Punitive Expedition. From March 21, 1916 until the American troops were withdrawn from Mexico in February, 1917, he was engaged in the operations having as their object the capture of the bandit chieftain, Pancho Villa. In the meantime on July 1st he was promoted Captain and was re-assigned to the 11th Cavalry, but continued on duty with the 13th until October 20th, when he joined the 11th. After withdrawal from Mexico Captain Baird was stationed with his regiment at Camp Stewart, Tex., until May, when the command returned to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

In consequence of the declaration of war against the Central Powers, Captain Baird was promoted to Major of Infantry in the National Army on August 5, 1917. He was on duty commanding a squadron of his regiment serving as guard at Newport News, Va., until September 12th, when he was relieved and ordered to Camp Lee, Va., for duty with the 80th Division. Upon reporting for duty on September 14th, Major Baird was assigned to the 319th Infantry and served with that regiment until April, 1918, when he was ordered to Washington for duty with the General Staff. On May 11, 1918 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the National Army.

In the following August Colonel Baird was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of War, and accompanied him on a trip to France extending from August 31st until October 1st. During this time Colonel Baird was with

Secretary Baker as the latter visited various Headquarters and Ports of Debarkation of the American Expeditionary Forces not only in France but in England as well. When the Secretary of War returned to the United States, Colonel Baird remained in France and was assigned to duty as a student officer at the General Staff School at Langres, where he served from October 2nd until January 19, 1919. He was then assigned to duty as Division Inspector of the 77th Division until April 19th, when he was transferred to the Services of Supply, and served in the Office of the Inspector General of that vitally important organization.

In July, 1919, Colonel Baird returned to the United States, and after a leave of absence, joined his old regiment, the 11th Cavalry, at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., where he served as Post Adjutant, Acting Regimental Adjutant and Acting Regimental Executive Officer until March, 1921.

In May, 1920, he was honorably discharged from his emergency commission, and reverted to the grade of Captain. On July 1st following, he was promoted to Major in the Regular Army, and later in the same summer to Lieutenant Colonel.

Colonel Baird's next service was as a student officer in the Field Officers' Course at the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kas., from which he was graduated in June, 1921. He then returned to his regiment and served as Executive Officer until August following, when he entered the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., graduating in June, 1922.

The next two years Colonel Baird was on duty with the 62nd Cavalry Division, Organized Reserves, at Baltimore, Md., and then returned to Fort Leavenworth as a student officer at the Command and General Staff School, from which he was graduated in 1925.

Once again ordered to duty with the Organized Reserves, Colonel Baird spent the next four years in New York City with the 61st Cavalry Division. He was then assigned to the 14th Cavalry, which he joined at Fort Des Moines, Ia., on October 3, 1929, and served as Executive Officer, until June, 1931. He was then transferred to Louisville, Ky., as Chief of Staff of the 64th Cavalry Division. Later he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Kentucky Military Area, in which position he remained until August, 1934, when he was ordered to his present post, Governors Island, N. Y., and assigned to duty as Officer in Charge of Civilian Component Affairs at Headquarters Second Corps Area.

Colonel Baird was married at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., now Fort Francis E. Warren, on October 22, 1908, to Florence Randolph Taylor, daughter of Colonel Sydney W. Taylor, 2nd Field Artillery, and his wife, the former Miss Elizabeth Thomas. Colonel and Mrs. Baird have two daughters, Nancy Rogers Baird, born in 1910, and Betty Taylor Baird, born in 1924.

Colonel Baird is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States by virtue of his father's Civil War service. He is also a life member of the Association of Graduates.

VIII

Photo by Frank Moore, Cleveland, O.

THOMAS ALBERT BARCO

Residence: 13417 Forest Hill Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

Office: Babcock & Wilcox Company Barberton, Ohio

Thomas Albert Barco, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Barco, was born in Europe, August 1, 1875. He came to this country while still a child, with his parents, and settled in Cleveland, O. There he attended the public schools, and in due course of time received an appointment from Ohio to the United States Military Academy. He reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

At that time there was no rule precluding plebes from playing football on the Army team, and Cadet Barco was one of his class who "made" the team, captained by Cadet Connor, W.D., '97, the present Superintendent of the Academy, for the football season of 1896.

Cadet Barco was honorably discharged at the end of his plebe year, and returned to his home in Cleveland, where, in the fall of 1897, he entered Case School of Applied Science, a Cleveland engineering college, for the purpose of pursuing the course in engineering. In 1900 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

While a college student, Mr. Barco enlisted in the National Guard of Ohio, and served during 1897 and 1898 as a corporal in Co. "L," 5th Regiment of Infantry. During the latter year he organized Co. "X," Case Cadets, a volunteer unit of college students at Case School of Applied Science, for service during the Spanish-American War.

After graduating Mr. Barco went immediately to the Klondike gold fields of Alaska, as Chief Engineer of the Dawson Transportation Company. During the following winter he had the experience of operating motor transportation in a temperature of 40° below zero. The difficulties that confronted him in this undertaking may perhaps be more fully appreciated when it is recalled that this was in the very early days both of the use of automobiles, and also of gasoline distillation.

In 1901 Mr. Barco served as engineer on a mining dredge, operated in placer mining on Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks, in the Yukon gold country.

Returning from the Northwest, Mr. Barco spent the next several years in the chemical field. From February until October of 1902, he was with the Cleveland Color Company, specializing in red colors. From October, 1902, until January, 1903, he was employed as a chemist with the Dayton Coal & Iron Co., of Dayton, Tenn. For the next few months he served as an iron oxides chemist with the Ferrous Pigment Co., of Cleveland, O. This was followed by employment for thirteen months as an engineer with the Wellman Seaver Morgan Co., of Cleveland.

In May, 1904, Mr. Barco accepted an appointment as an engineer with the McClean Arms & Ordnance Co., of Cleveland, and was engaged in the development both of a 1-pdr. automatic gun, and also of the Lewis Machine Gun.

The late Major General Joseph Wheeler, Class of 1859, was president of the company at that time. He was noted for his fondness for telling anecdotes concerning his experiences during the Civil War, in which he served as a general officer in the Confederate Army, and the Spanish-American War, when he served as a Major General of United States Volunteers. Mr. Barco writes: "The General could talk for hours about his exploits, and I stopped work and just listened."

Mr. Barco left the McClean Company in September, 1908, and for the next year and a half was with the Frazer & Fox Co., as Chief Inspector and Engineer on heavy duty coal and ore handling machinery, and docks and concrete foundations being erected and installed for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Ashtabula Harbor, O.

Upon the completion of this project he accepted a position as a designing engineer with the McMyler Interstate Co., of Cleveland. His work was in connection with coal car dumpers, boat ore unloaders, locomotive, barge and gantry cranes (steam, gas and electric), railroad pile drivers, steam shovels, buckets and structural work. He remained with this company for six years, until April, 1916.

From April, 1916, until August, 1918, Mr. Barco was employed by the American Multigraph Co., which had entered the munition manufacturing field. He was engaged in designing automatic machinery for 3-inch shell timers and fuzes, which were being turned out at the rate of 24,000 complete units in every 24 hours.

In August, 1918, Mr. Barco accepted appointment as Chief Draftsman and Shop Maintenance Engineer, with the Elyria Iron & Steel Co., now Steel & Tubes, Inc., a subsidiary of the Republic Steel Corporation. He designed strip steel tube welding machines, using acetylene gas; also machinery for making center tubes of 3-inch shells, and the cartridge magazine for the Colt automatic gun. The contracts involved called for hundreds of thousands of pieces.

During the whole of 1920 and the greater part of 1921, Mr. Barco was with the Hulett Engineering Co. He worked upon improvements on Hulett Ore Unloaders, and designed the door trucks for the Goodyear Zeppelin hangar at Akron, O. These were later used without any changes on the Government hangar in California.

From September, 1921, until February, 1929, Mr. Barco was again in the employ of the McMyler Interstate Company, as an engineer. During this time he was engaged upon improvements in car dumpers, cranes and rubber machinery. When the company failed he secured a position with the Industrial Brown Hoist Corporation, where he was able to go on with the same type of work, and design the hoisting engines and electric motor equipment for the car dumpers, utilizing herringbone gears. Four of these all-electric high speed coal car dumping machines are installed on Presque Isle, at Toledo, O., and are being operated by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co. Each dumper will dump sixty cars of coal per hour.

The depression struck Cleveland industrialists a mighty blow, so that for the period from 1932 to 1935 there was scarcely any work to be done. The Industrial Brown Hoist Corporation moved its plant from Cleveland to Bay City, Mich., and as Mr. Barco did not care to leave his own home town, he resigned.

Being unwilling to remain idle, he joined the organization of a suburban taxicab company, which tided him over the period until, in the spring of 1935 the steel business began to pick up. Called back into the service of Steel & Tubes, Inc., a subsidiary of the Republic Steel Corporation, in August, Mr. Barco was engaged again in designing electric tube welding machines and

allied production machinery for high pressure boiler tubes, Ford and Chevrolet axles, and stainless steel tubing. The company installed an electric annealing furnace, after waiting fifteen years for its development.

Completing his work with the company, he secured an appointment with the Babcock & Wilcox Co., of Barberton, O., which has extensive contracts to furnish steam boilers for the Navy, and for large steel companies. Although now engaged in a different line of engineering, Mr. Barco finds the work congenial, and as complicated and exacting as power engines and machinery. His chief regret is that his present position has taken him away from the city that has been his well-nigh life time home; but that regret has been largely overcome by a fast automobile and good roads, and he spends every week end with his family in Cleveland, whatever the state of the weather.

Mr. Barco was married at Cleveland, O., on June 30, 1903, to Sarah Eleanor Dodds, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Dodds. Mr. and Mrs. Barco have one child, a daughter, Irma Dorothy Barco, who was born June 23, 1913. She attended Miami University at Oxford, O., and is a member of Sigma Sigma Sigma Sorority.

Mr. Barco was for many years a member of the Cleveland Engineering Society, and as such was affiliated with the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Chemical Society. He is a member of the Central Y.M.C.A. of Cleveland, and of the East Cleveland Congregational Church. He is a Republican.

IX

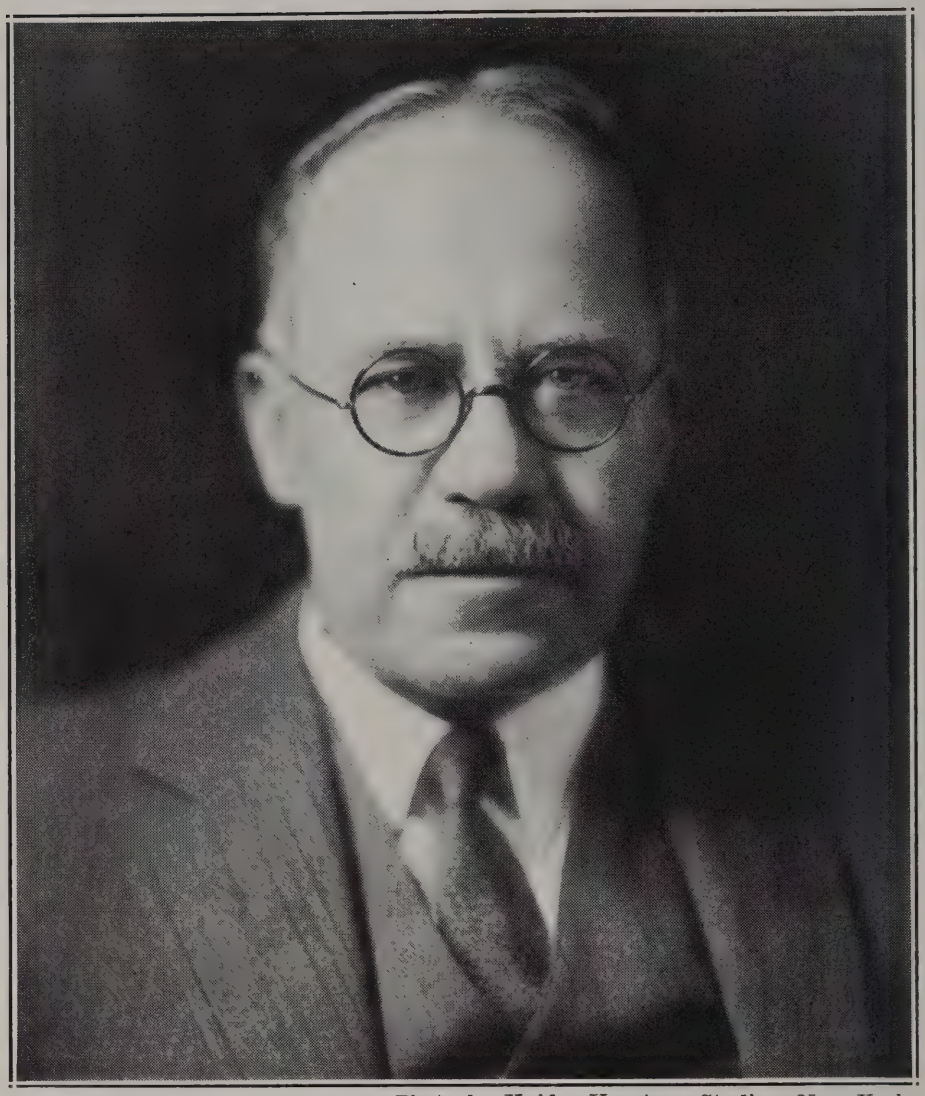


Photo by Kaiden-Keystone Studios, New York

3974 JULIAN ARNOLD BENJAMIN 35

Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired

Residence: Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Also: University Club, 1 West 54th Street, New York, N. Y.
Office: 9 East 47th Street New York, N. Y.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Captain	March 3, 1911
Detailed in Quartermaster Corps	June 18, 1917
Major (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Relieved from detail in Quartermaster Corps	July 5, 1918
Honorably discharged from temporary commission	October 16, 1919
Major of Cavalry	March 1, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel	July 1, 1920
Colonel	March 2, 1929
Retired at his own request, after 30 years service, (Section 1243, Revised Statutes)	March 11, 1929

JULIAN ARNOLD BENJAMIN was born at Washington, D. C., January 21, 1877. He is descended from a long line of distinguished ancestors on both the paternal and maternal sides of his family. His father, Samuel Nicholl Benjamin, who died in 1886, was a Major in the Adjutant General's Department, having been graduated from West Point in the Class of May, 1861. Major Benjamin saw distinguished service during the Civil War, was brevetted Major and Lieutenant Colonel, and received the Congressional Medal of Honor "for particularly distinguished service from Bull Run, Va., to Spottsylvania, Va." His mother, before her marriage, was Julia Kean Fish, a daughter of Hamilton Fish, Governor of New York, United States Senator from New York, and Secretary of State during both terms of the Presidency of Ulysses Simpson Grant. On his father's side he is a great-great-grandson of Lieutenant John Benjamin, and a great grandson of Captain Aaron Benjamin, both officers of the Continental Army, while on his mother's side he is a great-grandson of Colonel Nicholas Fish, a distinguished officer of the Continental Army, and a direct descendant of Peter Stuyvesant, Dutch Governor General of the Province of New Netherlands. His progenitors on both sides settled in New England prior to 1640.

Julian attended Berkeley School in New York City for three years, and then went to St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass., where he spent five years, and from which he was graduated in 1894. He then entered the School of Mines of Columbia University in New York City, where he successfully completed his freshman year. He left college to prepare for West Point.

Cadet Benjamin received a presidential appointment from the United States "At Large," and reported for duty at the Military Academy in June, 1896 as a member of the Class of 1900.

Following graduation, Lieutenant Benjamin was commissioned in the cavalry arm, and was assigned to the 3rd Cavalry. He continued to be an officer of that regiment as a 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant and Captain, until July 1, 1913.

Instead of reporting for duty at a recruit depot, as did other members of the class whose regiments were serving in the Philippine Islands, Lieutenant Benjamin surrendered a part of his graduation leave and joined a squadron of the 3rd Cavalry which sailed from San Francisco, en route to the islands, in time to reach Manila September 3, 1900. He participated with his regiment in the engagement at Mount Panguined on October 6th, and the skirmish near Parar, Ilocos Norte, on February 21, 1901.

The passage of the Act of February 2, 1901, providing for a considerable expansion of the Regular Army, made possible his promotion to First Lieutenant as of that date.

During April and May, 1901, Lieutenant Benjamin served in a civil capacity as Collector of Customs and Inspector of Internal Revenue at Laoag, P. I. From September until November of that year, he commanded the

2nd Company of Lepanto Native Scouts, and in June, 1902, left Manila to return to the United States.

Lieutenant Benjamin next served at Fort Apache, Ariz., until June, 1905. He then changed station to Fort Snelling, Minn., but remained there only until August, when he went back to West Point as an Instructor in the Department of Chemistry, Mineraloy and Geology, and, also for a brief period in the Department of Military Hygiene. He spent four years in all at the Academy, and after availing himself of a leave of absence, rejoined his regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., in December, 1909, where he was appointed a Squadron Adjutant, and served as Post Adjutant until the end of August, 1911. On March 3, 1911 he was promoted Captain.

During the Orozco Revolution in Mexico, Captain Benjamin served on border patrol duty from August until December, 1912.

On July 1, 1913 he was transferred to the 4th Cavalry, and joined his new regiment at Schofield Barracks, T. H., where he served until September, 1916, part of the time commanding a troop, and part of the time as Regimental Commissary.

Returning to continental United States, Captain Benjamin's next assignment was as Assistant to the Department Inspector at El Paso, Tex., during September and October, 1916, and he was then detailed as Inspector-Instructor of the National Guard cavalry of Ohio and Michigan. At the same time he was transferred back to his old regiment, the 3rd Cavalry. From October 21st until November 14th he commanded a squadron of Ohio cavalry, mobilized for border service.

Upon being relieved from this duty with the muster out of Federal service of the National Guard troops, Captain Benjamin commanded a troop and a squadron at Fort Ringgold, Tex., and at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to which they moved in February, 1917.

Following the declaration of war against the Central Powers, the 1st Provisional Infantry Division being at Camp Wilson, on the Fort Sam Houston reservation, Captain Benjamin was detailed as Acting Quartermaster of the Division. On June 18, 1917 he was detailed in the Quartermaster Corps, and was assigned to the command of the 1st Division Supply Train.

On July 23rd he left Fort Sam Houston, en route overseas for service in the American Expeditionary Forces, and was aboard the S. S. *Saratoga* off Staten Island, in New York Harbor, when that vessel was rammed on July 30th, and all on board had to abandon ship. Colonel Benjamin writes that the troops had to go over the side into anything that came along, and that when he left, the water was nearly up to the main deck of the sinking ship.

He arrived at St. Nazaire August 22, 1917, from whence, in November, he took the Supply Train to Nevers, where he remained until the following June. In the meantime he had received temporary promotion to Major and

Lieutenant Colonel, both dating from August 5, 1917. He commanded the Supply Train from June, 1917 until June, 1918. In February of the latter year it was constituted as a separate unit.

Colonel Benjamin served for a brief time at Headquarters of the Intermediate Section of the Services of Supply, and toward the latter part of June was assigned to duty as Lieutenant Colonel of the 307th Infantry of the 77th Division. Early in July he was relieved from detail in the Quartermaster Corps.

He served with the 77th Division until April, 1919. Until August 4th he was with his regiment in the Baccarat Sector on the Lorraine front, and on the Vesle front until August 29th. He was then transferred to the 306th Infantry, and remained on duty with it until March 16, 1919.

He participated in the Oise-Aisne Offensive in August and September, and in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive in September and October, including the attack upon Chateau du Diable, the advance to the Aisne, the Argonne Forest, and the advance from St. Juvin to the Meuse. He was with his Division in all operations until the end of hostilities on November 11th.

From March 17th to April 21, 1919, Colonel Benjamin commanded the 302nd Ammunition Train of the 77th Division, and from April 24th until June 7th, he was in charge of the Chambery Leave Area.

Returning to the United States in July, 1919, Colonel Benjamin was assigned to the 14th Cavalry, which he joined at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., at the end of August, and in October he was honorably discharged from his temporary commission, reverting to his permanent status as a Captain of Cavalry. From September until the following April, he served as Education and Recreation Officer of the post. On March 1, 1920 he was promoted to Major in the normal order, and on July 1st following to Lieutenant Colonel. During the spring and summer of 1920 he served at Fort Ringgold and Sam Fordyce, Tex.

For the next eight years Colonel Benjamin was on General Recruiting and Depot duties. From August until October, 1920, his station was Oklahoma City, Okla. From thence he went back to the 14th Cavalry for a short period, and was then sent to Omaha, Neb., to command the Omaha Recruiting District. From March, 1921 until November, 1922 he was Executive Officer of the 8th Corps Area General Depot at Fort Bliss, Tex., and from November, 1922 until May, 1923 he commanded the Oklahoma Recruiting District, with station at Fort Reno, Okla. He then returned to Fort Sam Houston to command the Recruit District of which it was the center. Finally in January, 1925 he was ordered to the Schenectady General Depot, Schenectady, N. Y., which he commanded until November, 1928. He then applied for retirement after thirty years service, and availed himself of leave of absence until it should become effective. He was promoted Colonel March 2, 1929, and was transferred to the Retired List on March 11th.

Colonel Benjamin has been awarded the campaign and service medals pertaining to the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, Mexican Border service and the World War with three battle clasps. He was also awarded the Silver Star decoration, the citation reading as follows:

"For gallant and inspiring conduct in the advance on the town of La Besace, by preceding his own troops into the town, taking with him only his orderly. This officer was the first American soldier to enter the town of La Besace, signifying deliverance to an imprisoned population of 5,000 French civilians. He further displayed courage by leading a mounted patrol one kilometer beyond the town, developing heavy machine gun fire. His coolness and efficient leadership enabled the patrol successfully to complete its mission and return with valuable information. This officer's orders of advance terminated in the successful capture of La Besace, and his voluntary leading of a mounted patrol was a further inspiration to our troops in pursuing the enemy."

Colonel Benjamin recalls with special interest several incidents in his military service. In October, 1901 he mapped a practicable route for a telegraph line from Bangui, Ilocos Norte, in Luzon, across the mountains to Clavaria, Cagayan Province, and was the first American to traverse this route. An officer of the 16th Infantry had previously attempted to do it in the reverse direction, from Clavaria westward, and had reported it impracticable.

In 1912, while serving on the Mexican border, he took his troop, with one wagon, from Carroll's Ranch through Quitman Pass to Bosque Bonito, a distance of 90 miles, in twenty-four hours.

While in command of the 1st Division Supply Train, consisting of 180 animal drawn cargo wagons, he marched the Train from St. Nazaire up the Loire River, through Nantes, Angers and Tours, to Amboise, then over to and up the Cher to Bourges, and to Nevers, a distance of about 300 miles. This was the only animal drawn train in the American Expeditionary Forces, and Colonel Benjamin believes that it was the only march of the kind undertaken by non-motorized American troops. This occurred in November, 1917, soon after the arrival of the 1st Division Train in France.

Since retirement Colonel Benjamin has returned to his old home at Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y., but as a matter of convenience maintains living quarters at the University Club in New York City as well. He is President and a Director of the Andros Realty Company, and Vice-President and a Director of Ruland & Benjamin, Inc. His offices are at 9 East 47th Street, New York City.

Colonel Benjamin has never married. He is a member of Delta Psi Fraternity, and his clubs include the St. Anthony, University and St. Nicholas Clubs of New York.

X

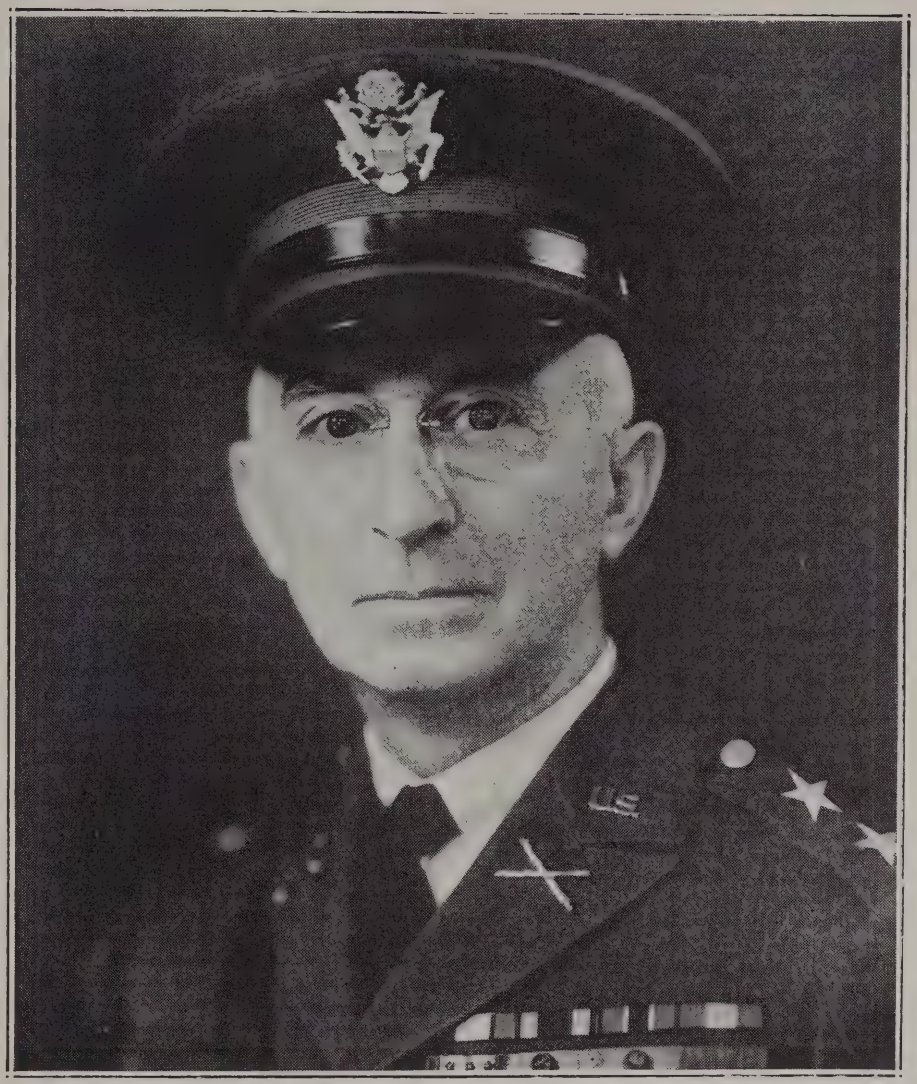


Photo by Signal Corps, U. S. A.

3962 UPTON BIRNIE, JR.

Major General, U. S. Army

Chief of Field Artillery

Residence: 3106 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Office: War Department, Washington, D. C.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Artillery	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant, Artillery Corps	July 1, 1901
Captain	January 25, 1907
Assigned to Field Artillery	May 4, 1907
Major of Field Artillery	May 15, 1917
Colonel of Field Artillery, N. A.	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel of Field Artillery, Regular Army	Sept. 28, 1919
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	June 30, 1920
Colonel of Field Artillery, Regular Army	February 11, 1929
Major General, Chief of Field Artillery	March 10, 1934

Upton Birnie, Jr., the son of Upton and Susan Alice Birnie, nee Galt, was born at Carlisle, Pa., July 7, 1877. He is a nephew of Colonel Rogers Birnie, Class of 1872, late of the Ordnance Department. While still a boy, his family removed to Philadelphia, so that his early education was divided between the public schools of Carlisle and Philadelphia. After finishing his junior year in Central High School, Philadelphia, he entered West Point in June, 1896, an appointee from the 4th Pennsylvania Congressional District.

During his four years at the Academy, Cadet Birnie was justly one of the most popular members of the Class of 1900. He was elected Hop Manager by his classmates each year. In the Corps organization he was a Cadet 1st Sergeant during the period, following the early graduation of the Class of '99, when 1900 was the senior class, and Acting 1st Sergeant during First Class Camp. He was one of the victims of the class protest against the anti-hazing orders which seemed to threaten some of the most cherished traditions of the Corps, and, with others of the outstanding members of the class, was reduced to the ranks, thus joining the group of "busted aristocrats," which had an unusually large membership in the Class of 1900.

A good student, Cadet Birnie had no difficulty in maintaining a position above the middle of the class, his final standing being number 23 in a class then comprising 54 members.

Upon graduation Lieutenant Birnie was assigned to the Second Artillery, then serving as a part of the Army of Cuban Occupation. After the expiration of graduation leave, he proceeded to Cuba, joined his regiment, and was assigned successively to station at Santa Clara Battery and Battery No. 5, Havana, until September, 1901, and at Columbia Barracks, with the 29th Battery, Field Artillery, until January, 1902. In the meantime he was promoted First Lieutenant in the Artillery Corps, established by the Act of February 2, 1901, in lieu of the former regimental organization.

Returning with the 29th Battery, Field Artillery, to the United States, he served at Fort Sill, Okla., until October, 1903, when his battery changed station to Fort Leavenworth, Kans. There his battery, a light battery, became a part of a school demonstration battalion made up of the 16th (Siege) Battery, the 28th (Mountain) Battery, and the 29th.

Having completed his three year tour of duty with the field artillery, Lieutenant Birnie was ordered to the then Artillery District of Puget Sound, with station at Fort Casey, Wash., until October, 1904, and at Fort Worden, Wash., until July, 1906. While at Fort Casey he served with a company of coast artillery, being called to District Headquarters at Fort Worden for duty as District Ordnance Officer. As such he had charge of the important undertaking of the installation of seacoast armament at the new posts established for the defense of Puget Sound.

In 1906 he was ordered to the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., as a student officer, receiving the rating in June, 1907,

of "Distinguished Graduate." In January of that year he was promoted to Captain, and in May, was assigned permanently to the Field Artillery. Continuing at Fort Leavenworth, he entered the Army Staff College, and was graduated in 1908, when he joined the Sixth Field Artillery (Horse), at Fort Riley, Kans., after temporary summer duty as Umpire and Instructor at a maneuver camp at Gettysburg, Pa.

Captain Birnie served with his regiment as a battery commander, and from 1910 to 1911 as Regimental Adjutant, until March, 1911, when he joined the Maneuver Division mobilized at the time of the Madero Revolution in Mexico, at San Antonio Tex., serving as Adjutant of the Artillery Brigade until its demobilization.

He was next assigned as a student officer at the Army War College, Washington Barracks, D. C., and was graduated July 1, 1912. A short tour of duty as Inspector-Instructor of the National Guard of New York and New Jersey continued until December, 1912, when he rejoined his regiment at Fort Riley.

Transferred to the Second Field Artillery, Captain Birnie served with that regiment as a battery commander and as a battalion adjutant, at Fort Stotsenburg, P. I., from September, 1913, until October, 1915. He was also a member of the Philippine Defense Board during 1914 and 1915.

Returning to the United States, Captain Birnie was reassigned to his old regiment, the 6th Field Artillery, and served with it on the Mexican border at Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., until the summer of 1917. During a part of this time he was on detached service at the first officers' training camp at Leon Springs, Tex., serving as an instructor, and in command of the 13th Company.

Captain Birnie was fortunate in being one of the earlier officers to be sent overseas. Instead of spending many months in a training camp, as was the lot of so many regular officers, he accompanied the Sixth Field Artillery to France in the summer of 1917, and remained on duty with it until the end of September, when he was detailed to General Staff duty at General Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces at Chaumont. His assignment was as Assistant, and later as Principal Assistant, in the Operations Section, G-3.

Meanwhile, in May, 1917, he had been promoted Major in the Regular Army, and in August, Colonel of Field Artillery in the National Army.

He participated with the French in the Battle of Chemin des Dames in 1917, and with American troops in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives, in 1918.

For his war service Colonel Birnie was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, and was made an Officer of the Order of Leopold (Belgian), an Officer of the Legion of Honor (French), and an Officer of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus (Italian). He was twice recommended by General Pershing for promotion to Brigadier General, National Army.

Returning from France in July, 1919, Colonel Birnie was assigned to duty at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and commanded the First Field Artillery Brigade from September, 1919 until February, 1920, when he was ordered to Governors Island, N. Y., and assigned to duty as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, at Headquarters Second Corps Area.

His number was made for promotion to Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army on September 28, 1919, and he was one of the relatively few officers who retained his emergency commission until the effective date of the National Defense Act, being honorably discharged on June 30, 1920.

In August of that year Colonel Birnie was ordered back to the Army War College to pursue for a second time the course, now revised in the light of World War experiences. He was graduated in 1921, and was immediately assigned as an instructor, remaining at the College for the next four years.

From August, 1925 until July, 1927 Colonel Birnie served successively with, and commanded, the Seventh Field Artillery, and the post of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., except for a period of detached service, when he pursued the Refresher Course at the School of Fire, at Fort Sill, Okla.

Having received the distinction of his name being placed on the Initial General Staff Corps Eligible List, Colonel Birnie was next detailed on the War Department General Staff, and assigned as Chief of the Intelligence Branch, G-2, remaining on this duty from 1927 to 1931.

Colonel Birnie received his promotion to the grade of Colonel in the Regular service on February 11, 1929. From 1931 to 1934 he commanded the 24th Field Artillery, Philippine Scouts, at Fort Stotsenburg, P. I. On March 10, 1934 he was selected by President Roosevelt as Chief of Field Artillery, and was commissioned a Major General in the Regular Army. He accepted March 26, 1934, and proceeded at once to Washington, where he assumed the duties of the office which he still holds. General Birnie is the first of the Class of 1900 to wear the two stars of a Major General.

General Birnie was married at Highland Park, Ill., on April 15, 1903, to Susan Turner Schenck, daughter of Colonel Alexander D. Schenck and Margaret Brown Schenck, nee Turner. General and Mrs. Birnie have had three children, all daughters. Elizabeth Schenck Birnie was born August 26, 1905 and died April 20, 1906. Sue Schenck Birnie was born August 22, 1907, and Margaret Schenck Birnie, November 13, 1911.

Sue Schenck Birnie graduated from Radcliffe College of Harvard University, Magna Cum Laude, in 1929, and has the distinction of membership in Phi Beta Kappa. She was married to Francis I. Brady on June 14, 1930, and they have two children, Sue Birnie Brady, born March 15, 1931 and Ellen Chatham Brady, born May 24, 1934.

Margaret Schenck Birnie was graduated from Radcliffe College in 1932, and is unmarried.

General Birnie is a member of the Army and Navy Club, Manila. He is a Presbyterian.

XI

JESSE SMITHSON BOLTON†

Died at Birmingham, Ala., February 22, 1920

Jesse Smithson Bolton, son of Samuel J. and Mary Ellen Bolton, nee Sparks, was born at Memphis, Tenn., September 19, 1876. He attended the Memphis public schools, and upon completing his high school course, was appointed from Tennessee to the United States Military Academy. He reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896 as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Bolton had the distinction of being the "goat" of the class at the end of his plebe year. He was honorably discharged on September 11, 1897.

Returning to his home, Mr. Bolton secured employment as a clerk in the freight department of the Illinois Central Railroad. After some years spent in Memphis, he went to Chicago in the employ of the Freight Audit Company. There, after a lapse of years, he developed pulmonary tuberculosis. He resigned his position and went to Birmingham, Ala., to make his home with his sister, Mrs. Mary Hall, and attempted to regain his health. He was unsuccessful in this effort, however, and died on February 22, 1920. He was buried at Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. Bolton was unmarried. He was survived by a brother, C. B. Bolton, of Glendale, Calif., and by two sisters, both since deceased, Mrs. Hall, of Birmingham, Ala., and Mrs. Peacock, of Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Bolton is remembered by his classmates as a likable comrade, possessed of those qualities of character that one habitually associates with a Southern gentleman.

XII

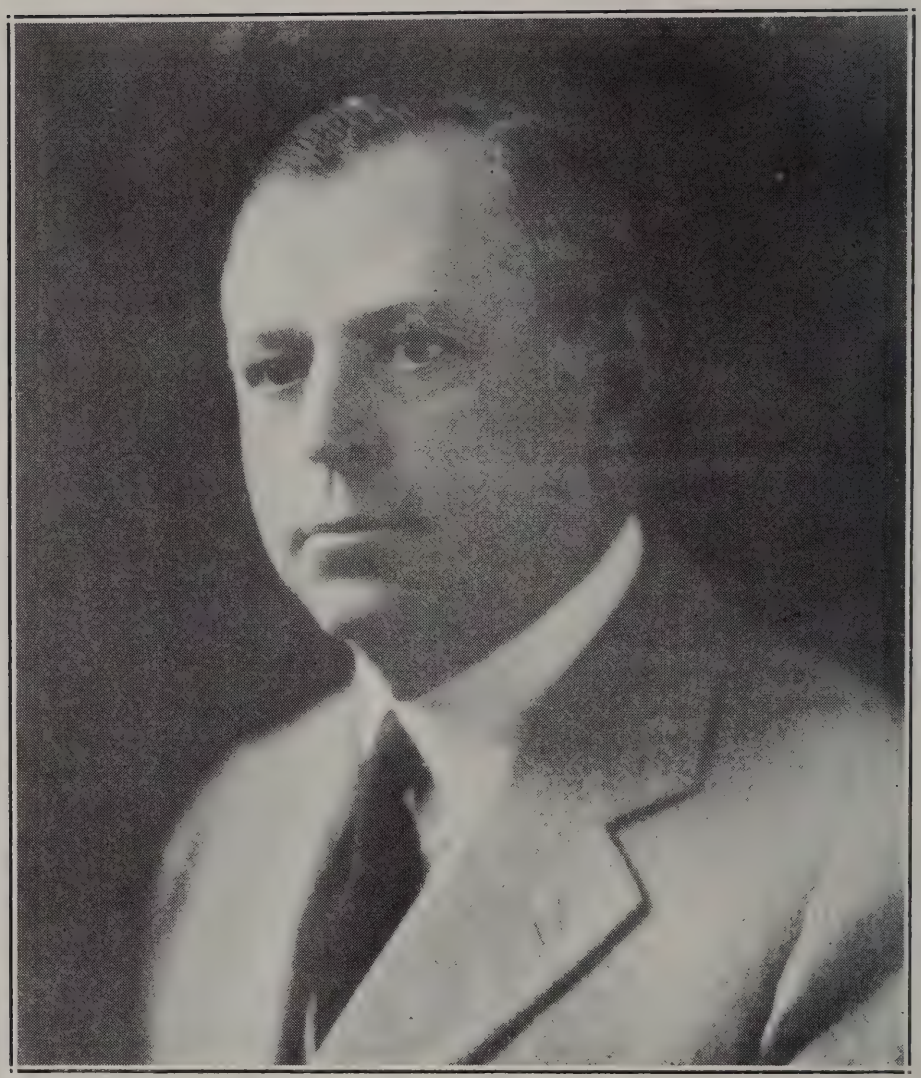


Photo by Underwood and Underwood

DANIEL BOND

Residence: 2731 Paradise Street, Vernon, Tex.
Office: North Main Street and F.W. & D.C.R.R. Tracks, Vernon, Tex.

Daniel Bond, son of Daniel and Margaret W. Bond, nee Bond, was born at Brownsville, Haywood County, Tenn., on May 13, 1878. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native town, and he was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Tennessee. He reported for duty in July, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Bond resigned on April 10, 1897, but was reappointed, and entered the Academy again in June of that year, as a member of the Class of 1901. In January, 1898 he was honorably discharged.

Returning to his home, Mr. Bond gave thought to a suitable objective towards which to direct his life, and was impressed with the fact that there seemed to be a splendid future for the crushing of cotton seed. The indica-

tions seemed to point to this becoming one of the major industries of the South. Accordingly he entered the employ of a large cotton seed oil mill concern in Memphis, Tenn., as cotton seed buyer.

Diverted into general merchandising on his own account for a few years at Widener, Ark., Mr. Bond nevertheless continued associations with the cotton seed oil group, still feeling that there was great promise in that line.

In 1909 he joined a number of Tennessee friends in the purchase of the then property of the Vernon Cotton Oil Company, at Vernon, Tex. His own interest in the corporation was at first small, and his connection with it as plant manager, had many limitations. However, some progress was made in spite of very keen competition. In 1917 the company was reorganized on a broader scale; Mr. Bond considerably increased his holdings, became President of the corporation, and has since continued in the active direction of its affairs, devoting most of his time to the business.

Mr. Bond has other interests as well, including cotton gin operations, farm and ranch lands, petroleum producing properties, and several financial institutions. But his greatest interest in life lies in his wife and son.

Mr. Bond was married on June 17, 1915 to Miss Ethel Anderson, daughter of William O. and Elizabeth Jane Anderson, nee Camier. Mrs Bond is a descendant of an old Scotch family which settled in northern Texas in early days, and assisted materially in developing that section.

Mr. and Mrs. Bond have one son, William Anderson Bond, who was born December 6, 1917. He was graduated from Vernon High School in June, 1935, and is now a third classman at Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va. While at high school he was President of the Honor Society, President of the Senior Class and Captain of the football team known as the "Vernon Lions," on which he played left tackle. He is six feet tall and weighs 180 pounds. He is making a good record at V. M. I., enjoying the respect of his instructors and the friendship of his classmates.

Mr. Bond is active in the Masonic fraternity, having served as Worshipful Master of Vernon Lodge, No. 655, holding its charter from the Grand Lodge of Texas, and as Eminent Commander of Vernon Commandery, No. 33. He is also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, being affiliated with Mascat Temple of Wichita Falls, Tex.

He is a member of a number of commercial and trade organizations, including the Texas Cotton Ginners Association and the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers Association, both of Dallas; and the National Cottonseed Products Association of Memphis, Tenn. He served as President of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers Association for the 1927-28 term; and some years ago was elected to membership in "The Old Guard," an honorary society of the National association named. Mr. Bond is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Vernon, and has served as its President. In politics he is a conservative Democrat, and in religion an Episcopalian.

1522960

XIII

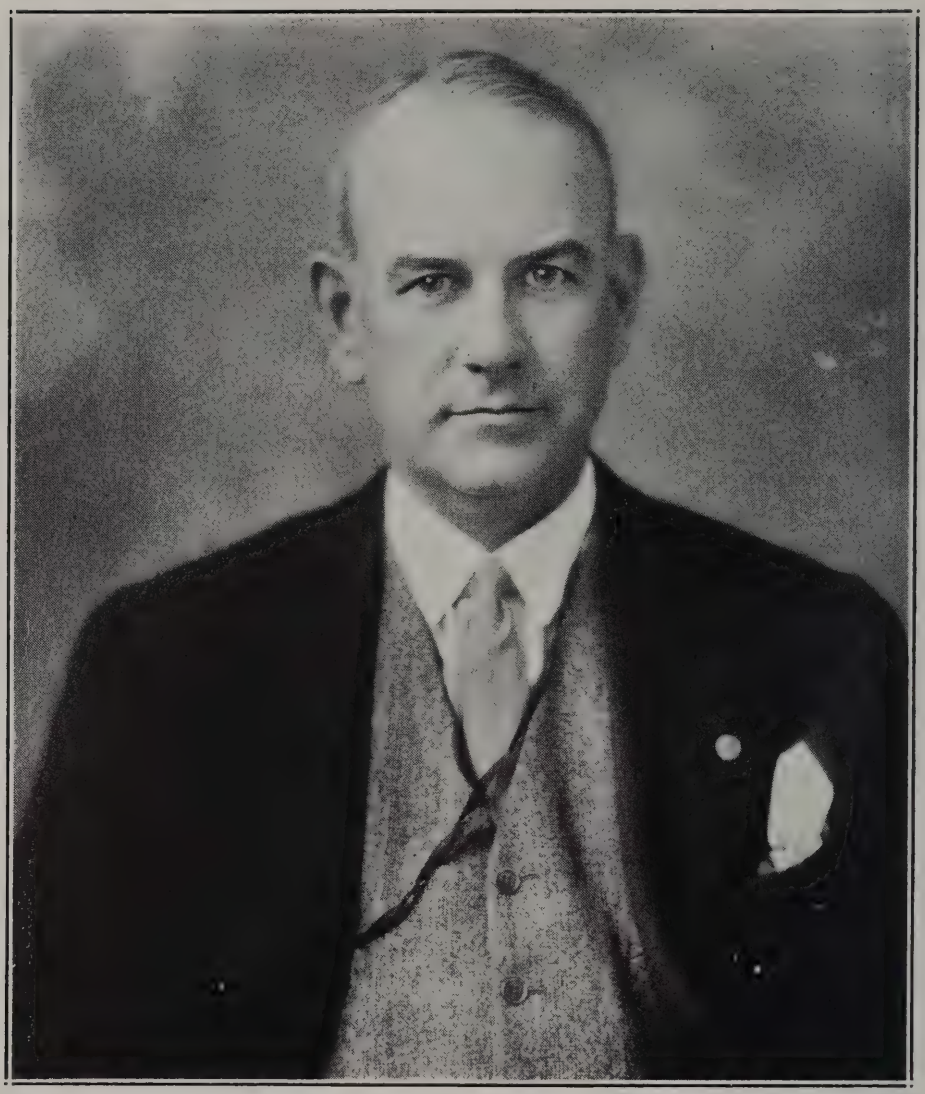


Photo by Harris and Ewing

3948 **PAUL STANLEY BOND**§ **9**

Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired

2205 California Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant, 7th Artillery	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant, Artillery Corps	July 1, 1901
2nd Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers (by transfer with rank from February 2, 1901)	January 18, 1902
1st Lieutenant	June 29, 1901
Captain	August 27, 1907
Major	October 12, 1913
Colonel of Engineers, N. A.	August 5, 1917
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	September 25, 1919
Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers (Regular Army)	July 1, 1920
Colonel	December 31, 1928
Retired at his own request, after 30 years service, (Section 1243, Revised Statutes)	March 9, 1929

§ Admitted to West Point under the name of Stanley Bond Hamilton.

PAUL STANLEY BOND, son of Joseph W. Bond and Jane H. Bond, nee Casselly, was born in New York City, April 18, 1880. He is a direct descendant of James Thompson, who emigrated to America in 1630 and was one of the founders of Charlestown and Woburn, Mass. His ancestor of the Revolutionary period was Captain Joseph Bond, of the Continental Army.

Stanley's father died while he was still a child, and his mother married Colonel William R. Hamilton of the Class of 1876, then a First Lieutenant of the 5th Artillery. The boy took his stepfather's name and was known as Stanley Bond Hamilton, until the restoration by authority of the War Department in 1901 of his rightful name.

Stanley's early education was obtained in the public schools of New York City, New Brunswick, N. J., and San Francisco, Calif., and at private schools in Fairfield, Conn., Hampton, Va., and Ogontz, Pa. In 1894 he matriculated at the University of Nevada, and pursued the course leading to the degree of Mining Engineer, successfully completing his freshman and the first half of his sophomore years, when an appointment to West Point changed his entire plans.

He entered West Point as an appointee from Nevada in June, 1896, a member of the Class of 1900. As a cadet he is perhaps best remembered by most of his classmates for his academic attainments, and as an inveterate punster! In later years he has made an effort to live down this early reputation. But his time as a cadet was not devoted exclusively to joking and chasing the elusive "tenth." He contrived to find opportunity to earn a place in the heart of many a "lame dog" whom he "helped over the stile." His facility in mathematics and the sciences, and a talent for imparting knowledge, enabled him to be of help to those who had difficulties with such studies. And this help was freely extended, not only to his classmates, but to any who sought it, during many long afternoons and evenings "off duty," for which his reward was the success that attended his efforts.

Upon graduation Lieutenant Bond was assigned to the 7th Artillery, with station at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., the post at the time being under the command of his stepfather. A year later he was promoted to First Lieutenant in the newly formed Artillery Corps, and was stationed at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

With the expansion of the army under the provisions of the Act of February 2, 1901, the policy was adopted of filling vacancies in the Corps of Engineers by the transfer of suitable officers from other arms, with the requirement that they enter that corps as second lieutenants with rank from the date of passage of the Act. Several officers of the Classes of '98, '99, 1900 and 1901, including Lieutenant Bond, availed themselves of this privilege, the effective date of transfer being January 18, 1902. His number had already been made for promotion, however, the preceding June 29th, so that he actually entered upon his duties as an engineer officer in the grade of First Lieutenant.

His first year in the Corps of Engineers included river and harbor work at New Orleans, La., and Sabine, Tex., followed by a detail to the Engineer School, then located at Washington Barracks, D. C. While at this station he also made the topographical survey of the grounds of the U. S. Soldiers' Home, in Washington.

Buffalo, N. Y., was his next station, where he served as Assistant to the District Engineer, and as Engineer of the 10th Lighthouse District.

From 1904 to 1905 he was on duty in the Second Cincinnati Engineer District, designing locks and dams for the tributaries of the Ohio River. From 1905 to 1907 he was at Louisa, Ky., engaged in the design and construction of locks and movable dams on the Big Sandy River.

His next duty was with troops, serving with the Third Battalion of Engineers at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., in command of Company "M," he having been promoted to the grade of Captain on August 27, 1907. During this tour of duty he was engaged also in the construction of the bridge across the Kansas River at Fort Riley, Kans.

In 1908 he returned to the Engineer School at Washington Barracks, D. C., completing the course which had been interrupted in 1903, and serving also with the Second Battalion of Engineers, in command of Company "H."

Graduating from the Engineer School in 1909, he was ordered to the Philippines with his company (Co. "H" of the Second Battalion), being stationed on Corregidor Island in 1909 and 1910. While there he located and built the electric railroad on Corregidor, and the roads and trails, and defenses against landing attacks, on the island.

In 1910 he was ordered to Zamboanga, as Chief Engineer of the Department of Mindanao, and Engineer of the Moro Province, on which duty he was retained at the request of General Pershing, the Department Commander and Governor of the Province, until 1912. Captain Bond left many engineering monuments in the Moro Province. One of his most important tasks was the construction of the improved road from Camp Overton to Camp Keithley, with money saved from the maintenance appropriation for the old road. He also built many miles of road all over the Moro Province, including Sulu, and the district capitols at Zamboanga, Jolo, Dansalan and Davao.

Another work designed and erected by Captain Bond, was the Moro Province Penitentiary at San Ramon, Mindanao, utilizing exclusively prison labor. This plant has served as a model for several tropical penitentiaries in various parts of the world.

Returning to the United States in 1912, Captain Bond was assigned to duty as a student officer at the Army Field Engineer School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., of which he was an Honor Graduate, standing number one in his class, in 1913. He was then assigned as a student officer at the Army Staff College at the same post, and was graduated in 1914. In the meantime he

had been promoted to the grade of Major, on October 12, 1913. His name is borne upon the General Staff Eligible List.

Major Bond's next duty was as Federal Engineer at Cleveland, O., from 1914 to 1917. On August 5, 1917, he was promoted to Colonel of Engineers in the National Army, and assigned to the command of the 107th Engineers, of the 32nd Division, with station at Camp MacArthur, Tex.

Colonel Bond went overseas with his division early in 1918, performing additional duty as Division Engineer, and participated in the Battle of St. Mihiel. While in France he also served as Commandant of the Army Engineer and Gas Schools, and at Epernay, in a defensive sector on the Marne.

Returning to the United States after the cessation of hostilities, Colonel Bond was placed on duty in the Office of the Chief of Engineers, with station in Washington, D. C., in 1919 and 1920. During this period, in collaboration with his classmate, Colonel Gilbert A. Youngberg, he took an active part in the organization of the new Society of American Military Engineers, and was the founder, and first editor of its journal, "The Military Engineer."

In New York during 1920 and 1921 he served a short tour as Instructor with the New York National Guard. Going from New York back to Cleveland, O., he served for the next two years on river and harbor and National Guard duty. During this post-war period, he had been honorably discharged from his emergency rank, and was promoted, in 1920, to Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army.

During his first tour of duty in Cleveland, in 1915, it had fallen to Colonel Bond's lot to make a survey of the proposed Lake Erie-Lake Michigan Waterway, from Chicago to Toledo, across the states of Indiana and Ohio, and to report upon its economic feasibility. During his second tour, in 1923, he made the economic survey of the proposed Lake Erie-Ohio River Canal, across the state of Ohio. As a result of his reports, both of these ambitious projects, which would have cost more than the Panama Canal, were rejected on his finding that they were not economically feasible.

From 1924 to 1928 Colonel Bond served at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., as Instructor and Chief of the Second Section of the School. He was also General Manager and Engineer of the Recreation Center Project at the post, and built Doughboy Stadium, Gowdy (baseball)Field, Russ Pool, the post theater and other recreational facilities.

Colonel Bond's last active duty was in New York in 1928 and 1929 as Federal Engineer of the Second and Third New York Districts, and the Puerto Rico District. On December 31, 1928, he was promoted Colonel, and on the 9th of March following, was retired at his own request, after more than thirty years of service.

Colonel Bond's military activities have been largely along the lines of training and training literature, which led him into the publishing business.

Becoming deeply involved, he was faced with the necessity either of giving it up or retiring from active military service, and chose the latter alternative. He was the founder and president of the National Service Publishing Company, of Washington, D. C.

Colonel Bond is a prolific writer on military and engineering subjects. Books that he has written in whole or in part, include the following: "A Gunner's Catechism," "Technique of Modern Tactics," "The Engineer in War," "Permanent Improvement of the Ohio River," "America in the World War," "Medical Service in Modern War," "Your Boy and the Other in Universal Training," "Tactics," "Wars of the American Nation," "Map Reading and Military Sketching," "Scouting, Patrolling and Musketry," R. O. T. C. Manuals for Infantry, Cavalry, Coast Artillery, Field Artillery, Engineers, Medical Corps, Junior Units and Essentially Military Schools, thirteen volumes which are revised annually; "Essentials of Infantry Training," "Military Medical Manual," "Map Reading, Sketching and Aerial Photography," "Tactics and Technique of Infantry, Basic and Advanced," "Tactics and Technique of Cavalry," "Tactics and Technique of Coast Artillery, Basic and Advanced," "Gunner's Instruction Pamphlets, Coast Artillery," (twelve volumes), "Infantry Drill Regulations," "Officer's Guide," etc., etc. Most of these works were published by Colonel Bond's own company.

Colonel Bond has been married twice, first in 1902, to Marie D. Evans, in Cincinnati, O., of which marriage there was one child, a daughter, Sally D. Bond, who is now the wife of Major Malcolm F. Lindsey, of the Infantry. She attended Hathaway-Brown School, in Cleveland, O., from 1914 to 1922, and Smith College, Northampton, Mass., from 1922 to 1924. She was married in 1925, and she and Major Lindsey have twin daughters, Sally and Marie, born in 1928.

In 1931 Colonel Bond married Mrs. Katharine White Feeter, widow of Captain George Ingham Feeter, U. S. Army, and daughter of the late Colonel John Vasser White, Class of 1877, and Jennie Tupper White, nee Barbour.

Colonel Bond was one of the founders of the Society of American Military Engineers, and has been continuously a member. He was Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers from 1910 until after the World War, when he resigned because of diversion of his activities from engineering to publishing. Other memberships have included the American Association of Engineers, the University Clubs of Cleveland and of Baltimore, the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, the New York Athletic Club, the Cleveland Athletic Club, the Country Club, Mayfield Country Club, Union Club and Roadside Club, all of Cleveland, the Infantry Association, Coast Artillery Association, etc.

Since retirement Colonel Bond has made his home in Washington, living at present at 2205 California Street, N. W., and transacting the business of his publishing concern at the same address.

XIV

Photo by Boyd

3978 FRANK SAYLES BOWEN 39

Colonel of Field Artillery

10th Field Artillery, Fort Lewis, Wash.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Infantry	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant	August 12, 1903
Captain	October 20, 1912
Major (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	January 26, 1919
Colonel of Infantry, U. S. A. (emergency commission)	November 14, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission,	January 20, 1920
Major of Infantry (Regular Army)	February 21, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel	July 1, 1920
Detailed in Field Artillery	July 1, 1922
Transferred to Field Artillery	April 1, 1926
Colonel	March 2, 1929

Frank Sayles Bowen was born at Sharonville, O., June 13, 1875. He is the son of Henry C. and Mary G. Bowen. He received his early education in the public schools of Ohio, and was graduated from Cincinnati High School. The family then removed to Cedar Rapids, Nebraska, and it was from that State that Frank received his appointment to West Point. He entered the Military Academy in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Coming from the "corn belt," Cadet Bowen was promptly nicknamed "Farmer John" and was also known as "Bohunkus," although the origin of this latter sobriquet, looking backward through the haze of forty years, is somewhat obscure.

Following graduation Lieutenant Bowen was commissioned in the infantry, and was assigned to the 6th Infantry, then serving in the Philippine Islands. With others of his class he joined at Columbus Barracks, O., at the termination of graduation leave, and was on duty with recruits until the following November, when he departed for the Orient via New York and the Suez Canal, with a large draft of replacements. Upon arrival at Manila on January 4, 1901, he reported for duty with his regiment and served at San Carlos, and Bacolod until May of the following year, when he accompanied his regiment back to the United States, and served with it at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., from July, 1902 until August, 1903.

Promoted to First Lieutenant on August 1, 1903, Lieutenant Bowen was assigned to the 20th Infantry, and after a leave of absence joined that regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill., October 1, 1903. In November he accompanied his new regiment to the Philippines, and served with it on company duty and as a Battalion Adjutant, at Manila, until June 27, 1905 and a Cotobato until February, 1906, when he sailed for the United States.

Lieutenant Bowen's next station was the Presidio of Monterey, Calif. There he commanded a machine gun platoon for a period of more than two years in the days when the value of this weapon was first being recognized, and its tactical use was being developed.

From June, 1909 until July, 1911 Lieutenant Bowen was again stationed at Manila, P. I., and upon his return to the United States was detailed as a student officer at the Army Signal School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., from which he was graduated in 1912, and rejoined his regiment at Fort Douglas, U., in the late summer.

In October, 1912 he was promoted Captain and placed on the Detached Officers List. After a short period awaiting orders, he was detailed as Inspector-Instructor of the National Guard of California, with station in San Francisco. He remained on this duty until May, 1914, except for a period of detached service in the late fall of 1913, as a member of a board pertaining to machine guns at Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.

Upon being relieved from duty with the National Guard, Captain Bowen was assigned to the 16th Infantry. He joined his regiment at El Paso, Tex.,

in May, 1914, and was assigned to the command of a company. His regiment formed a part of the Mexican Punitive Expedition, and he accompanied it into Mexico, serving successively as a rifle company commander, and in command of a machine gun company from March 15, 1916 until May 17, 1917. Upon the withdrawal of American troops from Mexican territory, Captain Bowen was stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., until the end of May, and at El Paso until June 3rd, when the regiment, having been assigned to the 1st Division, departed for France with the first contingent of American troops to be sent overseas for participation in the World War.

He received temporary promotion to the grade of Major on August 5, 1917, and was on special duty in Paris and at the Machine Gun School of the American Expeditionary Forces until April 1, 1918. On January 26, 1918 he received temporary promotion to Lieutenant Colonel.

From April 1st to November 1, 1918 Colonel Bowen served as Machine Gun Officer of the 1st Division, participating with it in its occupation of Defensive Sectors of the line, including the Battle of Cantigny and in the Soissons, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. On November 1st he was assigned to the responsible position of Director of the Army Machine Gun School, and continued on this duty until February 1, 1919. In the meantime he was promoted Colonel on November 14, 1919.

Upon relief from duty at the School, he was assigned to the command of the 306th Infantry of the 77th Division. He brought the regiment back to the United States for muster out, and in July, 1919 was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo.

In January, 1920 Colonel Bowen was honorably discharged from his emergency commission, reverting to his permanent status as a Captain of Infantry, but was promoted to Major a month later, and to Lieutenant Colonel on July 1st following, both permanent commissions in the Regular Army.

Colonel Bowen remained at Boonville for three years and then was detailed for service in the Field Artillery.

The next two years were spent as a student officer, first at the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Okla., from which he was graduated in 1923, and then at the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., where he received his diploma in 1924.

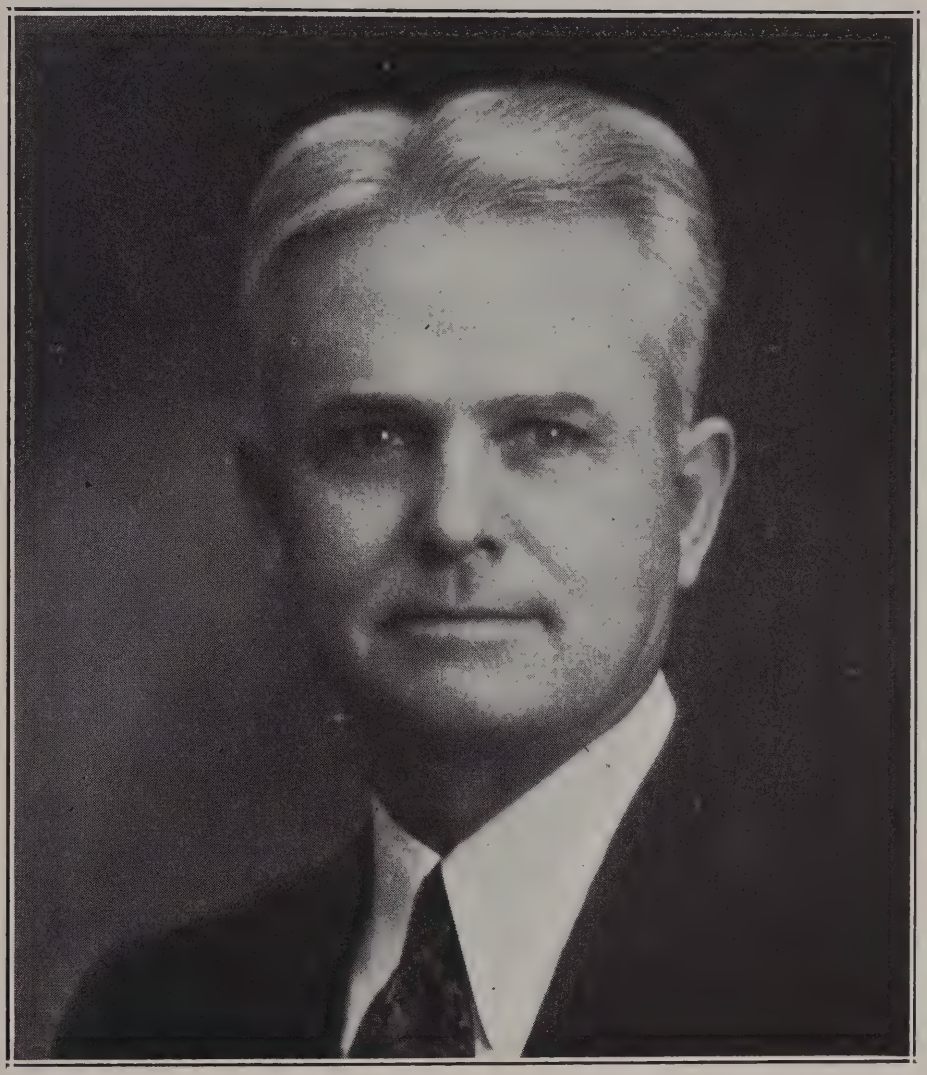
Colonel Bowen was on duty with the Organized Reserves, with station at Albany, N. Y., from July 1, 1924 until June 1, 1927, when he was assigned to duty at Madison Barracks, N. Y. During this period he was transferred from the infantry to the field artillery. He served there for nearly two and a half years, part of the time as Post Commander, and part of the time as Post Executive Officer.

On December 1, 1929, having in the meantime been promoted to Colonel of Field Artillery, he reported under orders at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., for duty with the Organized Reserves in the 9th Corps Area, and remained there as Chief of Staff of the First Reserve Area, until September, 1935, when he was assigned to the command of the 10th Field Artillery, of the 3rd Division, stationed at Fort Lewis, Wash., his present command and station.

Colonel Bowen was married at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., on October 29, 1902 to Miss Mildred Alford, daughter of Milton T. and Marie S. Alford. Mrs. Bowen is a half sister of the late Lieutenant Colonel Robert J. Maxey, Class of '98, who was killed in action during the World War. Colonel and Mrs. Bowen have one child, a son, Frank Sayles Bowen, Jr., who was born March 4, 1905. He attended Leavenworth High School and was graduated from Kemper Military School in June, 1922. He was appointed to West Point from Nebraska, entered in August, 1922 and was graduated in 1926. He is a graduate of the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., 1933, and from the Tank Course in 1934. He is now a Captain of Infantry, serving with the 66th Infantry (Light Tanks) at Fort Benning. Captain Bowen was married on January 4, 1928 to Miss Natalie Hall. They have one son, Frank Sayles Bowen, III.

Colonel Bowen received a silver star citation "for efficient and meritorious services as Division Machine Gun Officer of the First Division during the occupation of the Saizerais Sector, and the Soissons, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. By his technical skill, his high courage, and his zealous devotion to duty, he contributed in a superior degree to the organization and employment of the machine guns of the division."

XV



3986 PRESSLEY KENNEDY BRICE 47

Captain, U. S. Army, Retired

121 Alabama Street, Spartanburg, S.C.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Infantry	June 13, 1900
Transferred to Artillery Corps	April 18, 1901
1st Lieutenant	July 1, 1901
Captain	January 25, 1907
Retired on account of physical disability contracted in line of duty (Section 3, Act of October 1, 1890)	January 25, 1907
Active Duty Status	January 26, 1907
Relieved from Active Duty	April 12, 1907
Active Duty Status	November 20, 1917
Relieved from Active Duty	June 15, 1919

Pressley Kennedy Brice, the son of James A. Brice and Janie Brice, nee Kennedy, was born at Winnsboro, S. C., February 19, 1878. Passing through the grade and high schools of his home town, he entered Erskine College, where he successfully finished his freshman year. Receiving an appointment to West Point, he left college, and entered the Military Academy with the Class of 1900 in June, 1896. He was the successor from the same Congressional District, or "plebe," of Major General Johnson Hagood, Class of '96.

Never of the back-slapping, hail-fellow-well-met type, Cadet Brice quickly gained the respect of his classmates who recognized his sterling qualities and fine character. Because of his soldierly qualities he wore chevrons during the whole three years the class was eligible, as a Corporal in his yearling year, senior duty Sergeant of "C" Company in his second class year; junior Lieutenant of "D" Company when 1900 became the senior class following the early graduation of '99, and senior Lieutenant of "D" Company at the end of First Class Camp.

Cadet Brice saw no inconsistency in the professions of the Christian and the soldier, and throughout his cadetship he was active in the Y.M.C.A.

Upon graduation Lieutenant Brice was assigned to the 14th Infantry. At the end of graduation leave he reported for duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and went out to the Orient with a large draft of recruits, joining his own regiment in Pekin, China. He reported for duty after the completion of the campaign against the Boxers, but served on police duty in that section of Pekin allotted to the American Army until December, 1900, when he accompanied his regiment to Manila for duty in the Philippine Islands.

During his tour of duty in the islands, Lieutenant Brice saw active service in the field, in Luzon, against insurrectos, and had the unusual experience for an army officer, of commanding the gunboat *"Charleston,"* on the Rio Pampanga.

The Act of February 2, 1901, providing for a considerable expansion of the Regular Army, made possible transfers from one arm to another, and Lieutenant Brice accordingly transferred to the newly constituted Artillery Corps. He continued on duty in Luzon until January, 1902, meanwhile receiving his promotion as of July 1, 1901, to First Lieutenant.

Returning to the United States, his next station was the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., where he remained until the summer of 1904, being assigned at that time to duty at West Point as an Instructor in the Department of Law and History.

While on duty at West Point, Lieutenant Brice suffered a complete physical breakdown, and shortly thereafter was ordered to the General Hospital at Fort Bayard, N. M., for treatment. For the next five years and a half he was a patient in the hospital. At the end of that time, his health partially recovered, Captain Brice, then on the Retired List,

went to El Paso, Tex. After living there for several years, he moved to his native State to make his home in Spartanburg.

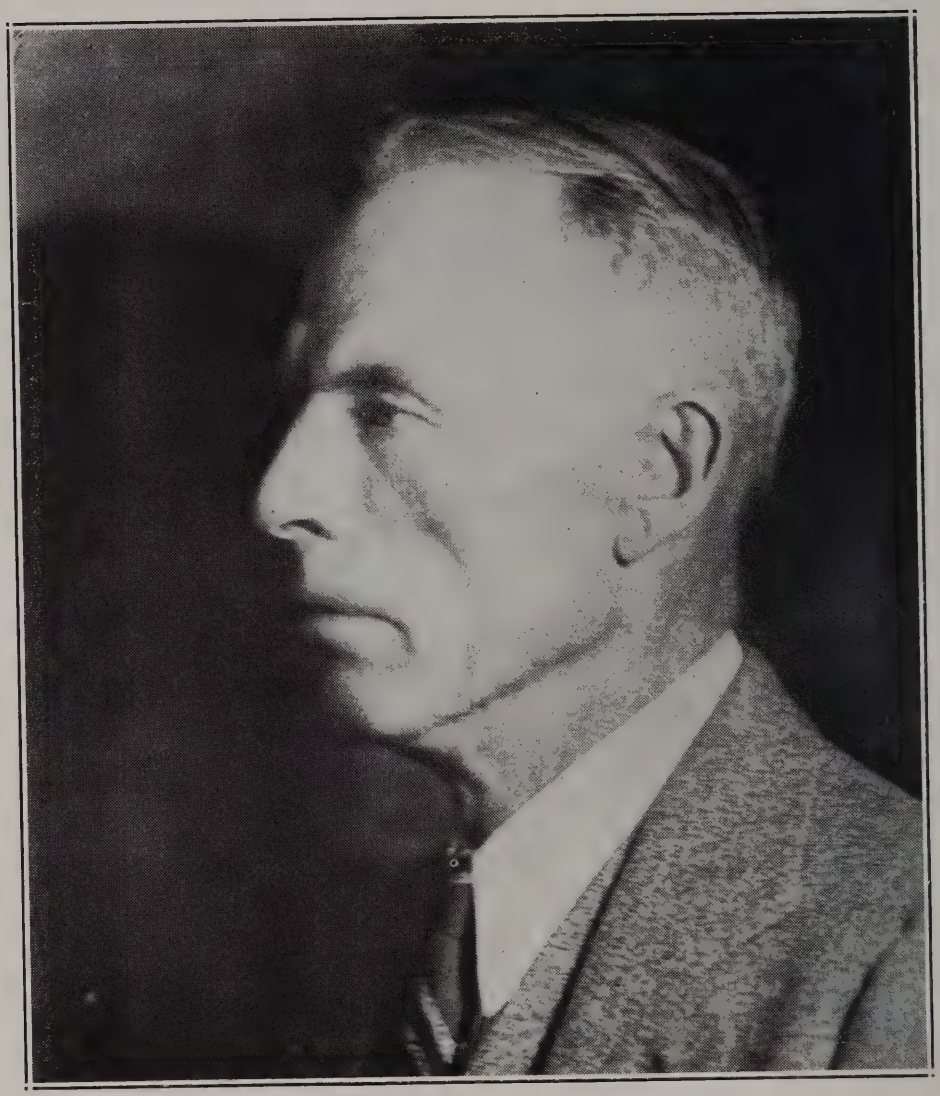
When the United States declared war against the Central Powers, Captain Brice sought and obtained an active duty status. He was sent to Elephant Butte, N.M., and was placed in charge of the protection of the United States Reclamation Service dam at that place. He continued on this duty for a year and a half, when he was relieved, and reverted to his status as a retired officer, in June, 1919.

Captain Brice has never entered upon a business career, but from time to time has taught mathematics in Spartanburg High School, and in Wofford College. From 1926 to 1931 he served as night librarian in Spartanburg Public Library.

Captain Brice was married at El Paso, Tex., September 7, 1910, to Margaret T. Wahls, daughter of Francke Wahls and Mary Schmidt Wahls. They have one child, a daughter, Miss Margaret Brice, born July 3, 1911. She is a graduate of Spartanburg High School and of Winthrop College, and has done post graduate work at Furman College. She was married November 22, 1935 to Walter E. Eskew, who was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1930. Mr. and Mrs. Eskew have a daughter, Julia Gretchen, called Gretchen, born December 17, 1936.

Captain Brice is a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity.

XVI



FRANKLIN GOSS BROWN

Address: Fall River, Kas.

Cadet, M. A. ..... June 18, 1896
Honorably discharged ..... January 26, 1897
Private and corporal, 22nd Kansas Infantry, U. S. Volunteers ..... May 13, 1898
Honorably mustered out ..... November 3, 1898

Franklin Goss Brown, son of William M. and Margaret Mills Brown, was born at Fall River, Kans., November 2, 1878. He received his early education in the public schools, and later attended Washburn College and Baker University. Born and brought up on a farm, it was natural that he should have specialized in agricultural subjects.

Receiving an appointment to the United States Military Academy from his native state, he reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900. Following the examinations held in plebe January, Cadet Brown was honorably discharged, and returned to his home, where he resumed his college work until interrupted by the declaration of war against Spain in April, 1898.

Responding to the call for volunteers issued by President McKinley, Mr. Brown enlisted in the 22nd Kansas Infantry, United States Volunteers, and was mustered into Federal service on May 13, 1898. He was promptly appointed a corporal. He spent the period of the war with his regiment in training at Camp Alger, Va. The early signing of the Protocol, bringing hostilities to a close, prevented him from seeing active service at the front, and on November 3, 1898, his regiment was mustered out and he returned again to his home at Fall River.

Mr. Brown has been interested in farming throughout his entire life. He was also engaged from 1900 until 1914 in the retail mercantile business in Fall River, Kans., conducting what is usually described as a general country store.

He owns a farm of 240 acres of good productive soil, growing alfalfa, corn and wheat. At present he is renting his farm.

Mr. Brown is unmarried.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, including the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a Republican.

XVII

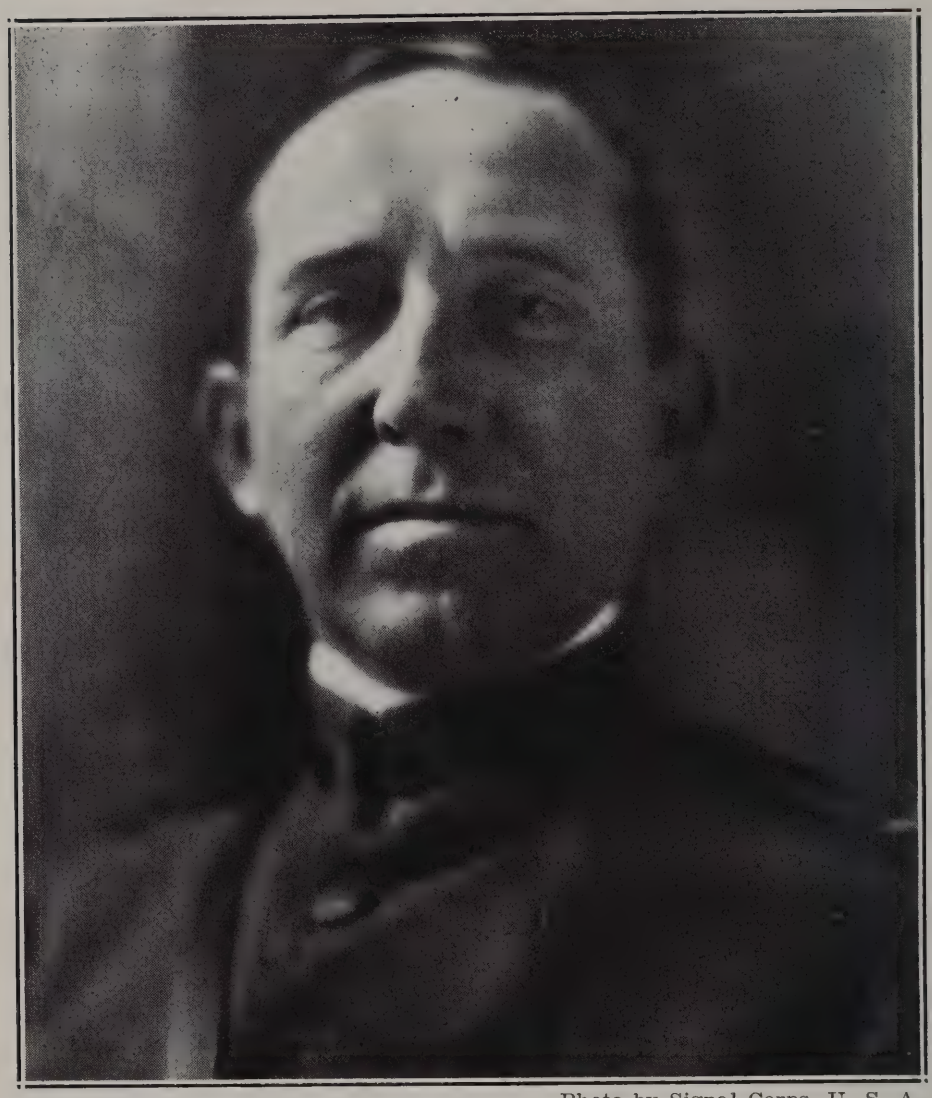


Photo by Signal Corps, U. S. A.

4006 WILLIAM STACY BROWNING 13

Colonel of Field Artillery **(1901)**

Residence: Hotel Thomas Gainesville, Fla.

Office: Military Department, University of Florida Gainesville, Fla.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant, Artillery Corps (with rank from February 2, 1901)	February 18, 1901
1st Lieutenant	April 12, 1905
Assigned to Field Artillery	May 4, 1907
Captain	November 15, 1910
Major	May 15, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Colonel of Field Artillery, N. A.	May 9, 1918
Vacated temporary commission	May 13, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	March 15, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel of Field Artillery (Regular Army)	July 1, 1920
Detailed in The Inspector General's Department	June 15, 1930
Colonel	September 1, 1931
Relieved from detail in The Inspector General's Department	June 29, 1936

William Stacy Browning, son of Dr. William Webb Browning and his wife, the former Miss Sarah W. Smith, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 5, 1877. Receiving his early education in the public schools, he was appointed to the United States Military Academy from New York, and reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Early in his career Cadet Browning was taken seriously ill and was confined to the Cadet Hospital. Upon the recommendation of the Post Surgeon, he was granted sick leave until the end of plebe camp. As this virtually made him a "September member" of the class, he was promptly nicknamed "Sep" Browning.

Cadet Browning made a commendable academic record for himself during his plebe year, but ran against a snag in the yearling descriptive geometry course, and in January, 1898, was turned back to the then fourth class, and thus became a member of the Class of 1901. It was a severe blow to him, but at the same time a stimulus which called forth both his ambition and all the best qualities of a fine character.

The second time over the fourth class course resulted in his achieving an academic standing of number eight in a class of 72 members, and at the end of his third class year he was a "star" cadet, standing number two among his classmates. His final standing at graduation was number 13.

Cadet Browning had many close friends among the members of both of his classes, and held universally the respect and esteem of all of his associates in the Corps, and of the instructors as well.

In the Battalion he was the only one of the turn back members of the Class of 1901 to be made a Cadet Corporal. In his second class year he was the senior duty Sergeant in "C" Company, and in his first class year he was a Cadet Lieutenant in "E" Company.

The passage of the Act of February 2, 1901, providing for a considerable expansion of the Regular Army to meet the needs of territorial expansion following the Spanish-American War, had the effect of advancing the date of graduation of the Class of 1901 from June to February. The members of the class were commissioned to rank from the date of the passage of the Act.

Lieutenant Browning chose the Artillery Corps, and after a short graduation leave, reported for duty at Fort Banks, Mass. In April, 1901 he spent a few weeks at Fort Riley, Kans., and then served until November 1, 1902 at Fort Columbus, now Fort Jay, and Governors Island, N. Y. He was then transferred to Fort Williams, Me., where he served until October 15, 1903, when he was transferred to the 25th Battery, Field Artillery, and reported for duty with it at Fort Riley, Kans., on November 1, 1903. He served with the battery until June, 1904.

Lieutenant Browning was then detailed as an Instructor in the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at West Point, and served as

such through four full academic years, until August 13, 1908. On April 12, 1905 he was promoted First Lieutenant, and in May, 1907, with the permanent separation of the coast and field artillery, was assigned to the latter.

Upon being relieved from duty at West Point, Lieutenant Browning joined and commanded Battery "D" of the 1st Field Artillery, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., served there until February, 1910, and then changed station, with his battery to Fort Sill, Okla., the station of the regiment.

In November, 1910 he was promoted Captain, and was assigned to the 6th Field Artillery (Horse), and joined during the following month at Fort Riley, Kans. He remained at Fort Riley until August, 1912, except for a period of detached service while attending the School of Fire for Field Artillery at Fort Sill, from which he was graduated in December, 1911.

Captain Browning was then detailed as a student officer at the Army General Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. In 1913 he was an Honor Graduate of the Army School of the Line, and the following year was graduated from the Army Staff College.

Having been transferred to the 1st Field Artillery, Captain Browning joined the regiment at Schofield Barracks, T. H., and served with it as Regimental Adjutant, and in command of a battery, from June 14, 1914 until July 23, 1917. On May 15, 1917 he was promoted Major, and on August 5th following, was temporarily promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

Colonel Browning served for a short time as an Instructor at the School of Fire for Field Artillery at Fort Sill, when the course was being revamped to meet the exigencies of war service, and adapted to the hasty training of large numbers of officers from the Reserve Corps, the National Guard, the National Army, and regular officers of other branches of the service temporarily assigned to field artillery duty.

On October 23, 1917 he was detailed to the General Staff Corps, and was on duty at the Army War College, Washington Barracks, D. C., from October 3, 1917 until January 10, 1918, when he was relieved and proceeded overseas. Arriving in France on January 24th, Colonel Browning became a member of the American Section of the Supreme War Council, and continued to discharge the duties involved until after the Armistice.

When General Tasker H. Bliss was designated by President Wilson as one of the American Commissioners to negotiate the terms of peace, Colonel Browning was appointed as one of his four assistants, and served with him throughout the Peace Conference in Paris, which finally ended December 11, 1918.

Colonel Browning then returned to Washington and was engaged, with General Bliss, until April 30, 1920, in preparing reports of the activities of the Supreme War Council. He was then assigned to duty with the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division of the General Staff.

Colonel Browning was honorably discharged from his emergency commission on March 15, 1920, and reverted to his permanent rank of Major of Field Artillery. On July 1st following he was promoted in the Regular Army to Lieutenant Colonel.

In September, 1920 Colonel Browning was assigned to duty with G-2 of the War Department General Staff, and in August, 1921 was detailed as a student officer at the Army War College, from which he was graduated in 1922.

Colonel Browning was next stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., where he was at first Executive Officer, and later Commanding Officer, of the 7th Field Artillery, and of the post.

In June, 1923 he was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and served as such until July, 1928. He then spent a year at Camp Knox, Ky., as Executive and Commanding Officer of the 3rd Field Artillery, and the post, followed by a year at Fort Sheridan, Ill., as Commanding Officer and Executive Officer of the same regiment, which had changed station in June, 1929.

In June, 1930 Colonel Browning was detailed in The Inspector General's Department, and was assigned to duty at Headquarters Fourth Corps Area, Fort McPherson, Ga., where he remained until June, 1932. On September 1, 1931 he was promoted Colonel. Ordered to Washington in the summer of 1932, he was on duty in the Office of The Inspector General of the Army until June 29, 1936, when he was relieved and assigned to his present duties as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, at the University of Florida.

Colonel Browning's name is borne on the Initial General Staff Corps Eligible List. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As a member of the American Section of the Supreme War Council, by his ability and his clear and sound conception of the constantly changing military situation, he has rendered invaluable aid in solving the many complex problems that have come before the Supreme War Council."

He has also been awarded the Distinguished Service Order (British); Officer of the Legion of Honor (French); and the Order of the Solidaridad (Panamanian). He has the service and campaign medals of the Spanish-American War, and the World War, the latter with two battle clasps.

Colonel Browning was married at Governors Island, N. Y., on March 18, 1903, to Helen Jones, daughter of Colonel Samuel R. Jones, Class of '67, and Mrs. Jones, the former Miss Mary Whitelaw.

Colonel and Mrs. Browning have four sons: William Webb Browning, II, born July 29, 1904; Samuel Roberts Browning, born September 16, 1906; Harold Webb Browning, born June 5, 1911; and John Whitelaw Browning, born October 25, 1914.

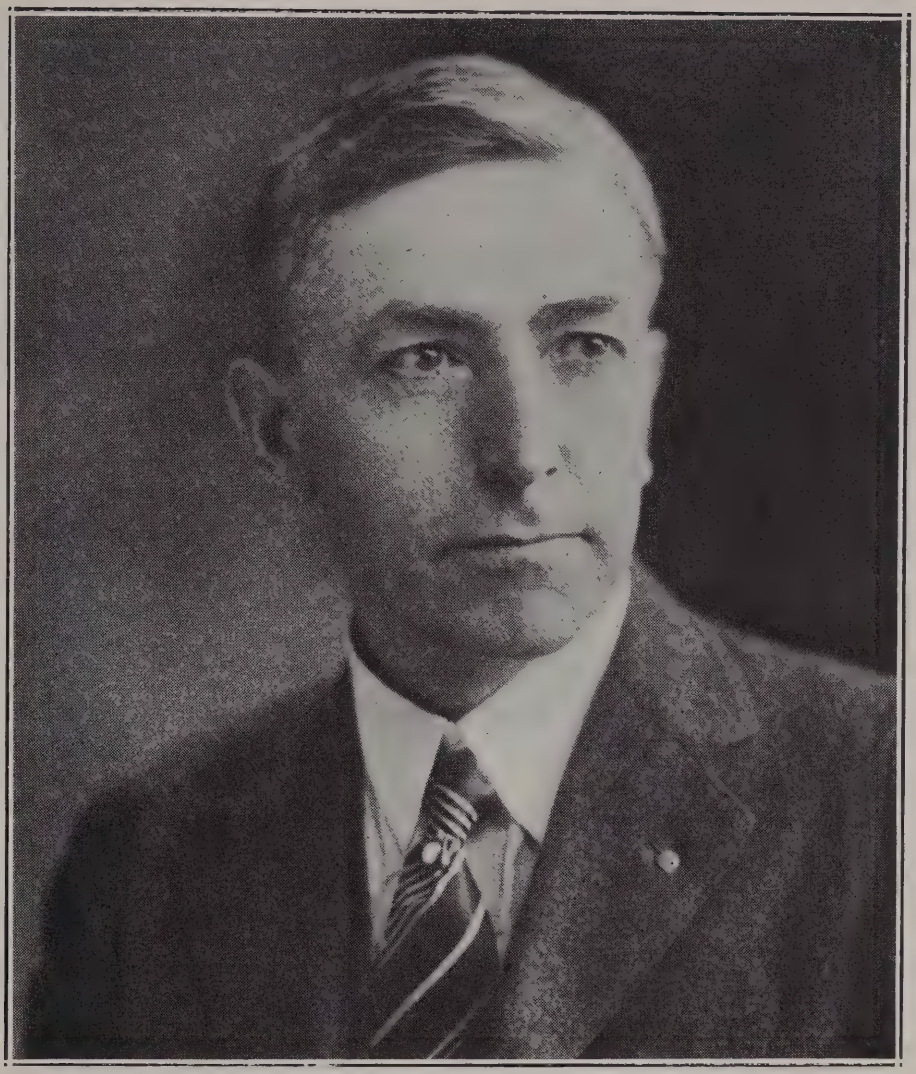
William Webb Browning, II, is a graduate of Western High School, Washington, D. C., Class of 1922. Immediately after completing his high school course he entered the United States Military Academy, having been appointed from Connecticut. He was graduated in 1928. He was assigned to, and joined the 29th Infantry, but in 1929 resigned his commission, and entered business in Dallas, Tex. On October 12, 1929 he married Miss Hattie Louise Slaughter. Two sons have been born of this marriage, William Webb Browning, III, on June 29, 1930; and Harold Jeffries Browning, on July 31, 1933.

Samuel Roberts Browning is also a graduate of Western High School, Washington, D. C. He then attended the University of Vermont, and Harvard University. He was appointed to West Point from Vermont, and was graduated in 1928. He was commissioned in the Corps of Engineers. He completed a Post Graduate Course in Engineering at the University of California in 1931, and was graduated from the Engineer School, at Fort Humphreys, Va., in 1933. He is now serving as an Instructor in the Department of Mathematics at West Point. He was married August 25, 1928 to Bess Thompson Sydnor. Lieutenant and Mrs. Browning have two daughters, Patricia Ann Browning, born May 27, 1930; and Jacqueline Whitelaw Browning, on July 28, 1935.

Harold Webb Browning is a graduate of Cambridge High and Latin School, Cambridge, Mass. He completed the freshman year at Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill., and was then appointed to West Point from New York. He was graduated in 1934, and was assigned to the infantry. He is serving at present with the 27th Infantry at Schofield Barracks, T. H. He was married July 22, 1936 to Margaret Magruder, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Marshall Magruder.

John Whitelaw Browning was graduated from Boys' High School, Atlanta, Ga., and completed the freshman year at Emory University, Atlanta. Designated by the President as a candidate for West Point, he won his appointment in a keen competitive test, and entered the Academy in July, 1933. He is now in his first class course as a member of the Class of 1937.

XVIII



3958 FREDERICK LEROY BUCK† 19

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Artillery	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant, Artillery Corps	July 1, 1901
Detailed in Signal Corps	December 17, 1904
Captain, Coast Artillery Corps	January 25, 1907
Detailed in Quartermaster Corps	November 2, 1914
Major, Coast Artillery Corps	June 22, 1917
Relieved from detail in Quartermaster Corps	February 8, 1918
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	February 10, 1918
Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, N. A.	July 10, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	June 1, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps (Regular Army)	July 1, 1920
Retired, (Acts of June 30, 1922 and September 14, 1922)	December 15, 1922
Colonel, Retired (posthumous) (Act of June 21, 1930)	March 8, 1924

Died at Potsdam, N. Y., March 8, 1924

Colonel Frederick L. Buck, U. S. Army, Retired, Associate Professor of Mathematics at Clarkson College of Technology, died at his home at Potsdam, N. Y., on March 8, 1924.

Frederick Leroy Buck, son of Charles Perry and Lavina Buck, nee Butler, was born at Wattsburg, Pa., August 29, 1875. His early education was obtained in the public schools, and he entered the United States Military Academy, an appointee from Pennsylvania, in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Buck was a good student, and maintained without difficulty a position above the middle of his class. In the Battalion he was a Cadet Sergeant during the latter half of his second class year, an Acting Sergeant during First Class Camp, and a Cadet Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Buck's first station after graduation was Fort Totten, N. Y., where he served with Battery "N" of the 7th Artillery, afterwards the 82nd Company, Coast Artillery. On July 1, 1901 he was promoted First Lieutenant in the newly constituted Artillery Corps, and in the fall of that year was detailed as a student officer at the School of Submarine Defense, from which he was graduated in 1902.

From November, 1902 until December, 1904, Lieutenant Buck served on the staff of the District Commander of the then Artillery District of Charleston, at Fort Moultrie, S. C., as Engineer Officer, Signal Officer and Submarine Mine Officer.

In December, 1904 he was detailed for service in the Signal Corps. He commanded Company "B," Signal Corps, at Fort Myer, Va., from January to March, 1905, and was then assigned to duty in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, in Washington, in charge of the Telegraph and Examining Division, until July, 1905. His next assignment was at Fort Wood, N. Y., where he served as Post Adjutant and as Property Officer until the end of 1906. In January, 1907 he was promoted to Captain in the Coast Artillery Corps, thus terminating his detail in the Signal Corps.

Captain Buck was assigned to the 92nd Company, Coast Artillery Corps, and reported for duty with his company at Fort Flagler, Wash., in May 1907. In August, 1910 he was transferred to the East Coast, and served at Fort Warren, Mass., until the summer of 1912, when he was detailed as a student officer at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. He was an Honor Graduate in 1913, and was then ordered to the Philippine Islands.

Captain Buck served at Fort Mills, P. I., in command of a mine company from February until November, 1914, and was then detailed for a period of four years in the Quartermaster Corps. He was assigned to duty as Assistant to the Department Quartermaster at Headquarters of the Philippine Department, in Manila.

Returning to the United States in February, 1916, Captain Buck's next assignment was as Paymaster with the American Expeditionary Forces in

Mexico, until October, 1916, when he became Assistant to the Depot Quartermaster at El Paso, Tex., continuing as such until March, 1917. He was then sent to Hachita, N. M., to command Truck Train No. 69, and continued on this duty until the following May.

Captain Buck was detailed as Constructing Quartermaster at Camp Robinson, Wis., in May, 1917, and the following month was promoted to Major in the Coast Artillery Corps, but continued on detail in the Quartermaster Corps until February, 1918. From November, 1917 until February, 1918 he served as Camp Quartermaster at Camp Sevier, S. C. In the latter month he was promoted temporarily to Lieutenant Colonel in the Coast Artillery Corps, and was returned immediately to line duty, being assigned to the Coast Defenses of Cape Fear, with station at Fort Caswell, N. C., where he served as Assistant to the Coast Defense Commander.

In July, 1918 he was promoted to Colonel of Coast Artillery in the National Army, and was assigned to duty as Coast Defense Commander of the Coast Defenses of Portsmouth, with station at Fort Constitution, N. H.

Colonel Buck remained on this duty until the end of December, 1920, having been in the meantime honorably discharged from his emergency commission, June 1, 1920, reverting to his permanent rank as a Major, and had been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel a month later in the Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Army.

Colonel Buck was detailed as a student officer in the Field Officers' Course at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and was graduated in June, 1921. He was then detailed to the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and was graduated in June, 1922. His next, and last, active duty was as a member of the Tactical Personnel at the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Camp Devens, Mass., during the summer of 1922. In September he availed himself of a leave of absence, and was transferred to the Retired List under the provisions of the Acts of June 30th and September 14, 1922. Under the provisions of the Act of June 21, 1930, he was posthumously promoted to the grade of Colonel, to date from the date of his death.

In anticipation of retirement, and while still on leave of absence, Colonel Buck accepted the position of Associate Professor of Mathematics at Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y., and served as such until the date of his death, March 8, 1924.

Colonel Buck was the first of the graduates of 1900 to marry. He was married on June 19, 1900 to Minnie Elizabeth Carson, daughter of William J. and Elizabeth King Carson, of Erie, Pa.

Colonel and Mrs. Buck have had three children, Gertrude Leila, born June 26, 1901; Frederick Leroy, Jr., born July 21, 1904; and Carson Perry, born August 1, 1911, all of whom, together with Mrs. Buck, have survived Colonel Buck. Mrs. Buck has continued to make her home in Potsdam, where she is Librarian of the Potsdam Public Library.

Gertrude was graduated from Eden Hall, Torresdale, Pa., and is now a professed member of the Order of the Sacred Heart.

Frederick attended Clarkson College, after which he was with the United Fruit Company, in Guatemala, and the Firestone Rubber Company, in Liberia, in the capacity of a civil engineer. He is now owner of the Windfall Silver Fox Farm, at Hollywood, N. Y., in the Adirondacks.

Carson was graduated from Staunton Military Academy in Virginia in 1929, and the civil engineering course of Clarkson College of Technology, in 1933. He spent two years with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. He received his Master's Degree at St. Lawrence University in 1936.

Colonel Buck was an efficient officer, whose marked characteristic was a high sense of duty. He was one of those officers who would not tolerate any transactions which, in his opinion, violated in the least degree, the regulations on the subject. He was well liked by the enlisted men of his command, and always had an efficient organization.

Colonel Buck loved his home, and he found his greatest pleasure with his family. He was fond of hunting, and was a most agreeable companion on a hunting trip.

He was a member of Island Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and of Triune Chapter and Hugh De Paynes Commandery, of the York Rite; and of Sudan Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

The above is based on an obituary signed "C. E. Wheatley," which appeared in the Annual Report of the Association of Graduates, of June, 1924.

XIX

FRANKLIN LIVINGSTON CALLISON

729 Fifth Avenue, Helena, Mont.

Franklin Livingston Callison, son of Henry C. and Frances Amelia Callison, nee Livingston, was born on a farm near Jamesport, Mo., on March 5, 1875. He grew up on the farm and attended the country district school for some years. Later he attended the grade school in Jamesport, and upon finishing the course, went to Gallatin, the county seat of Daviess County, where he attended the high school. He was graduated from Gallatin High School in 1894, and soon after received an appointment from Missouri to the United States Military Academy.

He reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896 as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Callison successfully completed his plebe year, but following the yearling January examinations was honorably discharged, and returned to his home, having been at West Point for a year and a half.

Shortly thereafter war was declared against Spain, and Mr. Callison offered his services and was promised a lieutenancy in the volunteers by the Governor of Missouri, but before he was called the signing of the protocol brought hostilities to a close, and the State troops were mustered out of Federal service. He thus lost the opportunity for active military service.

Mr. Callison then directed his attention toward the law, with a view to making the legal profession his life's vocation. After several months of hard work reading law, his health failed and he was advised by his physician that it was necessary for him to lead an outdoor life for some time at least. He then went on a farm and devoted his attention to stock raising and the shipping business.

In 1903 he disposed of his interests in Missouri and removed to Montana, where he engaged in the sheep business. For many years he continued in this line, together with ranching, until business conditions became very bad, when he disposed of his stock interests and leased his ranch. He then removed to Helena and accepted a position in a railroad office.

It was Mr. Callison's intention, however, to return to his ranch and again engage in the stock business as soon as conditions became more favorable, but as they did not improve as he had anticipated they would, he has reached the decision that it is too late in life to make a fresh start, and therefore contemplates remaining in Helena.

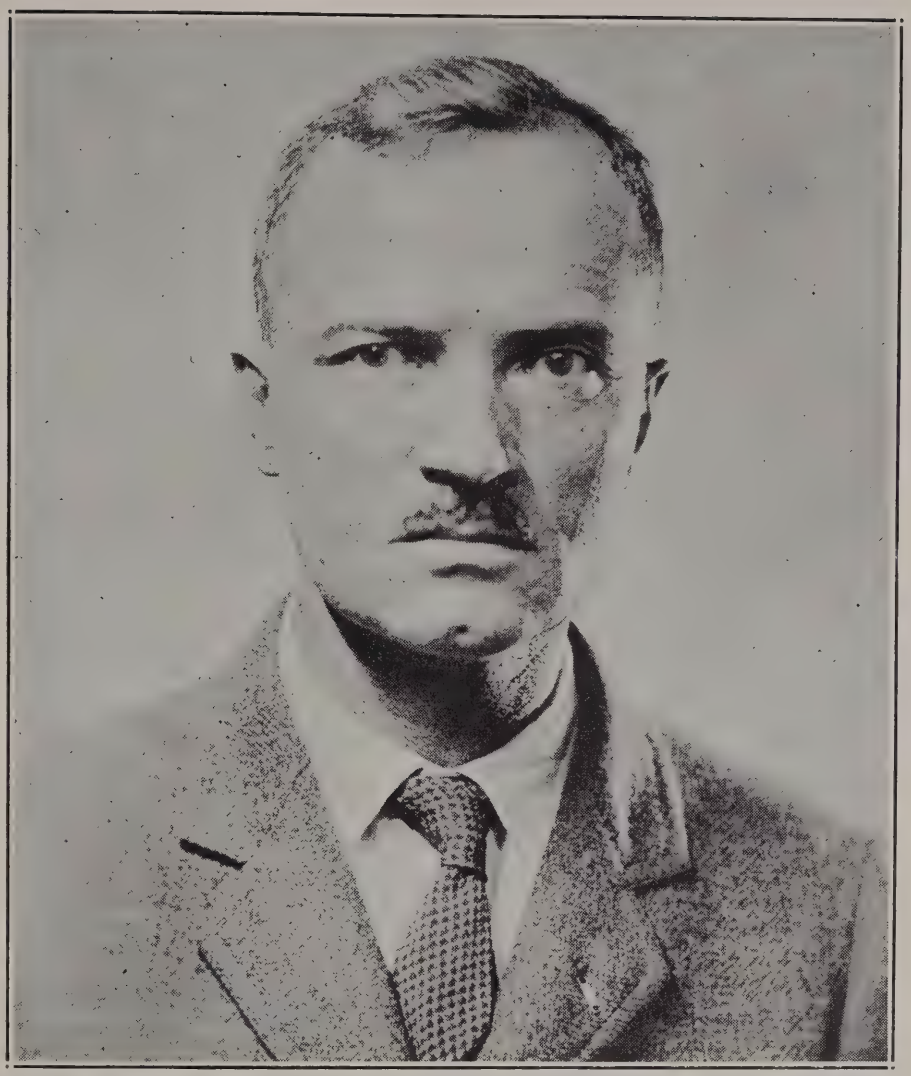
At various times Mr. Callison has taken "flyers" in the gold mining business, but he reports that these have not been profitable, and that the money he invested never came back. His experience jibes with the saying that "more money is put into gold mining, than is taken out."

Mr. Callison's only membership in a fraternal order was in the Modern Woodmen of America, which he was invited to join in Missouri, to become the drill master of the drill team of his lodge. Upon removing to Montana he did not keep up his membership. Spending so many years on a ranch, he found it impracticable to attend meetings of organizations.

In politics he has been a Democrat, but never a candidate for elective office. His one experience as a public officer was as Purchasing Agent for the Lewis and Clark C.W.A. during the N.R.A. regime. He has, however, always taken a deep interest in all questions involving public welfare. He claims the Methodist Episcopal Church South as "his church."

Mr. Callison never married.

XX



3972 CLIFFORD CARLETON CARSON 33

Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired

Fountain Inn, Eustis, Fla.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Artillery	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant, Artillery Corps	July 1, 1901
Captain, Coast Artillery Corps	January 25, 1907
Major	July 3, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel, (temporary)	February 25, 1918
Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, N. A.	July 12, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission,	January 20, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps (Regular Army)	July 1, 1920
Retired at his own request, after 22 years of service, (Acts of June 30, 1922 and September 14, 1922)	December 15, 1922
Active Duty status	November 13, 1926
Relieved from Active Duty	April 1, 1928
Colonel, Retired (Act of June 21, 1930)	June 21, 1930

Clifford Carleton Carson, son of Leonard W. and Laura B. Carson, nee Conn, was born at North Greenfield, O., April 4, 1876. While still a boy he removed with his parents to Cowan, Ind. His early education was obtained in the public schools, and he was appointed to a cadetship at West Point from Indiana, entering the Military Academy in June, 1896 as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Carson maintained an academic standing throughout the four years of the course in the middle third of his class, while in the Battalion he was a Cadet Corporal as a yearling, a Cadet Sergeant as a second classman, Acting Cadet Color Sergeant during First Class Camp, and a Cadet Captain during the remainder of his first class year.

Following graduation Lieutenant Carson was commissioned in the artillery arm, and was assigned to the 7th Artillery, with station at Fort Warren, Mass. The passage of the Act of February 2, 1901 made possible his early promotion to First Lieutenant, as of July 1, 1901, and in September following he reported for duty with the 6th Battery, Field Artillery, at Fort Riley, Kans., commanded by Captain Granger Adams, Class of 1876. He remained at that post, doing garrison duty and as a student officer at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, until September, 1904. He received his diploma as a graduate of the School in the latter year.

From September, 1904 until August, 1905, Lieutenant Carson served at Fort Monroe, Va., as Instructor at the School for Master Gunners, and from October, 1905 until April, 1907 at Fort De Soto, Fla. While at the latter post he received his promotion on January 25, 1907 to Captain, with permanent assignment to the Coast Artillery Corps.

Captain Carson's next station was Fort Levett, Me., in the then Artillery District of Portland, where he remained until March, 1908, and was then detailed for general recruiting duty, until July, 1911. During this period he was successively stationed at New York City, Knoxville, Tenn., and at the Recruit Depot, Columbus Barracks, O.

Returning to duty with his own Corps, Captain Carson next served at Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., in the then Artillery District of New London, from November, 1911 until July, 1912, when he was transferred to the then Coast Defenses of the Chesapeake, with station at Fort Monroe, Va. He was relieved from duty at that station in August, 1913, and proceeded to the Philippine Islands for duty in the then Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays.

In September, 1915 Captain Carson returned to the United States, and was detailed as a student officer at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., from which he was graduated in December, 1916. During the school year Captain Carson was President of his class.

Captain Carson was then detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, at Blacksburg, Va. The decla-

ration of war against the Central Powers in April, 1917, brought this detail to a close in June, and Captain Carson was ordered back to Fort Monroe as Director of Training at the first camp established at that post for the training of emergency officers for commission in the coast artillery.

On July 3, 1917 he was promoted Major in the Coast Artillery Corps, and was assigned to the 6th Provisional Regiment of Coast Artillery as a battalion commander. The regiment was one of several that were organized for service as mobile artillery, and upon arrival in France was re-organized by a reduction from twelve to six batteries, and was re-designated as the 53rd Artillery (C.A.C.)

In January, 1918 Major Carson was relieved from duty with the regiment, and was assigned as Director of Tractor Artillery Schools in the American Expeditionary Forces. He was promoted temporarily to Lieutenant Colonel in February, 1918, and to Colonel of Coast Artillery in the National Army, on July 12, 1918.

Colonel Carson's immediate command was an officers' school at Vincennes. This school had a faculty of French artillery officers, with American assistants, and a selected class of 200 American student officers. It was essentially a school for the French 155 mm. G.P.F. gun.

There were in addition several French Tractor Artillery Schools to which American enlisted men, under a relatively few American officers, mostly junior in rank, were sent for instruction in the handling of tractors and motors. These were all under the general supervision of Colonel Carson, who represented both the Chief of Artillery, A.E.F., and the Director of Training, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, at General Headquarters.

Colonel Carson remained on this duty until September, 1918, when, the policy of sending men to French schools having been changed, he organized and commanded Organization and Training Center No. 5, at Angouleme, where similar instruction was given directly by American officers. In January, 1919 this Center was closed, and Colonel Carson was assigned to duty with the Inspector General's Department of the A.E.F., until his return to the United States in July following.

During the greater part of his detail as an Inspector General, Colonel Carson was engaged in an investigation of the Motor Transport Corps, its history and functioning in France, and in an inspection of its materiel.

Colonel Carson was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He organized and commanded the training centers for the instruction of officers for the Tractor Artillery of the American Expeditionary Forces. In this new and important field of activity he rendered conspicuously meritorious service."

Returning to America, Colonel Carson was re-detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and returned to Blacksburg, Va., for the period from August, 1919 until August, 1920. Upon

the termination of this detail, Colonel Carson was elected an Honorary Alumnus of the college as an appreciation of his services to it.

On January 20, 1920 Colonel Carson was honorably discharged from his emergency commission, and reverted to his permanent status as a Major of Coast Artillery. On July 1, 1920 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army.

Colonel Carson entered the School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., as a student officer, and received his diploma in August, 1921. He was then detailed to the General Staff School at the same post, and was graduated in August, 1922. His last active duty was as a student officer at the Army War College, but he availed himself of special legislation that permitted voluntary retirement with less than the normal thirty years of service, and at his own request was relieved from further duty at the College, and placed on the Retired List on December 15, 1922.

Since his retirement Colonel Carson served on active duty as Recruiting Officer at Knoxville, Tenn., and later at Chattanooga, Tenn., from November 13, 1926 until April 1, 1928, when, at his own request, he resumed retired status. On July 21, 1930, pursuant to the Act of Congress of that date, he was promoted to the grade of Colonel on the Retired List.

Colonel Carson has spent most of his time since retirement, except for the period of a year and a half on active duty, living and traveling abroad. He returned to the United States in June, 1934, and divides his time between Florida in the winter, and the Blue Ridge section of North Carolina, centering about Asheville, during the remainder of the year.

XXI

Photo by Harris & Ewing

3990 GEORGE BLANCHARD COMLY† 51

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Captain	March 11, 1911
Major (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Colonel of Cavalry, U. S. A. (emergency)	November 14, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	March 31, 1920
Major of Cavalry, Regular Army	April 10, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel	July 1, 1920
Detailed in the Militia Bureau	June 22, 1927
Colonel	March 13, 1929

Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., May 18, 1931

George Blanchard Comly, the son of Major Clifton Comly and Sarah (Garrard) Comly, was born at San Antonio, Tex., September 9, 1878. His father, an officer of the Regular Army, was at that time in command of the San Antonio Arsenal. Major Clifton Comly was the son of Richard Nesbit Comly, who was at one time associated with his brother William in the ownership of the Dayton (Ohio) *Journal,* and Julia (Sanders) Comly. Clifton Comly was born at Dayton, O., on May 31, 1841, and graduated from West Point in the Class of 1862. He saw active service in the Civil War and displayed high soldierly qualities, later becoming a highly admired and respected officer of the Ordnance Department. At the time of his death, in 1894, he was President of the Ordnance Board, a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, and the Commanding Officer of the New York Arsenal on Governors Island in New York Harbor.

Sarah (Garrard) Comly was the eldest daughter of William H. and Sarah (Thomas) Garrard, who were both born in England. Thomas Thomas, her maternal grandfather, came with his wife to this country in 1832 when Sarah Thomas was a mere child. Settling in New York, Thomas Thomas became a prominent architect there. William H. Garrard, who later married Sarah Thomas, became a well-known business man in Pittsburgh; and here Sarah Garrard spent her girlhood until her marriage to Major Comly.

Major and Mrs. Comly had three children. It had been their intention to have George, the youngest, follow in the footsteps of his great-grandfather and become an architect. But after Major Comly's death, as a tribute to his services in posts of distinction, President Cleveland gave an appointment to West Point from the United States "at large" to his son, George, who at that time was living in Clarksburg, W. Va.

The National Preparatory Academy was then at Highland Falls, N. Y. George arrived in the winter of 1895-96 to prepare for the entrance examinations which were to be held at West Point in the following March. How well I remember him as he appeared at that time—a blond, slight figure buried in a huge "turtleneck" sweater—his frank and cheerful demeanor —his keen sense of humor—his friendly manner—his pride in and loyalty to his father and mother—and his high standards of what was befitting a cadet and an officer. By the time the examinations were held we had become good friends, and we entered West Point on June 15th.

During "beast barracks" one of the things that impressed me about George was his freedom of action. I had seen practically nothing of the army, and during the early weeks of our stay at West Point I hesitated to make any excursion outside of the area of barracks; and when I did so, I took chances. But on the contrary, George, who had spent all his life in the army, and who had lived with his parents at West Point, sauntered about when off duty with great nonchalance. He met and stopped to chat with old friends, residents of the post. He behaved, in general, as if he were entirely at

home. He seemed to consider almost with disdain the ferocious first classmen who were in charge of "beasts." At West Point, as the four years went on, Comly and I grew very close. We lived together in yearling year, in second-class year, and for a long time in first-class year. He was a loyal, considerate, generous and devoted friend. He was all man and all gentleman.

Graduating June 13, 1900, George Comly was assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the 5th Cavalry and joined at Fort Myer, Va., in August. In March, 1901, he started for the Philippine Islands, where he served with the 5th Cavalry near Manila for several months, when he was promoted First Lieutenant as of February 2, 1901, and was assigned to the 3rd Cavalry.

My own promotion and assignment to the same regiment came at the same time, and in September, 1901, George and I traveled on a Spanish coasting vessel from Manila to Salomague, where we landed and joined our respective stations.

We served in the Ilocos country until May, 1902, when the regiment was ordered home. We reached San Francisco in June, and soon started, by marching, for the Sierras. The Headquarters of the 2nd Squadron and Troops "E" and "F", proceeded together through the Santa Clara Valley, and into the San Joaquin Valley. As we approached the foothills, the column separated, Headquarters and Troop "E" continued on to Yosemite Park, while Troop "F", to which Comly belonged, proceeded to Sequoia Park, where Comly was stationed until late October or November, 1902. Upon his return to the Presidio, Comly, with Troop "F", was ordered to Fort Yates, N. D. His stay there was short, as in December, 1902, he was ordered to the Headquarters of the Department of Dakota, at St. Paul, Minn., and was assigned temporarily to the staff of Brigadier General W. A. Kobbe. Here he stayed until May, 1903, when he was ordered back to the 3rd Cavalry at Boise Barracks, Ida., where he served until August.

On August 20, 1903, he was detailed as Instructor in the Department of Drawing at West Point, and there he spent four happy and profitable years.

Almost immediately upon his relief from West Point in August, 1907, he went to the Philippines to join the 3rd Cavalry, and was at Camp Stotsenburg until the regiment returned to the United States, where it landed in February, 1908.

From that time until January, 1913, with the exception of occasional leaves of absence, his time was spent on the border,—at Del Rio, at Fort Clark, at Fort Sam Houston, at Brownsville, at Austin, at Fort McIntosh, at Fort Bliss and at Love's Ranch. He was promoted Captain of the 3rd Cavalry on March 11, 1911, and in January, 1913, he again set out for the Philippines.

On February 1, 1913, he was transferred to the 7th Cavalry; on November 26, 1915, he was assigned to the 1st Cavalry, and in December, 1915, after a tour spent at Fort William McKinley and Camp Stotsenburg, he returned to the United States. From February, 1916, to January, 1917, he

was again stationed on the border, at Calexico. But there came a sudden change in his fortunes and he was ordered to Washington as an Aide-de-Camp to the President. He served in this capacity until March, 1918, having been detailed also as an adjutant general on December 11, 1917; having served in The Adjutant General's Office in addition to his other duties from August, 1917; and having acted as Assistant to the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, as well.

The World War made him a temporary Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry on August 5, 1917, and took him to France in March, 1918. He went to Langres as a student officer at the Army General Staff College where he remained until August 30, 1918, when he was attached to the 79th Division. On September 18, 1918, he was relieved from duty with the 79th Division, and he returned to Langres as an instructor at the Army General Staff College. and remained there until January 15, 1919.

He was promoted Colonel of Cavalry, U.S.A. (emergency commission). November 14, 1918. On October 18, 1918, he was assigned to the General Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces.

After his relief from Langres, he went to General Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces for two weeks, when, on January 30, 1919. he was detailed in the Provost Marshal General's Department, with which he remained until June, 1919. In this department he served as Inspector-Instructor, winning the following letter from his chief:

19 May, 1919.

1. As the work of the Provost Marshal General's Department is nearing its conclusion with the withdrawal of the American Expeditionary Forces from Europe, I desire to express to you officially my keen appreciation of the value of the services you have rendered.

2. You came to this Department at the beginning of our efforts to establish in the Military Police Corps a finer esprit-de-corps and a uniform high standard of excellence in courtesy, service and efficiency. We depended for this very largely on the work of experienced officers as Inspector-Instructors. Your tact, judgment and force in this field have been invaluable and have brought conspicuous results.

3. I am most appreciative of the loyalty and value of your services, and am confident that continued success will characterize your future military service.

(Signed) H. H. BANDHOLTZ,
Provost Marshal General.

In June-July, 1919, Colonel Comly returned from France and was attached to the 3rd Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., where he remained on duty until August, 1920. In the meanwhile, he reverted to his grade of Captain, but within ten days was promoted Major, and a little over two months later was promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

In August, 1920, he was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Pennsylvania State College, where he remained until August, 1922. For the next three years he was at Newark, N. J., as Instructor of Cavalry, New Jersey National Guard.

From September, 1925, to June, 1926, he was a student officer at the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, graduating in the Advanced Course. In

September, 1926, he entered, as a student officer, the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, and was graduated in June, 1927.

He then went to duty in the Militia Bureau at Washington, where he served until August 13, 1930, being promoted Colonel of Cavalry on March 13, 1929. On August 14, 1930, he reported as a student officer at the Army War College. He did not finish the course. He died, after a double mastoid operation, on May 18, 1931.

His death was a blow to everyone. From the Militia Bureau his mother received this tribute to his character and personality:

> During the period of his service here, he endeared himself to everyone, officers and civilian personnel alike.
>
> He is remembered for his unfailing courtesy and kindness in all his contacts.

From the Chief of Staff, General MacArthur, came this commendation:

> The records show that Colonel Comly was a loyal, painstaking and efficient officer who invariably exhibited a keen interest in the performance of the duties assigned him. Of pleasing personality, tactful and dependable, he won the respect and confidence of those with whom he came in contact.

The Executive Officer in the Office of the Chief of Cavalry wrote this:

> The cavalrymen here . . . knew your fine son and loved him.

The Vice-President of the Class of 1930-31, Army War College, sent this:

> On behalf of the War College Class of which your distinguished son was president, . . .
>
> In the death of Colonel Comly, the country has lost a loyal and most valuable officer, and we have lost a much beloved and highly respected friend and comrade.

Colonel Comly was on the General Staff Corps Eligible List, and had been awarded the Meritorious Service Citation Certificate by the Commander-in-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces, for services as Instructor, General Staff College.

George Comly's only brother, Garrard, a banker, who had seen active military service in France, and who held a commission as a Major of the Reserve Corps, was drowned in Tuxedo Lake. His only sister, Mrs. Marvin R. Maxwell, living at 157 East 72nd Street, New York City, survives him. His mother also survived him, but has since died.

In the hearts of his friends, the memory of George Comly also survives—the memory of a chivalrous and generous nature—the memory of one who had known alike the sweetness and bitterness of life—who had remained unspoiled by its sweetness, and whose noble qualities had been refined and tempered, as with fire, by its bitterness. W. S. G.

Reprinted, by permission, from the Annual Report of the Association of Graduates, June 9, 1932.

XXII

Photo by Marceau

ROBERT SMITH CONKLIN†

Died at Tarrytown, N. Y., June 4, 1931

ROBERT SMITH CONKLIN was born in Albany, N. Y., August 2, 1876, a son of Josiah Conklin and Anna L. Conklin, nee Hughes. After attending the public schools there, he received an appointment to West Point, entering in June, 1896, with the Class of 1900. Acquaintance with the military service at first hand, proving to be somewhat disillusionizing to him, and concluding that he did not care to make it his vocation, he soon resigned, and in the fall of that year matriculated at the School of Mines of Columbia University, in New York City. In due time he completed the under graduate course, and continued his studies in the Columbia School of Political Science and the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the Bar of the State of New York in 1902.

During his college course Mr. Conklin rowed on the Columbia crew, was prominent as a golf and tennis player, and worked as a newspaper reporter. He later served in the New York Police Department as a mounted patrolman, in the Borough of The Bronx, also as a foreman in charge of road construction, and as an editor of a trade magazine.

Early taking an interest in politics, Mr. Conklin was elected to the Assembly, the lower house of the State Legislature, in 1907, continuing to hold his seat until 1910. While an Assemblyman he served on the Cities and Rules Committees, and on the Joint Legislative Commission on Charter Revision for New York City.

The question of home rule for the city of New York has long been prominent in New York State politics, and Mr. Conklin constantly favored legislative measures that furthered it. He also supported the enactment of a workmen's compensation law. He was in charge of the bills introduced, following an exhaustive investigation by a legislative commission, for reforms in the Magistrates' Courts and the Court of Special Sessions. His other activities included opposition to the proposal of the New York Central Railroad to erect elevated tracks for its freight line along the Hudson River front in Riverside Park, and an espousal of an old-age pension law for civil employees.

In 1911 Mr. Conklin was named trial counsel for the State Excise Department. He was already familiar with the work, having sponsored, while at Albany, an amendment to the State excise law. He served until 1915, when he was appointed a Deputy Attorney General of the State of New York, later being placed in charge of the branch office in New York City as Assistant Attorney General, which post he held until 1922.

In the meantime he had become the Republican leader of the 21st Assembly District of New York County, holding the office for fifteen years until May, 1928, when members of the County Committee voted to split the district. He consented to continue as leader of the western half until his successor could be chosen.

Mr. Conklin in 1923 and 1924 was an Assistant United States Attorney General, with station in New York City. He was assigned to the prosecution of war frauds, and recovered large sums for the Federal Government. In 1925 he was nominated by the Republican Party for the Supreme Court bench of the State of New York, but was defeated at the election. He was thereupon reappointed to his old post of Assistant Attorney General of New York State, and was assigned to the charge of the office in New York City, continuing to hold this office under two successive chiefs, and in fact until the advent of a Democratic state administration.

Among Mr. Conklin's most important activities was his work as counsel to the commission that was appointed to investigate the $5,000,000 failure

of the City Trust Company of New York City. In connection with this a controversy arose between the counsel and the chairman of the commission, in the course of which Mr. Conklin found it necessary to go over the latter's head and make a report directly to Albany, alleging failure on the part of the chairman to bring out more facts tending to establish irregular practices. As a result, the State Superintendent of Banking was indicted and convicted of accepting bribes.

Among other activities in connection with his constant and courageous efforts to secure clean government, and governmental supervision of business, Mr. Conklin charged that politics had entered into the refusal of the Department of Health to issue permits to eighteen independent poultry dealers in the Williamsburg section of the Borough of Brooklyn, in 1926. He was also active in directing the fight against bucket shops in New York City, and conducted an investigation into alleged misuse of funds by private cemetery corporations.

On June 25, 1910, Mr. Conklin married Mary Bent, of Framingham, Mass. He is survived by his widow, and by two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret. His last residence was at 36 Paulding Avenue, Tarrytown, N. Y., where he died suddenly of a heart attack on June 4, 1931. At the time of his death he was a member of the law firm of Elkins and Conklin, with offices at 17 John Street, New York City.

Mr. Conklin was a member of the New York County Lawyers Association, and the New York State Bar Association. He was also a member of the National Republican Club, the Manhattan Republican Club, the Cold Spring Golf Club and Rockwood Hall Country Club.

XXIII

WALTER BAILEY CRAIGHEAD †

Died at New York, N. Y., February 20, 1919

Walter B. Craighead died at his home, 21 Bennett Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on February 20, 1919. At the time of his death he was President of the Veritone Talking Machine Company, of 145 West 45th Street, New York City, and was well known throughout the piano industry. He died of pneumonia after a short illness.

Walter Bailey Craighead was born at Plaquemine, Iberville County, La., February 25, 1878. His father, Charles D. Craighead, was a sugar planter. Walter received his early education in the public schools, and was appointed to the United States Naval Academy from Louisiana. He reported for duty at Annapolis in September, 1895, and was admitted as a Naval Cadet, but resigned on February 10, 1896. He was then appointed by his Congressman

to the United States Military Academy, and reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, becoming a member of the Class of 1900. In March, 1897, he was honorably discharged.

Going to New York, Mr. Craighead entered the piano manufacturing business. He was first employed by the Sebastian Sommer Piano Co., and was put to work at once in the factory to learn the trade. Later he was one of the founders of the Bailey Piano Co., of New York City. Upon the winding up of the affairs of this company, he went to Chicago where he became superintendent of the Meister Piano Co., of that city.

Mr. Craighead was later connected with the Universal Piano Co., going from there to become Superintendent of the factory of the Compton-Price Co., of Coshocton, O. It was while there that he first became interested in the talking machine field. Returning to New York early in 1918, he formed the Veritone Talking Machine Co., of which he became the President.

Mr. Craighead was married twice. His first marriage, to Miss Emily Dykeman, was terminated by a divorce granted in 1911. He was survived by his second wife, Mrs. Edith Craighead, and by a son Harry, by his first wife; and by a daughter, Edith, by his second wife. Also surviving him were two brothers, Whyte Owen Craighead and Charles Craighead.

Mr. Craighead's death was a sudden one, and proved a great shock to his relatives and friends. He was confined to his home with a severe cold on Lincoln's Birthday, which developed into influenza and then into pneumonia, the end coming within a week.

The funeral was held on February 22, 1919, the Rev'd Gustav Arnold Carstensen, D.D., the immediate predecessor of Colonel Hyde, Mr. Craighead's classmate, as Rector of Holyrood Church, officiating. Interment was in Mount Hope Cemetery, Westchester County.

Although many years have elapsed since Mr. Craighead had been associated with any of his classmates, he will be remembered by them for his forthright and sterling character, and his genial and sunny disposition. In his passing his classmates share with his relatives and associates of later years, their sense of loss.

XXIV

KARL GREENLEAF CUMMINGS*

221 Washington Street, Klamath Falls, Ore.

KARL GREENLEAF CUMMINGS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Cummings, was born in Missouri, November 29, 1877. He attended the public schools and while living with his parents at Canton, Mo., received an appointment from his native State to the United States Military Academy. He reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Cummings resigned February 20, 1897, and returned to his home. Turning toward a business career, he took a business course at Quincy, Ill., upon the conclusion of which he entered the lumber business in his home town, eventually acquiring the ownership of it.

In 1906 he sold out his business, but for the next four years remained in charge of the lumber yards. He then went to Klamath Falls, Ore., where he reestablished himself in the same line, continuing his interests and activities in the business until the present time.

XXV

4024 DENNIS HADLEY CURRIE† 31 (1901)

Cadet, M. A.	June 18, 1896
2nd Lieutenant, Artillery Corps (with rank from February 2, 1901)	February 18, 1901
1st Lieutenant	August 6, 1905
Assigned to Field Artillery	June 6, 1907
Captain	March 11, 1911
Detailed in Signal Corps	December 23, 1913
Relieved from detail in Signal Corps	July 7, 1915
Major of Field Artillery	May 15, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Colonel of Field Artillery, N. A.	May 15, 1918
Brigadier General, U.S.A. (emergency commission)	October 1, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	June 10, 1919
Lieutenant Colonel of Field Artillery (Regular Army)	July 11, 1920
Retired because of physical disability contracted in line of duty (Section 1251, Revised Statutes)	December 31, 1922
Brigadier General (posthumous) (Act of June 21, 1930)	March 26, 1928

Died at Piedmont, Calif., March 26, 1928

Brigadier General Dennis H. Currie, U. S. Army, retired, died at Piedmont, Calif., March 26, 1928, after a period of many years of impaired health, which had caused his retirement five years previously.

Dennis Hadley Currie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Angus Currie, was born at Glen Rose, Tex., July 22, 1874. Most of his childhood was spent on a farm near that town, to which he went to attend the public schools. After the completion of his high school education, he attended a small college that was located nearby, followed by a year devoted to teaching school. He was then appointed to the United States Military Academy from Texas, and reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Currie finished his plebe year with an academic standing of number 45 in his class, and pulled up to number 32 at the end of his yearling year. During his second class year he was ill in the Cadet Hospital for a considerable period of time. Having missed so much of his academic work it was determined to be best for him to take a sick leave until the following 28th of August, and then to join the new second class. He thus became a member of the Class of 1901, with which he was graduated on February 18th of that year, with an academic standing of number 31 in a class that numbered seventy-four men.

Following the early graduation of his class, Lieutenant Currie was commissioned in the Artillery Corps, and on March 10, 1901, reported for duty at Fort Howard, Md. In June he was transferred to Fort Rodman, Mass., where he served until January, 1902. He was then transferred to the 24th Battery, Field Artillery, which he joined at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., on February 6, 1902. A year later he was ordered to the Philippine Islands, and served there with the 17th Battery, Field Artillery, in Mindanao and Jolo. He was stationed at Camp Vicars and Camp Marahui, and also participated in a number of expeditions in the field against hostile Moros during the two years he spent in the islands.

Returning to the United States in March, 1905, he was next stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., where he continued on duty, except for a period of detached service at the Presidio of San Francisco during June and July, until the following October. On August 6th he was promoted First Lieutenant.

From November, 1905, until July, 1906, Lieutenant Currie was stationed at Fort Banks, Mass., in the then Artillery District of Boston. He was then detailed as a student officer at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and in 1907 was rated as a Distinguished Graduate.

In January, 1907, legislation was enacted separating the coast and field artillery arms, and in June Lieutenant Currie was assigned permanently to the field artillery. He then entered the Army Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, and was graduated in 1908. Reporting for duty with the 4th Field Artillery, he served at Fort Sheridan, Ill., until November 1909, and then changed station to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., now Fort Francis E. Warren.

On March 11, 1911 he was promoted Captain and assigned to the 3rd Field Artillery, which he joined at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

From May, 1911 until September, 1912 Captain Currie was on duty as Inspector-Instructor of the National Guard field artillery of the States of Colorado, Utah, California and Oregon. He then returned to regimental duty at Fort Sam Houston until March, 1914.

In December, 1913 he was detailed in the Signal Corps, and commanded Field Company "D" from March, 1914 until July, 1915. During this time he served at Texas City, Tex., and also participated in the Vera Cruz Campaign, during the imbroglio with Mexico. In addition to the command of the signal company, he served as Division Signal Officer of the 2nd Division.

Captain Currie was relieved from detail in the Signal Corps on July 7, 1915, and was assigned to the 5th Field Artillery, which he joined at Fort Sill, Okla., a few days later. From August until November he served at Brownsville, Tex., being transferred to the 1st Field Artillery in October. He returned to Fort Sill in December, and in January proceeded to Hawaii where he joined his new regiment at Schofield Barracks. In May, 1917, he was promoted Major, and was reassigned to the 1st Field Artillery.

Following the entry of the United States into the World War, Major Currie was promoted temporarily to Lieutenant Colonel, and was assigned to the 6th Field Artillery (Horse), on August 5, 1917. He joined at Fort Sill, but early in October was detailed to the General Staff. After a few weeks in Washington, he was ordered to France and served with the American Expeditionary Forces from November, 1917 until April, 1918. He then returned to Washington, was promoted Colonel on May 15th, and served on the War Department General Staff until appointed a Brigadier General on October 1, 1918.

General Currie commanded the 172nd Field Artillery Brigade of the 97th Division at Camp Jackson, S. C., until December 20th, when it was demobilized, and he then proceeded to Fort Sill, Okla., and served as Commandant of the School of Fire for Field Artillery until June, 1919. He was then honorably discharged from his emergency commission, reverting to his permanent status as a Major of Field Artillery, and was detailed as a member of the Field Artillery Board.

On July 11, 1920 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army, and in September was again detailed to the War Department General Staff, and assigned to duty in Washington. A year later he was ordered to Headquarters Seventh Corps Area at Omaha, Neb., as Assistant Chief of Staff for Supply, G-4. This proved to be his last active service, for on December 31, 1922 he was transferred to the Retired List because of disability incident to the service. He was promoted posthumously to Brigadier General, March 26, 1928, the date of his death, pursuant to the Act of June 21, 1930.

General Currie was married at Vancouver, Wash., on November 1, 1905, to Jane Alice Merrow, daughter of Josiah and Annie Bartlett Merrow, nee

Keen. Two children were born of this marriage, a son, William Ross Currie, on July 6, 1906; and a daughter, Annie Virginia Currie, on June 1, 1908.

William received a Presidential appointment to West Point, and entered the Academy on July 1, 1924. He was graduated in 1928 and was commissioned in the infantry. He is now a First Lieutenant of Infantry, on duty at West Point as an Instructor in the Department of Mathematics. Lieutenant Currie is unmarried.

Annie was educated at the University of California, and is now a Public Health Nurse. She lives in San Francisco, Calif., and is unmarried.

Mrs. Currie is making her home with her son.

General Currie was a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He was highly thought of by all who knew him. Colonel Lewis S. Sorley, U. S. Army, Retired, pays the following tribute:

> He was a man and a soldier of the most sterling qualities. He was always beloved by his subordinates for his eminent fairness, and firm, though kindly, discipline. He was admired and respected by his comrades and his superiors for his keen interest in, and knowledge of, his profession, for his unswerving loyalty to country and comrades, and for those fine qualities of mind and heart which marked him as a man's man. He was a devoted husband and father, and a faithful friend.

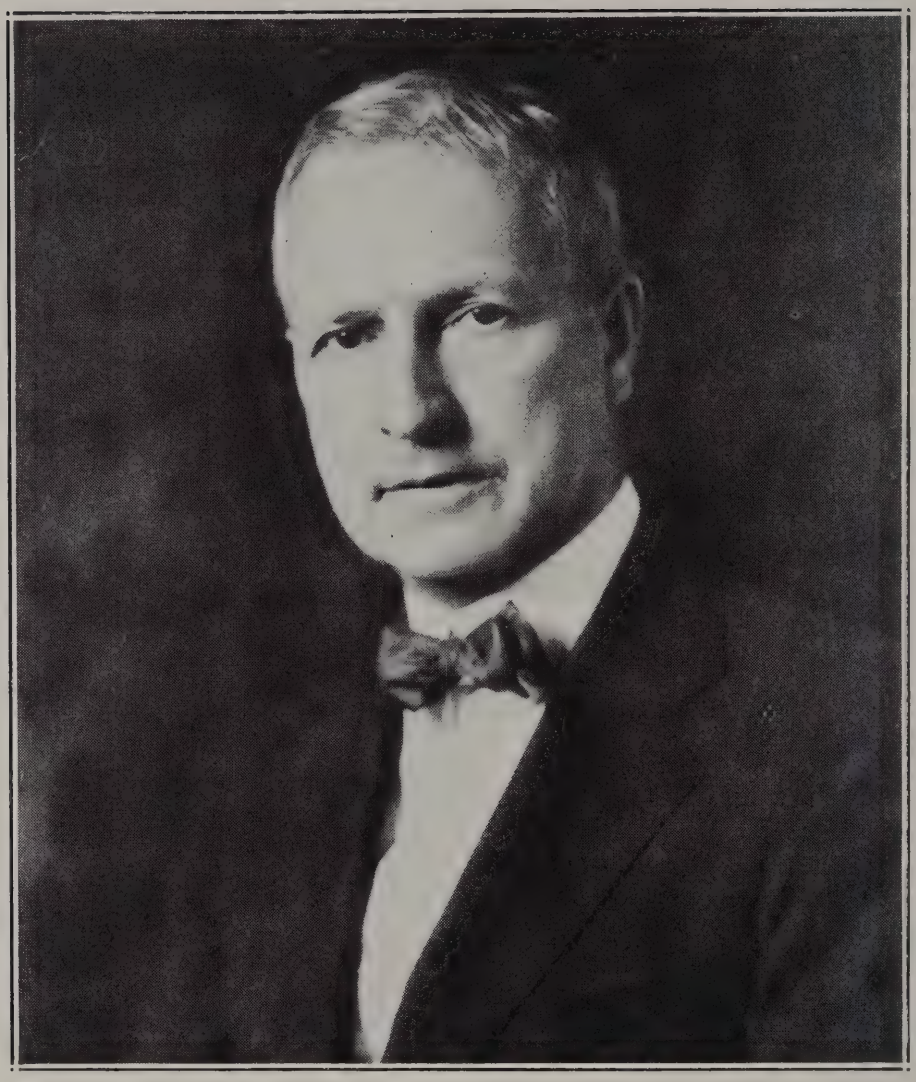
A classmate, Brigadier General William I. Westervelt, U. S. Army, Retired, writes of him as follows:

> Dennis Currie was an extremely satisfactory fellow from all points of view. He had a surpassing charm of mind, quiet and unassuming, without haste in his performance, yet so sure and encompassing as to give the impression—the conviction—of incapacity for wrong thinking, coupled with a startling inability for wasting time.
>
> Handicapped in his second class year by an illness, the effects of which delayed his graduation, disturbed his active service, caused his early retirement and hastened his death, he nevertheless went on undeflected. Professionally his success was outstanding in an era of adjustment to vital changes in military technique; to many of the changes he contributed beneficially.

General Currie was buried with military honors in the National Cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

The above is based upon an obituary signed "Secretary, Association of Graduates," that appeared in the Annual Report of the Association, of June 10, 1931.

XXVI



3956 EDWIN GRIFFITH DAVIS† 17

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Infantry	June 13, 1900
Transferred to Artillery Corps	May 7, 1901
1st Lieutenant	July 1, 1901
Captain, Coast Artillery Corps	January 25, 1907
Retired for disability in line or duty, (Section 1251, Revised Statutes)	February 28, 1910
Active Duty Status	November 20, 1910
Relieved from active duty	December 31, 1910
Active Duty Status	March 3, 1911
Relieved from active duty	January 7, 1916
Major, Judge Advocate General's Section, O.R.C.	May 14, 1917
Active Duty Status	May 17, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate General, N. A.,	February 13, 1918
Colonel	July 19, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission,	October 5, 1919
Relieved from active duty	October 5, 1919
Colonel, Retired (Act of June 21, 1930)	June 21, 1930

Died at Atlanta, Ga., July 24, 1934

Colonel Edwin G. Davis, former Assistant General Counsel and Solicitor of the National Surety Company of New York, and one time Federal District Attorney for Idaho, died suddenly in a Federal court room in Atlanta, Ga., on July 24, 1934.

A heart attack struck Colonel Davis as he was leaving the witness stand after testifying in connection with a real estate receivership in which he was serving as trustee. He fell to the floor in front of the judge's bench and was dead before a doctor arrived.

Edwin Griffith Davis, son of John W. and Elizabeth Davis, was born at Samaria, Ida., July 9, 1874. His early education was obtained in the public schools, and he was appointed to West Point from his native State in time to enter the Academy with the Class of 1900, in June, 1896. Four days younger than Jimmy Prentice, he had the distinction of being the oldest member of the class when the latter was turned back to 1901 at the end of his plebe year. Cadet Davis was affectionately known to his classmates as "Dad."

He never sought popularity nor curried favor, but was universally regarded as one of the solid, substantial men of the class, whose opinions were often sought and whose judgment was always good. He unconsciously lived up to his nickname and role, as the "Dad" of the class.

Cadet Davis was a hard working student and maintained an excellent standing in his academic work, holding the respect of his instructors as well as the affection of his classmates. In the battalion organization he was a Cadet Corporal in his yearling year, the senior duty sergeant of "D" Company as a second classman, and a Cadet Lieutenant in "C" Company, until, with others of the class, he lost his chevrons in First Class Camp, one of the victims of the class protest against rigorous orders issued to break up hazing, and which threatened some of the most cherished traditions of the Corps.

Following graduation Lieutenant Davis was commissioned in the infantry arm and was assigned to the 5th Infantry, then stationed in the Philippine Islands. His first station as an officer was at Fort Sheridan, Ill., but within three weeks of the time of joining he departed for the Orient, arriving at Manila on September 17, 1900. He was in command of "M" Company of his regiment from December until the following May, when he transferred to the newly formed Artillery Corps, and was promoted First Lieutenant on July 1, 1901.

He served on the staff of Brigadier General J. Franklin Bell as Assistant to the Adjutant General, and in charge of civil affairs in the 1st District of Northern Luzon, from July to September of 1901, and left the islands for return to the United States the following December.

Assigned to a light battery, he served at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., from March, 1902 until July, 1903, when he was detailed for duty as an Instructor in the Department of Law and History at West Point. He was at the Academy for four years, during which period he found time for personal study of law, and was admitted to the Bar of the District of Columbia in

December, 1905. He also wrote and published in 1906 "A Text Book of Constitutional Law," which became the prescribed text book in the West Point course. In 1907 he wrote a series of articles on distinguished graduates of West Point in civil life, which appeared in "Army and Navy Life."

On the completion of his tour of duty at West Point Captain Davis was assigned to station at Fort Baker, Calif., where he served from October, 1907 until December, 1908 when he was detailed at District Adjutant of the then Artillery District of San Francisco, with station at the Presidio. In October, 1909 he went on sick report, followed by a leave of absence and appearance before a Retiring Board. On February 28, 1910 he was retired from active service for physical disability contracted in the line of duty.

Going to Malad, Ida., Captain Davis entered the practice of law, and in November, 1910, removed to Boise. At the same time he entered actively into Republican politics, and was elected in November, 1910 a member of the Legislature of Idaho. He served during the regular and special sessions as the majority floor leader.

During the presidential campaign of 1912 he served as secretary of the Idaho State Republican Committee, and in 1913 was Private Secretary to the Governor. In 1914 and 1915 he was Assistant Attorney General of Idaho, and the first Attorney for the Public Utilities Commission of that State.

Captain Davis was a candidate in the primary election for Governor of Idaho, but was not successful in obtaining the nomination.

For two periods during his residence in Boise, Captain Davis was placed by the War Department on an active duty status, as Inspector-Instructor of the National Guard of Idaho; from November 20th to December 31, 1910; and from March 3, 1911 until January 7, 1916.

Upon the declaration of war in 1917, he returned to active military service as a Major in the Judge Advocate General's Department, and within a year was promoted successively to the grades of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel. During 1917 and 1918 he was Chief of the Military Justice Division, and in 1918 and 1919, was the representative of the Judge Advocate General's Department on the War Department General Staff.

Colonel Davis was co-author with Dean Wigmore of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Rights Act, and drafted much of the war legislation passed by Congress. He received the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. As chief of the disciplinary division of the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army he contributed a most helpful means of avoiding serious errors in the administration of military justice during the war."

In October, 1919 Colonel Davis was relieved, at his own request, from further active duty, and resumed the practice of law at Boise, Ida. He argued many cases in the Supreme Court of that State.

In January, 1922 he was appointed United States Attorney for Idaho, and served as such until June, 1925. In this capacity he investigated and

successfully prosecuted several cases of large importance, particularly mail fraud cases and cases involving violation of the National Bankruptcy Act.

Colonel Davis resigned his office in order to accept the position of Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States for the handling of war fraud cases. In this capacity he settled and adjusted many questions growing out of war contracts, and won the only conviction secured by the Department of Justice in a criminal case growing out of war frauds. This case was tried in New York City in 1926, the trial lasting a month.

Colonel Davis later represented the Department of Justice in appellate work in tax cases.

From Washington Colonel Davis went to New York in 1929 and became identified with the legal department of the National Surety Company, of which, until his death, he was one of the Board of Directors. This company was forced into a receivership by the prevailing economic depression, and when reorganized in January, 1933, Colonel Davis was made Receiver, and in May, 1934 Trustee for the Greyling Realty Corporation, a branch of the National Surety Company. He was serving in this capacity when he passed away suddenly on July 24, 1934. He had just finished arguing a case for the Company before the United States District Court of the Northern District of Georgia, when he collapsed in the court room, and died before medical attention could be secured.

Judge Underwood, before whom the case was tried, wrote: "He impressed me not only as being a very able lawyer, but as a gentleman of the very highest type of character, culture and refinement."

Colonel Davis was married at Salt Lake City, U., on July 23, 1900 to Elsie Poll, daughter of F. R. and Rose Ann Poll, nee Pennock. Colonel and Mrs. Davis had two children, Rozanne Elizabeth Davis, born March 29, 1914, and Edwin Griffith Davis, Jr., born September 1, 1916. The daughter died in infancy, on June 8, 1914, and the son is now in his junior year at Harvard, where he is specializing in chemistry. Mrs. Davis, in order to be near her son, is making her home for the present at 9 Chauncy Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Colonel Davis' career both in the army and in civil life was characterized by earnestness of purpose in whatever he undertook, and was eminently suc cessful. In his death at the age of sixty, his usefulness was suddenly cut off at a time when it seemed he still had much to live for. His family, his brother officers in the Army, his associates in business and in the legal profession, and his surviving classmates, all feel keenly the loss of a man who was ever a loyal friend, and who was outstanding in his personal and professional attainments.

The funeral was held at his late home, 240 81st Street, Brooklyn, New York City, on July 26, 1934, the Rev'd John H. Fitzgerald, Rector of Christ Church, Bay Ridge, officiating, and at West Point, where he was laid to rest on Friday, July 27, 1934.

XXVII

FRANK EDWIN DAVIS

Colonel, Quartermaster Corps

San Francisco General Depot, Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
Honorably discharged	January 25, 1898
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry	February 2, 1901
1st Lieutenant	January 17, 1911
Captain	July 1, 1916
Detailed in Quartermaster Corps	September 26, 1916
Major (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel, Quartermaster Corps, U.S.A. (emergency commission)	July 30, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	June 30, 1920
Relieved from detail in Quartermaster Corps	June 30, 1920
Major of Cavalry (Regular Army)	July 1, 1920
Transferred to Quartermaster Corps	August 5, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel	September 2, 1923
Colonel	September 1, 1933

Frank Edwin Davis, son of Wilbur E. and Blanche Eaton Davis, was born at Crestline, O., March 6, 1877. During his boyhood his family removed to Fort Wayne, Ind. Having completed his early education in the public schools, he was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Indiana, and reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

In January of his yearling year Cadet Davis was honorably discharged, and returned to his home.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War an opportunity was offered him to take the examination for appointment from civil life as a Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army, but he declined out of consideration for the members of his class whom he would have outranked.

Later in 1898 he was offered a First Lieutenant's commission in the Indiana National Guard, then being mobilized in Indianapolis for war service. Upon his arrival in that city he had a severe attack of malarial fever which lasted for four months. He was thus prevented from accepting the commission, and from seeing service during the war.

Late in 1898 he entered the Engineering Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad in which he was promoted successively from rodman to levelman, and then to transitman, which positions he held until 1901 when he was appointed a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, to rank from February 2nd of that year.

Lieutenant Davis was assigned to the 8th Cavalry, then serving as a part of the Army of Cuban Occupation. He joined his regiment at Santiago, Cuba, in the early fall of 1901, and remained on foreign service until the following April.

From May until October, 1902, Lieutenant Davis served with "A" Troop of his regiment at Fort Sill, Okla., in the days immediately following the opening up to white settlement of what had been the Indian Territory, then constituted as the Territory of Oklahoma.

From October, 1902 until April, 1905, he served with his regiment at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and then accompanied it to the Philippine Islands, where he was stationed at Fort William McKinley.

Returning to the United States in April, 1907, Lieutenant Davis' next station was Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., now Fort Francis E. Warren, until April, 1908, followed by a tour of duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., during the summer and early fall. He was then detailed as a student officer at the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kans., until June, 1909. His next station was Fort Robinson, Neb., from August, 1909 until December, 1910.

Promotion was slow in those days, and Lieutenant Davis was obliged to mark time as a Second Lieutenant for ten years, lacking a few days. He was promoted to First Lieutenant on January 17, 1911, and was assigned to the 7th Cavalry.

Lieutenant Davis served with his new regiment at Fort William McKinley, P. I., from June 1911 until November, 1913, when he was transferred to the 5th Cavalry, and returned to the United States for station at Fort Sheridan, Ill. He served at that post from June, 1914 until April, 1916, and then went into the field in command of the Machine Gun Troop of the 5th Cavalry, as a part of the Mexican Punitive Expedition, chasing Villa, throughout the following summer. On July 1, 1916 he was promoted Captain.

In September, 1916 Captain Davis was detailed in the Quartermaster Corps and was assigned to duty at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., where he remained until July, 1918. Following the declaration of war he was promoted temporarily to the grade of Major, and on July 30, 1918 to Lieutenant Colonel.

Colonel Davis was ordered overseas in August, 1918 and continued on duty with the American Expeditionary Forces until November, 1919. During his tour of duty in France he was Assistant Quartermaster of the Intermediate Section until November 11, 1918, when he was detailed as Inspector of Salvage Operations on the entire American Front. In April, 1919 he was sent to Paris where he organized the Salvage Sales Branch of the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, A. E. F., and had charge of, and coordinated the sale of all American salvage in France. Upon completion of this duty he returned to the United States in November, 1919.

Upon arriving in Washington Colonel Davis was assigned to duty in the Office of The Quartermaster General, where he remained until June, 1921.

On June 30, 1920 he was honorably discharged from his emergency commission and reverted to his permanent rank of Captain of Cavalry, being relieved from detail in the Quartermaster Corps the same day. The following day he was promoted to Major, and in August, was transferred permanently to the Quartermaster Corps.

From June, 1921 until June, 1924, Major Davis was on duty at Headquarters Second Corps Area, at Governors Island, N. Y., and on September 2, 1923 was promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

The next four years Colonel Davis was on duty in Philadelphia, Pa., as Purchasing and Constructing Officer at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, and was then transferred to Boston, Mass., on June 30, 1928. There he served as Executive Officer in the Office of the Corps Area Quartermaster at Headquarters First Corps Area, until April, 1929, when he became Commanding Officer of the Boston Quartermaster Depot.

From May, 1933 until October 28, 1936, Colonel Davis was at first Executive Officer and later Corps Area Quartermaster of the Ninth Corps Area, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., when he was transferred to the San Francisco General Depot at Fort Mason, where he is Quartermaster Supply Officer. He was promoted Colonel on September 1, 1933.

Colonel Davis was married at Camp McGrath, Batangas Province, P. I., on March 8, 1911 to Frances M. Barnum, daughter of Major General Malvern-Hill Barnum, Class of 1886 (then Captain, 8th Cavalry), and Martha Maginness Barnum, his wife. Colonel and Mrs. Davis have two children, both sons, Wilbur E. Davis, II, born November 27, 1913; and Alanson B. Davis, born June 25, 1915.

Wilbur is now a first classman at West Point, a member of the Class of 1937; and Alanson is a student at Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Palo Alto, Calif., also in the Class of 1937.

XXVIII

3964 CLARENCE DEEMS, Jr. 25

Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired.

Iris Hill, Mt. Ida, Alexandria, Va.

Cadet, M. A.	June 19, 1895
2nd Lieutenant of Artillery	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant, Artillery Corps	July 1, 1901
Captain	January 25, 1907
Assigned to Field Artillery	May 4, 1907
Major	May 15, 1917
Colonel of Field Artillery, N. A.	August 5, 1917
Honorably discharged from emergency commission,	August 31, 1919
Lieutenant Colonel of Field Artillery (Regular Army)	October 2, 1919
Colonel	February 27, 1929
Retired on account of physical disability (Section 3, Act of October 1, 1890)	February 27, 1929
Active Duty Status	February 28, 1929
Relieved from Active Duty Status	August 15, 1932

Clarence Deems, Jr., was born at Fort Monroe, Va., May 23, 1877. He is the son of the late Colonel Clarence Deems, Class of 1874, then a second lieutenant in the 4th Artillery, and his wife, Harriet Deems, nee Serrell.

Brought up in the atmosphere of the army, it was natural that he should follow in his father's footsteps by entering West Point, and choosing the artillery arm.

Clarence's early education included two years at Coddington Public School, Newport, R. I., one year at a private school in St. Augustine, Fla., somewhat more than two years at Grammar School No. 6, Baltimore, Md., and three years at Baltimore City College, in all covering the period from 1887 to 1895.

He received an appointment to West Point from Maryland, and entered the Academy in June, 1895 as a member of the Class of '99. In January of his yearling year he was turned back to the then fourth class, thus becoming a member of the Class of 1900.

"Shiner" Deems, as his classmates called him, maintained a good academic standing in his new class, being above the middle in every year except his second class year, and graduated number 25 in a class that finally numbered 54 members. In the Battalion he was a Cadet Sergeant during the latter part of his second class year, and an Acting Sergeant during first class camp until he lost his chevrons in the class protest against the stringent orders issued to break up hazing, and which seemed to threaten some of the most cherished traditions of the Corps.

Following graduation Lieutenant Deems was assigned to the 6th Artillery, and, with a number of his classmates, reported for duty with recruits at Columbus Barracks, O. In November, 1900 he sailed via New York and the Suez Canal for the Philippine Islands with a large draft of replacements, and arrived in Manila on January 4, 1901. There he joined "B" Battery of his regiment, stationed at Cuartel de España, and later was transferred to the command of "N" Battery, at Fort Santiago.

On July 1, 1901 he was promoted First Lieutenant, and on October 1st departed for the United States with his unit, the designation of which had been changed to the 70th Company, Coast Artillery, for station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

A few months later he returned to the Philippines, and was assigned to the 25th Battery, Field Artillery, at Pasay Barracks, P. I. He served in the field with the Lake Lanao expedition against hostile Moros, with his battery, and as Intelligence Officer, Quartermaster, Commissary, Ordnance and Engineer Officer. He was stationed later at Camp Vicars, Mindanao, until April, 1903.

Returning to the United States he served for a short time at the Presidio of San Francisco, and in August reported for duty as a student officer at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery at Fort

Riley, Kans. Following graduation in 1904, he was assigned to the then Artillery District of Baltimore, and commanded the 103rd Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Howard, Md., until December, 1904, when he was ordered to Fort Monroe, Va. on special duty with the Board for the Revision of Coast Artillery Regulations. Completing this duty in April, 1905, Lieutenant Deems returned to Fort Howard, and was detailed as District Adjutant and Ordnance Officer, continuing to perform these duties until August, 1907.

In January of that year he was promoted Captain, and with the separation of the Field and Coast Artillery, was permanently assigned to the former in May.

Captain Deems was assigned to the 1st Field Artillery, at Fort Sill, Okla., and upon joining his regiment in August, 1907, was detailed as Regimental Commissary, serving as such until September 1, 1911, when he was assigned to the command of a battery. At the same time the regiment changed station to Schofield Barracks, T. H., Captain Deems accompanying it.

In December, 1914 he was transferred to the 6th Field Artillery (Horse), but never joined that regiment owing to receiving a detail as a student officer at the School of Fire for Field Artillery at Fort Sill. Upon graduation in May, 1915 he was assigned to duty at the School as an Assistant Instructor, but in May was detailed as Inspector-Instructor of Field Artillery in the 5th Militia District, comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, with station at Indianapolis, Ind.

The strained relations with Mexico, making necessary the strengthening of the Border Patrol in 1916, took Captain Deems to the border near El Paso, Tex., together with the units of State troops which had been under his instruction. In order that National Guard separate batteries might function the better, and learn their proper relationship to the higher battalion and regimental commands, they were grouped in provisional regiments, and Captain Deems was assigned to the command of the 2nd Battalion of the 11th Provisional Regiment of Field Artillery, made up of Batteries "A" and "B", Michigan Field Artillery, and Battery "A", District of Columbia Field Artillery. He continued on this assignment until March, 1917 when he was ordered to Washington, D. C., as Inspector-Instructor of Field Artillery in the 1st Militia District, including Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. During this period he served for a brief time as Editor of the "Field Artillery Journal," and as Assistant to the Chief of the Militia Bureau.

On May 15, 1917 he was promoted Major in the Regular Army, and on August 5th following, Colonel of Field Artillery in the National Army.

Colonel Deems was assigned to the command of the 321st Field Artillery in the 82nd Division, and was ordered to Camp Gordon, Ga., where he immediately undertook the organization and preliminary training of his regiment.

In May, 1918 he proceeded, in command of his regiment, to New York, and from thence to France, via England, for station, and final training

at La Courtine, until August, 1918 when the 82nd Division went into action in the Aisne-Marne Offensive.

From that time until the Armistice brought a cessation of hostilities, Colonel Deems was constantly at the front in command of his regiment until November 8th, when he assumed command, under orders of the Commander-in-Chief, A. E. F., of the 57th Field Artillery Brigade. In all he participated in the Aisne-Marne Offensive, the Marbache Defensive Sector, the St. Mihiel Offensive and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

After the Armistice he was designated as Director of the Army Artillery School, established at Valdahon, France. He organized the school, and supervised its activities during the period from January to May, 1919, when he returned to the United States and re-established the school at Camp Knox, Ky.

In August, 1919 Colonel Deems was relieved from further duty at Camp Knox, and ordered to the General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., as a student officer, from which he was graduated in June, 1920 with a standing of number one in his class. In the meantime he had been discharged from his emergency commission, on August 31, 1919, reverting to his permanent rank of Major, and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army to date from October 2, 1919.

Colonel Deems' next assignment was as a student at the Army War College, Washington Barracks, D. C., from which he was graduated in August, 1921. He was then ordered to Fort Leavenworth as an Instructor in the G-3, G-2 and Artillery Sections of the Command and General Staff School, until July, 1922, when he was assigned to duty as the head of the Artillery Section, until July, 1923. For the next two years he served as the head of the G-2 Section, covering such subjects as Strategy, Military History, Psychology, Leadership, Military Intelligence and Historical Research.

In July, 1925 Colonel Deems was assigned to duty in charge of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Headquarters Third Corps Area, at Baltimore, Md. During the period of this assignment, of nearly four years duration, his health failed him, with the result that when due for promotion to Colonel on February 27, 1929, he was transferred to the Retired List.

After retirement Colonel Deems was placed on an active duty status and was assigned as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Alexandria, Va., High Schools, until August 15, 1932. Since that time he has made his home in Alexandria.

Colonel Deems was married at Carbondale, Ill., on July 29, 1903 to Harriet Roberts Brush, daughter of the late Brigadier General Daniel H. Brush, Class of 1871, and Mrs. Brush.

Colonel and Mrs. Deems have two daughters, Harriet Harmon, born January 21, 1906, and Dorothy, born October 14, 1910.

Harriet attended Madeira School, Washington, D. C., and Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore, Md. She is now the wife of Wolcott E. Lay. Mr. and

Mrs. Lay have six children, Wolcott E., Jr., born June 6, 1928; Richard D. born May 17, 1929; Daniel H., born January 13, 1933; twin sons, Charles F. and James D., born December 12, 1933; and John C., born December 27, 1934.

Dorothy attended Potomac School, Washington, D. C., and Bryn Mawr School in Baltimore. She married S. Spencer Nye, and they have two children, Thomas S., born May 19, 1930 and Patricia A., born February 28, 1933.

Colonel Deems is the fifth generation of his family to have served consecutively in the armies of the United States. His great-great-grandfather served in the Continental Army; his great grandfather was a captain during the War of 1812; both his grandfathers were general officers of the Union Army during the Civil War; and his father was graduated from West Point in the Class of 1874, and retired as a Colonel of Coast Artillery.

Colonel Deems was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served creditably as commanding officer of the 321st Field Artillery, giving proof of conspicuous military attainments. Through his tireless energy and technical skill as an artillerist, his regiment gave most effective assistance to the Infantry which it supported, and at all times furnished wholehearted cooperation to the Infantry in the operations against the enemy."

The following letter from Major General Charles D. Rhodes, commanding 157th Field Artillery Brigade of the 82nd Division, pays a fine tribute to Colonel Deems' efficiency in active war service:

> 1. Upon the conclusion of the Armistice and on the occasion of the return of your regiment to America, it gives me great satisfaction to place on your record this brief statement of your part in the Great War.
>
> 2. You organized and trained your regiment under my direction as Commanding General, 157th Field Artillery Brigade, and brought the regiment to La Courtine, France, where it received such additional training as carried with it the commendation of inspectors from General Headquarters.
>
> 3. On or about August 4, 1918, you and your regiment proceeded to the Chateau-Thierry Sector, where with the remainder of the brigade, you were held in reserve. About the middle of August, the brigade proceeded to the Marbache Sector, in preparation for the St. Mihiel drive; and meanwhile, you and your regiment were subjected to constant bombing by the enemy's planes, and to the intermittent fire from his artillery, until September 12, 1918.
>
> 4. On the latter date, you and your regiment participated in the St. Mihiel drive, where from the fact the divisional artillery operated on the extreme right flank* of the entire St. Mihiel salient, required excessive and prolonged counter-battery work by your regiment, pushed dangerously near the front and correspondingly exposed your regiment from front and flank to much hostile shelling and bombing, nicely regulated by the enemy's domination of the air.
>
> 5. On September 26th, after skillfully transferring your regiment by night marching from the Marbache to the Argonne sector, you and your regiment took part in the Argonne drive, in reserve until October 6th, when the regiment took its place in the front line. From that date until the conclusion of the Armistice, you and your regiment took a most active part and materially contributed to the success of the Argonne and Meuse drives, in support of, first, the 82nd Division,

* Colonel Deems' regiment was on the extreme right of the American Army.

and later the 80th Division. It is pertinent to state that about October 13th, Major General Walsh, the French Chief of Corps Artillery, informed the Commanding General, I Corps, that the 157th Field Artillery Brigade was the best artillery on our front.

6. From February 20, 1918, when I assumed command of the 157th Field Artillery Brigade, until October 31, 1918, when I joined the 42nd Division, you were constantly under my supervision, and I found you intensely loyal, industrious, professionally efficient, and of most exemplary habits. Your military qualities which deserve special mention, were your high professional knowledge of the technique of field artillery, and the very satisfactory handling of your regiment under most adverse conditions of weather, congested roads and enemy's fire.

7. During service in France, I officially recommended you for promotion to the grade of Brigadier General at least four times; and it is my earnest belief that you have justly earned such promotion.

Under date of February 22, 1919, Brigadier General W. I. Westervelt, Assistant to the Chief of Artillery, A. E. F., wrote Colonel Deems as follows:

You are probably aware of the fact that the unexpected promptness of the Armistice deprives you of your Star; however, you were recommended, and it gives me pleasure to tell you so.

Orders emanating from Headquarters, 157th Field Artillery Brigade, dated September 18, 1918, highly commended Colonel Deems' regiment for its conduct in action in the St. Mihiel drive.

Major General Adelbert Cronkhite, commanding the 80th Division from November 1st until the Armistice, wrote unsolicitedly, highly commending Colonel Deems and his regiment for the support rendered to his division, during the later stages of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. This letter, and the one above quoted from General Rhodes, were forwarded through military channels for file with Colonel Deems' efficiency record in the War Department.

Colonel Deems has been awarded the Campaign Medals for the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, Mexican Border Service, and the World War, the last with three battle clasps.

Colonel Deems is a member of the Military Order of the World War, the American Legion, the Society of the Forty and Eight, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (hereditary). He is a 32nd Degree Mason of the Scottish Rite, and an honorary member both of the Scabbard and Blade at Lehigh University, and of Alpha Delta Epsilon fraternity at the University of Pittsburgh.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT: We stopped the press at this point to insert the announcement of the arrival on March 3, 1937, of Donald Courtney Lay, seventh son of Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott E. Lay. Colonel and Mrs. Deems were already the champion grandparents of the class. This event leaves competitors still farther in rear.

XXIX

GORDON ALEXANDER DENNIS

Address: Unknown

Cadet, M. A.	June 18, 1896
Honorably discharged	June 25, 1897
Private, corporal, sergeant and quartermaster sergeant, Battery "M", 4th Artillery and 46th and 120th Companies, Coast Artillery	August 17, 1898
Honorably discharged	October 9, 1903
2nd Lieutenant of Infantry	October 9, 1903
Dismissed, pursuant to G. O. 90, War Department	May 5, 1909

Gordon Alexander Dennis, son of Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Dennis, of Shreveport, La., was born in Louisiana June 17, 1875. He received his early education in the public schools, and then entered Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Baton Rouge. While a student there he received an appointment from his native State to the United States Military Academy, and reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Dennis found difficulty with the course in mathematics, and at the end of his plebe year was honorably discharged because of deficiency in that subject.

Returning to his home, he resumed his studies at the State University, and in 1904, after being commissiond in the Regular Army, was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Following upon the declaration of war against Spain, Mr. Dennis enlisted in Battery "M," 4th Artillery, and upon the termination of the war, determined to remain in the service with a view of winning a commission from the ranks. With the abolition of the regimental organization in the artillery arm in 1901, his battery became the 46th Company, Coast Artillery. He served in this unit, and the 120th Company, Coast Artillery, as private, corporal, sergeant and quartermaster sergeant, for more than five years, ultimately winning the coveted commission.

Sergeant Dennis, having successfully passed the preliminary departmental examination in the spring of 1903, was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to attend the Enlisted Candidates' School that had been established at that post the preceding year. He took and passed the final examination, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry on October 9, 1903. He was honorably discharged as an enlisted man as of that date, and accepted his commission the following day.

Lieutenant Dennis was assigned to the 20th Infantry, and after temporary duty in the United States, sailed on January 1, 1904 on the U. S. A. T.

Thomas, from San Francisco, to join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. He arrived at Manila on January 26th, reported for duty with the 20th Infantry at Camp Gregg, P. I., and was assigned to "M" Company.

From December, 1904 until the following May, he was stationed at Malahi Island, P. I., and at Fort William McKinley from May until August. He was then transferred to Jolo, where he served until February, 1906.

Returning to the United States, Lieutenant Dennis availed himself of leave of absence until May 7, 1906, when he rejoined his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. In June the regiment changed station to the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., Lieutenant Dennis continuing on duty with it until September 30, 1907, when he entered the School of Musketry at that post, as a student officer. In December he returned to duty with his regiment.

In the spring of 1909, he was brought to trial before a General Court Martial on charges based upon intemperate use of liquor. The charges were laid under the old 61st and 62nd Articles of War. He was found "Not Guilty" of one specification, but "Guilty" of the others and of both charges, and was dismissed from the service of the United States, effective May 5, 1909.

It has been impossible to learn of his whereabouts and activities since leaving the service.

XXX

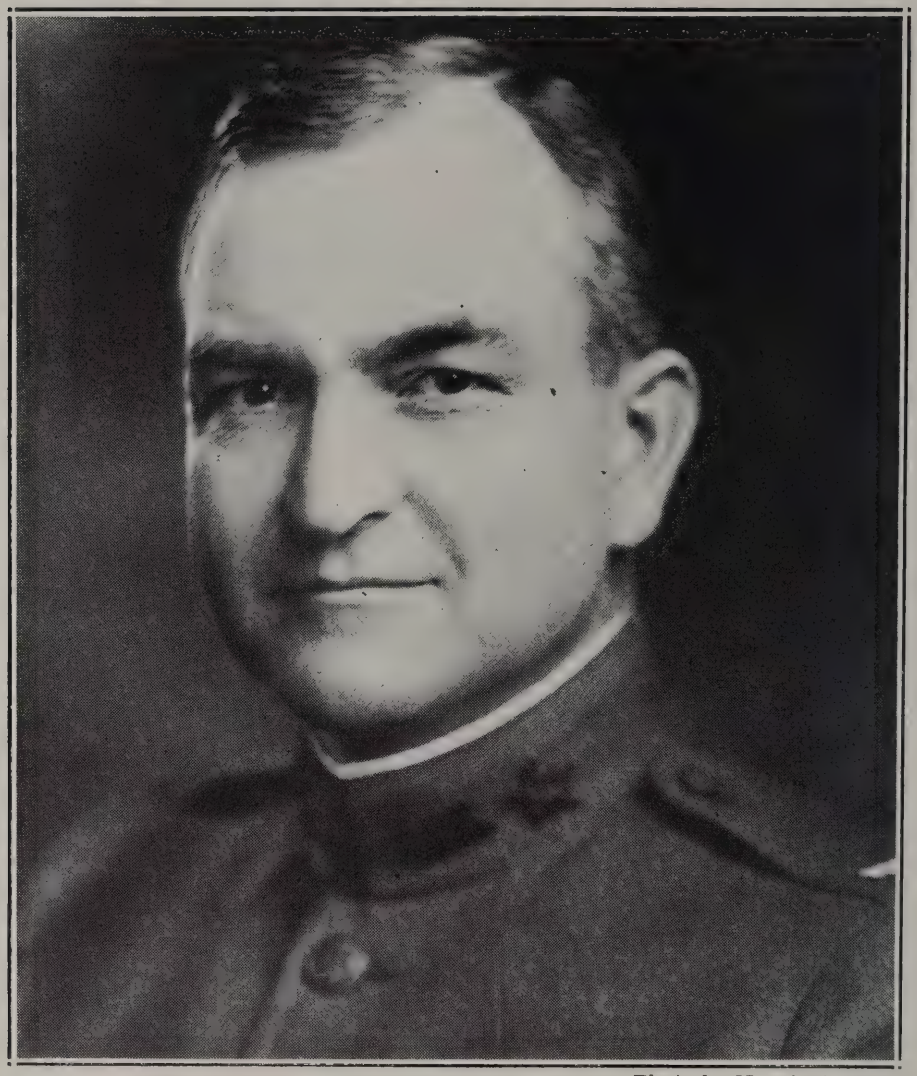


Photo by Harris & Ewing

3984 VARIEN DELMAR DIXON† 45

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Detailed in the Signal Corps	July 30, 1908
Relieved from Signal Corps detail	March 10, 1911
Captain of Cavalry	March 11, 1911
Major (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Colonel of Cavalry, U.S.A. (emergency commission)	August 27, 1918
Major of Cavalry	March 1, 1920
Honorably discharged from emergency commission,	March 15, 1920
Retired (Section 1251, Revised Statutes, and Act of June 4, 1920)	June 23, 1920
Active Duty	June 24, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel, Retired	July 1, 1920
Relieved from Active Duty	July 2, 1920
Colonel, Retired (Act of June 21, 1930)	June 21, 1930

Died at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., June 30, 1932.

Colonel Varien D. Dixon, U. S. Army, Retired, died June 30, 1932 at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. He had suffered from a heart affection, the result of overstrain during the war, for twelve years.

Varien Delmar Dixon was born in the town of Dixon, Webster County, Ky., June 21, 1875, being the youngest of five children. His father was James Madison Dixon, and his mother, Mary Dixon, nee Wagner. She died when Varien was a small child. There is not much information available concerning his early years, but presumably they did not differ much from those of other boys brought up in those days in a rural community—with plenty of morning and evening "chores" to perform during the three or four months per year that "school kept," and plenty of long hours and hard work during the school vacations, rewarded by an occasional day off perhaps, to go fishing or attend the circus. It was the kind of life to develop hardihood, resourcefulness, and self-reliance—traits that were much in evidence throughout his career.

In 1895 word was received that there was to be a competitive examination for a cadetship at West Point. Young Dixon competed and was the successful candidate. It is significant of his earnestness and thoroughness as a student that, with the mediocre advantages for study that the schools of a small village then offered, he not only won the cadetship in competition with the youth of the entire congressional district, but likewise maintained a good standing at the Military Academy.

Lieutenant Dixon was assigned to the cavalry arm after graduation, and he joined his regiment, the 5th Cavalry, at Aibonito, P. R., late in August, 1900. In December the regiment returned to the United States for station at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

On February 2, 1901 he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and in March joined a troop of his regiment stationed at Fort Apache, Ariz., where he served until June, 1902, and then accompanied his regiment to the Philippine Islands. He served at Manila, and at Camp Stotsenburg, until September, 1903, when he returned to America, and was stationed at Fort Wingate, N. M., and Whipple Barracks, Ariz., until October, 1906. During a considerable part of this period he was a Squadron Adjutant.

Lieutenant Dixon was then detailed as a student officer at the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kans. He entered upon the course in October, 1906, and was graduated in July, 1907. He then entered the Army Signal School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and received his diploma in June, 1908.

Detailed for duty in the Signal Corps on July 30, 1908, Lieutenant Dixon served with a signal company at Camp William H. Taft, Ga., during the summer of 1908, and at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., until July, 1909. He was then ordered to Alaska, where he performed signal duties at Fort St. Michael until August, 1911.

In March of that year he was promoted Captain. In May he was relieved from his Signal Corps detail, and was reassigned to the 5th Cavalry,

which he joined, after an extended leave of absence, at Schofield Barracks, T. H., in January, 1912. In December of that year he was transferred to the 14th Cavalry, and in August, 1914, returned to continental United States.

Captain Dixon then entered the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., from which he was graduated, with the rating of Distinguished Graduate, in 1915. He then pursued the course at the Army Staff College at the same post, and received his diploma in 1916.

After a period of special duty at Headquarters Western Department, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., Captain Dixon rejoined his regiment at Schofield Barracks, T. H. in October, 1916, where he commanded a troop until the following April, when he was transferred to the 10th Cavalry. He joined at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and served there and at Arivaca, Ariz., until November, 1917.

Our entry into the World War had the effect of promoting Captain Dixon on August 5, 1917 to Major of Cavalry in the National Army, and to the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry in the Regular Army.

In November, 1917 Colonel Dixon was ordered overseas, and upon arriving in France was assigned to duty with the General Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces at General Headquarters at Chaumont. In August, 1918 he received an emergency commission as a Colonel of Cavalry, United States Army. He was on G-1 and G-3 duty during the entire period of his service in France.

In May, 1919 Colonel Dixon returned to the United States for duty with the War Department General Staff in Washington. On March 15, 1920 he was honorably discharged from his emergency commission, and reverted to his permanent status as a Major of Cavalry, to which he had been promoted in the normal order in the Regular Army fifteen days earlier.

The severe strain of the work during the war had undermined his health, and he was retired from active service, on account of physical disability incident thereto, on June 23, 1920. On July 1st following he was advanced to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, on which date he would have been entitled to promotion had he remained on the Active List. On June 21, 1930 he was promoted Colonel, Retired, pursuant to the Act of that date which restored wartime rank to officers on the Retired List. Shortly after his retirement, Colonel Dixon removed to California, making his home first at San Diego, and later at Berkeley.

Colonel Dixon was married at Salisbury, N. C., on July 9, 1902, to Catherine Harlowe McNeely, daughter of Julius Dwight McNeely and Henrietta McNeely, nee Hall. Their married life was happy and ideal. His widow and one daughter, Josephine, survive him, and continue to reside at Berkeley, Calif.

Colonel Dixon was a man of whom his Alma Mater may well be proud. His record on file in the War Department teems with such descriptive words as "frank," "conscientious," "capable," "well-liked by his associates," "pos-

sesses application to a marked degree," "particularly fitted for duty with the War Plans Division of the General Staff," etc. But to his intimates these words of official recognition, laudatory though they be, convey but a partial and one-sided impression of the man. To them, his dominating characteristic was his *sincerity*. He was intolerant of all humbugs and shams, of hypocrisy in whatever form displayed. Absolutely devoid of self-seeking, he lived the soldier's life and played the soldier's game in "the spirit of Old West Point,"—not courting preferment from General This or Colonel That, but finding his reward in the satisfaction arising from a sense of duty well done.

No envy or malice ever attached itself to his personality. He was as quick and keen in discerning and acknowledging merit in others as he was modest in relating his own achievements. When the French Government desired to honor him, as it did, with membership in the Legion of Honor, he was reluctant to accept, saying that there were hundreds of other officers, unrewarded, as deserving of the distinction as himself; and it was characteristic of the man that he never wore the insignia nor referred to it in any manner—not even in the sketch of his service which he furnished for the Cullum Register.

Colonel Dixon was not "a good mixer," not "a hail fellow well met." Somewhat retiring, always reserved and dignified, his deportment never invited back-slapping or loud-laughing of "the vacant minded." With his close friends, however, he was always affable, even vivacious in conversation. He keenly relished a good joke or witty story; enjoyed a good play and good music, but would not tolerate anything "off color."

During the twelve years following retirement, Colonel Dixon's physical condition was such that he could indulge in only the lightest forms of exercise. Frequent heart attacks, more or less severe, admonished him to "take things easy." Although continually in the Valley of the Shadow of Death, he never became morose or grouchy. In the comforts of his home, with the companionship of a devoted wife and daughter, his hours passed pleasantly by while he read everything worth while, or indulged his favorite pursuit, in which he had much talent, of pen-and-ink sketching and the making of cartoons. On June 30, 1932, while a patient in Letterman Hospital, he quietly passed to the Great Beyond. With many of his comrades in arms, his body now rests in the Presidio National Cemetery.

In a letter of condolence from the Chief of Staff, treasured by Mrs. Dixon, General MacArthur, after briefly outlining Colonel Dixon's military career, concludes with the following tribute:

> The records show that Colonel Dixon was a faithful, efficient, and practical officer, who at all times manifested a conscientious devotion to his chosen profession. Possessing sound judgment, thoroughly reliable, and of quiet and unassuming manner, he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his associates. His death is deeply regretted.

The above is based upon an obituary signed "William Church Davis," which appeared in the Annual Report of the Association of Graduates, of June 12, 1933.

XXXI

Photo by Pach Bros., New York

EDWARD ELBERT DOWNES†

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
Honorably discharged	January 28, 1898
2nd Lieutenant, 1st Infantry	July 9, 1898
1st Lieutenant	March 2, 1899

Killed in action at Salcedo, Island of Samar, June 23, 1901

Edward Elbert Downes, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Downes, was born at Crockett, Tex., June 20, 1875. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, going from thence to Bryant and Stratton's Business College in Baltimore, Md., from which he was duly graduated upon completion of the prescribed course.

Receiving an appointment to West Point from his native State, he entered Braden's Preparatory School at Highland Falls, N. Y., in the fall of 1895, to prepare for the entrance examinations. There he became intimately acquainted with a number of those who were destined to be his classmates, and quicky won their confidence and esteem by his frank and winning personality.

Having successfully passed the entrance examinations in March, he entered the Academy as a member of the Class of 1900 in June, 1896. Everybody liked Downes, and he had the happy faculty of adding life and gaiety to any gathering, whether of his own sex, or when ladies were present. As an indication of his popularity, when the Class, as plebes, held the election for Class Officers, he was the only man nominated for Class President, other than Walter Grant, who was elected. He was not a student, however, and when the yearling January examinations were over, he was included among those who were deficient, and in consequence was honorably discharged.

The outbreak of the Spanish-American War a few months later, gave Downes the opportunity for re-entering the military service, and his classmates gladly gave their consent to his being commissioned as a Second Lieutenant from civil life.

Lieutenant Downes was assigned to the First Infantry, his first station being Fort McPherson, Ga., where he served for a brief time in August, 1898, going from thence to duty with recruits at Newman, Ga., until September 10th, when he proceeded to join his regiment, just returned from the Santiago Campaign, at Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y. Later he accompanied his regiment, first to Anniston, Ala., and from thence to Huntsville, Ala., where he remained until the end of 1898. His next service was at Pinar del Rio, Cuba, as a part of the Army of Cuban Occupation, remaining in the island from early in 1899 until July of 1900. During this time he received his promotion to First Lieutenant and was reassigned to the First Infantry.

Returning to the United States, he availed himself of a leave of absence, and rejoined his regiment in time to sail for the Philippine Islands from San Francisco, Calif., on August 26, 1900. Upon arrival in the islands, he accompanied his regiment to Samar, being stationed at Boac and Guian, and participating in active field service in the suppression of the insurrection.

Major General Campbell King, U. S. Army, Retired, a first lieutenant in the First Infantry, and a close friend of Lieutenant Downes', describes the last active service, and death, of Downes, as follows:

> Downes was stationed, in command of his company, at Guian, Samar, the extreme southern end of the island. At his own request, he was directed by higher

authority to proceed with a detachment of his company on a gunboat, to a point on the east coast of Samar, north of Pambuhan. Upon disembarking he was to march across country to Basay, on the west coast, in order to scout this hitherto unexplored territory—very much the same sort of expedition later attempted by Major Waller of the Marines.

Unfortunately Downes and his detachment disembarked from the gunboat in a pouring rain, which continued for days without interruption. The country through which they had to march was rough and mountainous, devoid of trails and apparently without signs of habitation. The second or third night out they were attacked and two or three men were wounded.

On account of the difficulties of the terrain, and the incessant downpour of rain, the detachment apparently lost its way in the mountains, and eventually found itself, after four days, back on the east coast near its original starting point.

Rations were exhausted, the men worn out with fatigue and burdened with conveying the wounded men, who had to be supported by relays of their comrades, and the morale of the command was correspondingly lowered.

Upon reaching the coast near Pambuhan, a Filipino insurrecto was captured, and he volunteered to guide them back to Guian. Downes decided that under the circumstance the only thing to do was to get back to his station by the most direct route practicable, and therefore accepted this offer. The detachment thereupon turned south, and began its march toward Guian, passing through the site of the former village of Pambuhan, which had been destroyed by some earlier expedition.

The men were so fatigued with their days of marching, burdened with their wounded companions, and lack of food, that they were able to proceed only a short distance at a time without halting to rest.

The order of march was as follows: The Filipino guide with Private Jessup on the point; a few paces behind came Downes, and a short distance in rear of him, the detachment, with the wounded. As they crossed a small stream at the head of Pambuhan Bay, many native footprints were noted in the sand and mud on the banks of the stream. From there on, the trail wound into high, thick cogon grass, and when the detachment had entered this grass they were suddenly attacked on all sides by bolo men. Private Jessup, who gave me the account, stated that as the attack began, the guide ran, and as he fired on him, he, Jessup, was attacked by a bolo man whom he succeeded in killing after a hand to hand conflict. He says he then turned and looked back to Downes, whom he saw forced to his knees by a bolo man who had seized Downes' pistol hand, holding the weapon in a vertical position, and stabbing him in the neck with a dagger. Jessup fired and killed the man, and Downes rose. Jessup then said: "Lieutenant, that fellow wounded me before I got him"; and Downes replied very quietly, "Well, he has killed me."

Jessup ran to him and said, "Brace up, Lieutenant," as he noticed blood running down on his uniform. Downes straightened up for a moment and tried to say something, then turned pale, and fell dead.

The detachment in the meantime had succeeded in driving off the attack. Downes and a private were dead, and some others wounded. It was late afternoon—they were without a guide—the men were fearful of the attack being renewed at dark, which in their present position would have meant their annihilation—therefore they retreated, with their wounded, back from the cogon grass to the clearing at the head of Pambuhan Bay. There they found a barota. Leaving the bodies of Downes and the private who had been killed, where they fell, they embarked in the barota and succeeded in reaching a small island a few hundred yards from shore, where they spent the night, while the natives patrolled the shore, threatening and reviling them.

At dawn they cleared the shore with rifle fire, rowed back to the mainland, and, marching south along the coast, living off of cocoanuts, sleeping in caves, they finally reached Guian.

I was sent to Guian following Downes' death, to take command of his company, and promptly took a detachment to Pambuhan with a view of recovering his body. We had a small skirmish with insurrectos, in which one man was killed. I took with me two of the men who had been with Downes, and they showed me the exact place where his body had fallen, but an exhaustive search failed to reveal anything.

When the armistice was declared about a year later, I paid a former insurrecto lieutenant a hundred pesos (afterwards refunded to me by Brigadier General Frederick D. Grant) to conduct me to the place where Downes' body had been taken by the natives. It was some 300 yards off the trail, in the jungle, in the bed of a then dry water course. All that remained were the scattered bones and bits of uniform clinging to them. The doctor with me identified them as belonging to Downes by a filling in one of his teeth which fortunately remained in the jawbone. It so happened that the doctor, though not a dentist, had filled the tooth. The remains were collected, covered with an American flag, and taken out to an inter-island boat waiting in Pambuhan Bay. They were subsequently shipped back to the United States, to his father, and interred in his old home town of Crockett, Tex.

Thus Downes died in far away Samar, on June 23, 1901, the second of the Class of 1900 to answer the last roll call, and the first of the two members of the class who died a soldier's death in active service against an enemy. In life and in death, he was true to the spirit of his Alma Mater, and to her glorious motto, "Duty, Honor, Country."

Lieutenant Downes is survived by a brother, Dr. William A. Downes, a well known surgeon of New York, who resides at 430 Park Avenue in that city.

XXXII

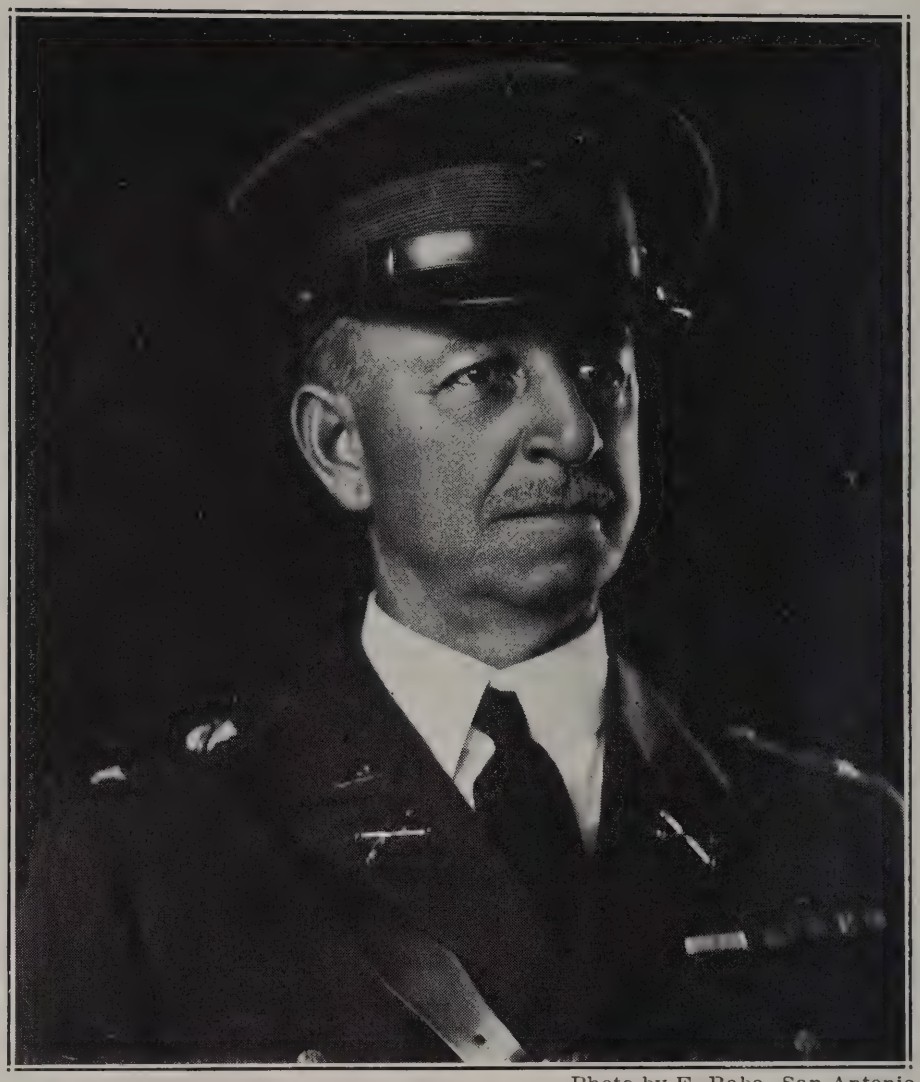


Photo by E. Raba, San Antonio

3979 **FRED CHARLES DOYLE** **40**

Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired

255 Brahan Boulevard, San Antonio, Tex.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Infantry	June 13, 1900
Transferred to Artillery Corps	May 18, 1901
1st Lieutenant	July 1, 1901
Captain	January 25, 1907
Assigned to Field Artillery	May 4, 1907
Detailed in Pay Department	July 8, 1909
Relieved from detail in Pay Department	November 30, 1912
Detailed in Quartermaster Corps	July 20, 1915
Major of Field Artillery	May 15, 1917
Colonel of Field Artillery, N.A.	August 5, 1917
Relieved from detail in Quartermaster Corps	August 15, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel of Field Artillery (Regular Army)	January 10, 1920
Honorably discharged from emergency commission,	February 25, 1920
Colonel	March 8, 1929
Retired on account of physical disability contracted in the line of duty (Section 1251, Revised Statutes)	August 31, 1934

Fred Charles Doyle, son of Martin David Doyle, Jr., and his wife, the former Miss Winifred Conoley, was born at Lawrence, Mass., October 25, 1875. He attended public schools and was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Massachusetts. He reported for duty at West Point as a member of the Class of 1900 in June, 1896.

In the days when "A Study in Scarlet" was current detective literature, and the adventures of Sherlock Holmes represented the last word in crime detection, it would have been surprising indeed if Cadet Doyle had not been nicknamed "Conan."

He was active in athletics throughout the four years he spent at the Academy, being a member of the track team in 1897 and 1898, and captain in 1899 and 1900. He held the pole climbing record, and participated in the Indoor Meet each year. He played on the baseball team of 1897, and was the class Athletic Representative. In the Battalion he was a Cadet Corporal as a yearling and a Cadet Sergeant as a second classman.

Following graduation Lieutenant Doyle was commissioned in the infantry arm, and was assigned to the 21st Infantry. At the expiration of graduation leave he reported for duty with recruits at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and in November, 1900 accompanied a large detachment of replacements to the Philippine Islands, via the Suez Canal. He arrived at Manila early in January, 1901, and joined his regiment.

The Act of February 2, 1901 made possible transfers from one branch of the service to another. Lieutenant Doyle, taking advantage of its provisions, transferred to the newly formed Artillery Corps. He was promoted to First Lieutenant to date from July 1, 1901, and was assigned to the 15th Battery, Field Artillery, at Pasay Barracks, P. I. He remained with the 21st Infantry, however, until August, 1901. He then joined his new command, and served with it in the islands until March 6, 1903 when he departed for the United States.

During this tour of duty in the Philippines Lieutenant Doyle participated in an action against Filipino insurrectos on January 22, 1901, near the Lobo Mountains, while serving with the 21st Infantry.

Upon returning to the United States Lieutenant Doyle served with his battery at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., from April, 1903 until November, 1905, including a period of field service at Fort Sill, Okla., in connection with tests of the new 3-inch field gun.

In December, 1905 he was transferred to the 46th Company, Coast Artillery, and served at Forts Strong and Banks, Mass., in the then Artillery District of Boston, until the late summer of 1906 when he proceeded under orders to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as a student officer at the Artillery School, from which he was graduated in July, 1907.

In January, 1907 he was promoted Captain, and in May of that year was permanently assigned to the Field Artillery. He joined his regiment, the

3rd Field Artillery, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and served with it until August, 1909, most of this time as Regimental Commissary.

In July, 1909 he was detailed in the Pay Department, and was assigned to duty at Denver, Colo., where he served until September, 1910, and then proceeded under orders to the Philippine Islands, where he served at Zamboanga until November, 1912, and at Fort William McKinley until February, 1913.

Captain Doyle was relieved from detail in the Pay Department under date of November 30, 1912, and on December 3rd was assigned to the 1st Field Artillery. His orders required a considerable time to reach him, and it was not until February 2, 1913, that he reported for duty with his regiment at Camp Stotsenburg, and served with it until the following May. He then visited China and Japan on leave, and returned to the United States, reaching San Francisco on September 15th.

Captain Doyle was transferred in the meantime to the 6th Field Artillery (Horse), and joined his regiment at Fort Riley, Kans., in September, 1913. From March, 1914 until July, 1915 he served on the Mexican border at El Paso, Tex., and at Naco and Douglas, Ariz.

In July, 1915 Captain Doyle was detailed in the Quartermaster Corps, and served until July, 1916 as Coast Defense Quartermaster in the then Coast Defenses of Boston, with station at Fort Warren, Mass. He was then transferred to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty in the Finance Branch of the Office of the Department Quartermaster of the Southern Department, until May, 1917.

He was promoted Major of Field Artillery on May 15, 1917, and served for a short time as Assistant to the Post Quartermaster at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., being relieved from this duty, and from detail in the Quartermaster Corps by reason of promotion to Colonel of Field Artillery in the National Army.

Colonel Doyle was assigned to the 305th Field Artillery of the 77th Division, then mobilizing at Camp Upton, N. Y. He joined the regiment on August 24, 1917, and commanded it throughout its entire period of service, to include its muster out on May 10, 1919.

From August, 1917 until April, 1918 Colonel Doyle gave his undivided attention to the organization and training of his regiment, and in the latter month conducted it overseas for duty in the American Expeditionary Forces. He arrived at Brest on May 3, 1918, and proceeded to Camp de Souge for final training and equipment, and in July took a position in the line in the Luneville Sector.

He participated in the Oise-Aisne Offensive from August 15th to September 16th, and was wounded near Fismes on September 7th. He then took part in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive from September 26th until the cessation of

hostilities on November 11th. During this period his regiment was continuously in the Argonne Forest proper, and the fighting in which it was engaged included the capture of Grand Pré at the outer limit of the forest, and then on to Remilly-sur-Meuse.

After the Armistice Colonel Doyle was with his regiment at Arc-en-Barrois until February, 1919, and at Malicorne until April, when he returned to the United States, for station at Camp Upton, N. Y., where the regiment was demobilized and mustered out in May.

Colonel Doyle was then detailed to the Motor Transport Corps, one of the war time organizations developed by the War Department, and commanded Camp Jesup, Ga., from July, 1919 until January, 1920, when he was ordered to Camp Holabird, Md., and served there until August, 1920.

On January 10, 1920 he was promoted in the normal order in the Regular Army to Lieutenant Colonel of Field Artillery, and on February 25th following, was honorably discharged from his emergency commission.

Colonel Doyle was detailed as a student officer at the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and was graduated in 1921. He was then ordered to Boston, Mass., for duty with the 94th Division, Organized Reserves, until February, 1926, when he was detailed for the Refresher Course at the School of Fire for Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Okla. Completing this course in May 1926, he served during the following summer as Executive Officer at Camp Devens, Mass. He was then assigned to station at Fort Des Moines, Ia., where he served with both the 9th and 18th Field Artillery Regiments from November 1, 1926 until June 20, 1929. He was promoted Colonel on March 8, 1929.

Colonel Doyle was again detailed for duty with the Organized Reserves, and reported at his new station, Savannah, Ga., on July 2, 1929. On August 31, 1934 he was retired because of physical disability contracted in the line of duty. He has received the award of the Purple Heart.

Colonel Doyle was married at San Antonio, Tex., on August 20, 1908 to Julia Gallagher, daughter of John Francis and Harriette Diana Gallagher, nee Head. Mrs. Doyle's family was prominent in Maryland and Virginia in colonial days, and some of her ancestors of the revolutionary period were officers of the Continental Army. Her father removed to Texas about 1855, and served in the Confederate Army during the War between the States.

Colonel and Mrs. Doyle have two children, Harriette Virginia Doyle, born June 9, 1910; and Frederick Charles Doyle, Jr., born April 27, 1916.

Harriette was graduated from Maryville, at St. Louis, Mo., and also attended the Country Day School of the Sacred Heart at Newton, Mass. She then pursued a special course at Columbia University in New York City.

Fred, Jr., is a student of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.

XXXIII

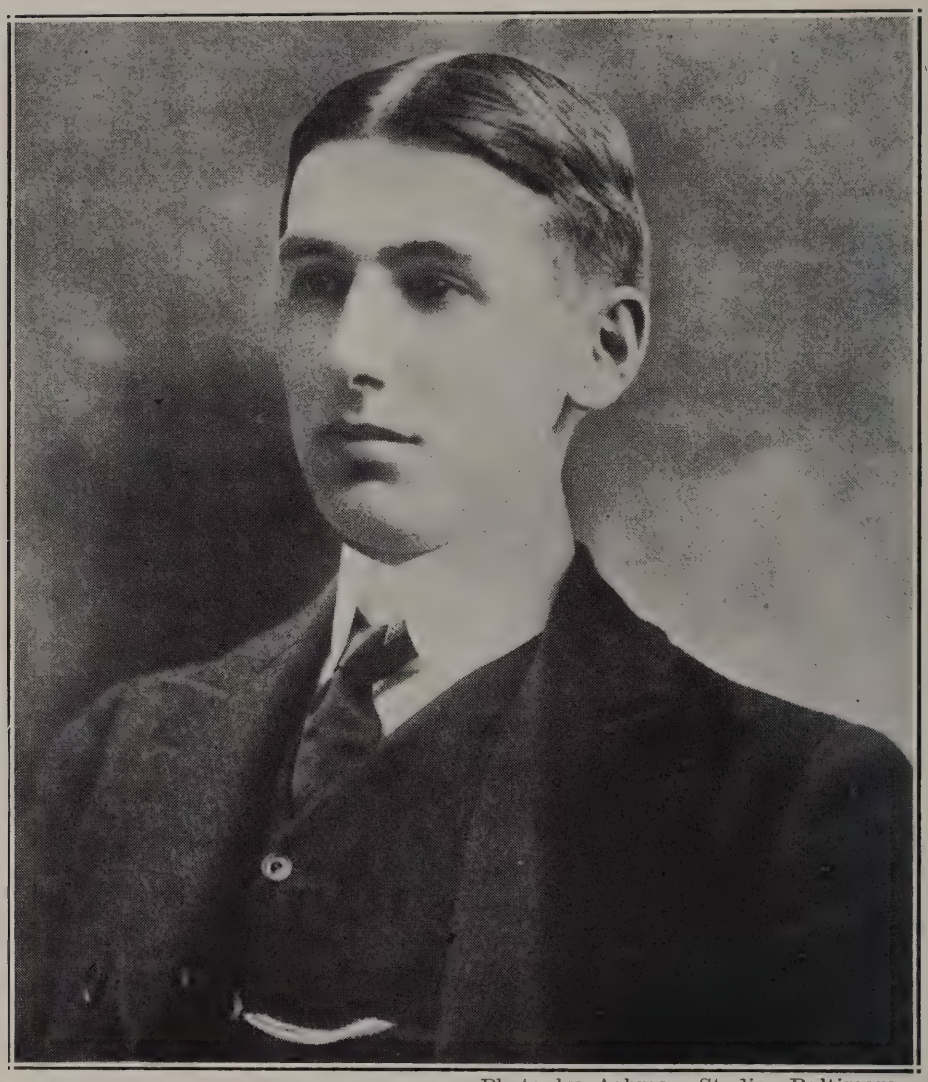


Photo by Ashman Studio, Baltimore

ALFRED JAMES EHRMAN

Died at Baltimore, Md., March 9, 1900

Alfred James Ehrman, son of Lewis and Virginia Ehrman, nee Grónau, was born at Baltimore, Md., August 6, 1876. He attended the public schools, and upon being graduated from high school, received an appointment to the United States Military Academy from his native State. He reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896 as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Ehrman was popular among his classmates, and entered into such of the activities of the Corps of Cadets as were open to members of the plebe class.

Toward the end of his plebe year his health began to fail him, and in consequence in June of that year he was honorably discharged.

Returning to his home in Baltimore, he continued active for some time, being in the employ of a bank, and later with Armour and Company, but

eventually he was obliged to give up business and go to Blue Ridge, Md., in search of health. For nearly three years he continued to make a brave fight, but was unable to build up the necessary resistance to the encroachments of his ailment. He died on March 9, 1900, and was buried in Baltimore Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Ehrman never married. He is survived at the present time by two sisters, the Misses Louise R. and Alice M. Ehrman, and two brothers, Raymond G. and Herbert A. Ehrman.

Although information has only recently come to hand of the death of Mr. Ehrman, his was the second one to have occurred among the members of the Class of 1900. He is remembered by his classmates for his friendly nature and his attractive personality. Although nearly forty years have elapsed since he was associated with us, and thirty-seven since his death, his classmates nevertheless feel a sense of loss in the knowledge that he was stricken down in the prime of his youth, and his career thus brought to an early close.

XXXIV

Photo by Givens, San Francisco

3965 RAYMOND HOPE FENNER 26

Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired

1016 Lake Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Artillery	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant, Artillery Corps	July 1, 1901
Captain, Coast Artillery Corps	January 25, 1907
Resigned	December 1, 1910
Captain, Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A. (emergency commission)	October 21, 1918
Major, Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Army	July 1, 1920
Vacated emergency commission upon acceptance of commission in Regular Army	September 28, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel	August 1, 1932
Retired at his own request after 30 years of service, (Section 1243, Revised Statutes)	September 30, 1934

RAYMOND HOPE FENNER was born at Virginia City, Mont., October 17, 1876. He is the son of Laurence A. and Amanda Fenner, nee Spicer. He obtained his early education in the public schools, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Montana, entering West Point with the Class of 1900 in June, 1896.

From a position slightly below the middle of his class at the end of both his plebe and yearling years, Cadet Fenner made the unusual gain of twenty files in his second class year, and graduated above the middle. In the Battalion he was a Cadet Sergeant during the first half of his second class year, and was a Cadet Lieutenant during the second half, when 1900 became the senior class due to the graduation in February of the Class of '99, and continued as such throughout the whole of his first class year.

At graduation Lieutenant Fenner chose the artillery, and was assigned to the 6th Artillery, then serving in the Philippine Islands. He joined his regiment in Manila, and served in the islands until October, 1901, receiving his promotion to First Lieutenant on July 1, of that year.

With the reorganization of the artillery arm provided for by the Act of February 2, 1901, Lieutenant Fenner was assigned to the 26th Battery, Field Artillery. He served with his battery at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., from November, 1901 until October, 1904, when he was transferred to the 61st Company, Coast Artillery, and served with it at Fort Baker, Calif., until the summer of 1906.

Lieutenant Fenner was then detailed as a student officer at the Artillery School, and reported at Fort Monroe, Va., at the end of August. On January 25, 1907 he was promoted Captain, and was assigned permanently to the Coast Artillery Corps. In July, 1907 he was an Honor Graduate of the Coast Artillery School, and then returned to Fort Baker, Calif., in command of a company.

Captain Fenner resigned his commission December 1, 1910 to become Secretary and Treasurer of the State Improvement Development Company, of San Francisco, Calif. Later he was President of the California Powder Works, with its chief office in San Francisco; and still later was Superintendent of the Pacific Auto Trailer Co., of Oakland, Calif.

During the war period Captain Fenner offered his services to the Government and was given an emergency commission as a Captain of Coast Artillery. He was ordered to duty at Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., where he served first as Fort Commander, and later as Coast Defense Artillery Engineer from November 21, 1918 until March 1, 1921.

Under the provisions of the National Defense Act he was re-commissioned in the Regular Army as a Major in the Coast Artillery Corps with rank from July 1, 1920, and upon acceptance of this commission in September following, vacated his emergency commission.

From March 1, 1921 until February 1, 1922 Major Fenner served as Executive Officer of the General Intermediate Depot at Seattle, Wash. He was then detailed for duty with the Organized Reserves, and served as Adjutant of the 104th Division at Salt Lake City, U., until September 1, 1924. During this tour of duty he was on detached service at Fort Monroe, Va., from January until June of 1924, pursuing the Advanced Course at the Coast Artillery School, from which he was graduated in the latter month.

Major Fenner was then detailed as a student officer at the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and received his diploma in June, 1925.

Major Fenner was next assigned to the 59th Coast Artillery, and proceeded to the Philippine Islands, where he joined his regiment and served with it at Fort Mills until September, 1927, when he returned to the United States.

After a leave of absence he reported for duty, under orders, with the 14th Coast Artillery, garrisoning the Harbor Defenses of Puget Sound. He served at Fort Worden, Wash., until August 1, 1929, and was then transferred to the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., for duty with the Coast Artillery Reserves.

On August 1, 1932 he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, and on September 30, 1934 was transferred to the Retired List at his own request, after thirty years of service.

Since retirement Colonel Fenner has made his home in San Francisco, and has been associated with Desconfinza Mine, located at Rosario, Mexico.

Colonel Fenner was married at Highland, Kans., on January 1, 1902, to Carlotta Elling, daughter of Henry and Mary Elling, nee Cooley. Colonel and Mrs. Fenner's son, Raymond Henry, who died in infancy, was the first Godson of the class, to whom was awarded the Class Cup.

Colonel and Mrs. Fenner have two other children, Mary, who was born in July, 1905, and Ann, in December, 1908. Mary is now the wife of Selwyn Eddy, and resides at Pasadena, Calif. Ann married Eddison C. Tatham and makes her home in New York City.

Colonel Fenner is a member of the Fraternity Club, formerly the Masonic Club, and the Press Club, both of San Francisco. He maintains his interest in military affairs, through membership in the Reserve Officers' Association.

XXXV

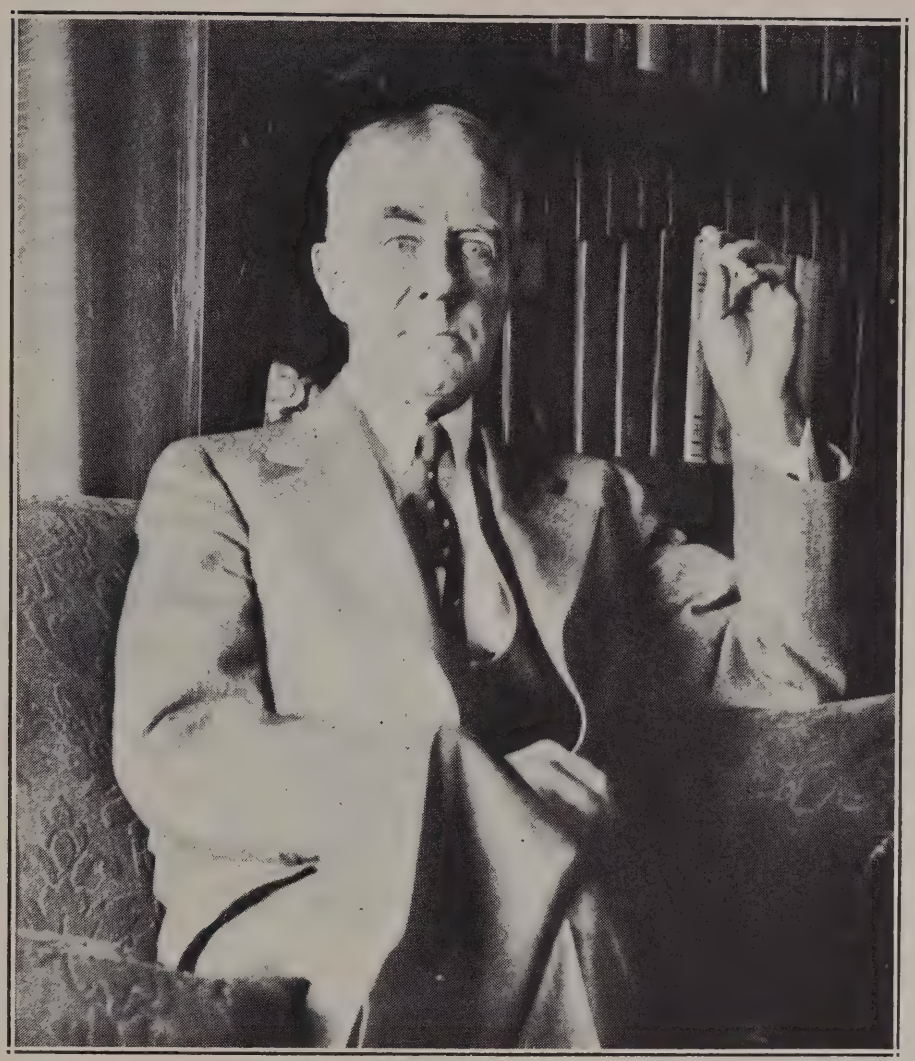


Photo by Bear Photo Service

3967 CHARLES LEWIS JOHN FROHWITTER 28

Major, U. S. Army, Retired

2130 Derby Street, Berkeley, Calif.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Artillery	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant, Artillery Corps	July 1, 1901
Captain, Coast Artillery Corps	January 25, 1907
Detailed in Pay Department	April 19, 1912
Relieved from detail in Pay Department	August 25, 1913
Retired, physical disability contracted in line of duty (Section 1251, Revised Statutes, and Act of June 3, 1916)	May 20, 1916
Active Duty status	August 16, 1917
Relieved from Active Duty status	August 9, 1918
Major, The Inspector General's Department, U.S.A. (emergency commission)	August 9, 1918
Active Duty status	August 11, 1918
Major, Retired	September 25, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	March 31, 1919
Relieved from Active Duty status	March 31, 1919

Charles Lewis John Frohwitter, son of Charles O. and Mary E. Frohwitter, nee Deshon, was born at Halifax, Mass., August 5, 1874. His early education was obtained in the public schools. After graduation from high school he engaged in civil engineering.

Appointed to West Point from Massachusetts, he reported for duty at the Military Academy in June, 1896 as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Frohwitter was one of the small group of the class who were nearly the maximum allowable age of twenty-two at the time of his admission, and was regarded by his classmates as one of its "elder statesmen." Possessed of a good mind he had no difficulty in maintaining an academic standing in the middle of the class.

In the Battalion he was a Cadet Corporal as a yearling, a Cadet Sergeant during the first half of his second class year and a Cadet Lieutenant during the second half, when 1900 became the senior class due to the graduation in February of the Class of '99.

Graduating in twenty-eighth place in his class, Lieutenant Frohwitter chose the artillery and was assigned to the 1st Artillery. He reported for duty with "G" Battery of his regiment at Fort Monroe, Va., on August 1, 1900, and was at once assigned to enter the first class at the Artillery School after the Spanish War. He was graduated in the summer of 1901, and upon being promoted to First Lieutenant in the newly established Artillery Corps, was assigned to the 1st Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Dade, Fla. He served with it, and the 111th Company at that post from August 3, 1901 until August 9, 1902, when he was transferred to the 19th Battery, Field Artillery.

Lieutenant Frohwitter joined his battery at Fort Riley, Kans., August 9, 1902, and served with it until the following January, when he was transferred to the 21st Battery, Field Artillery, at Fort Sheridan, Ill. He performed battery duty until November 1, 1905. In November, 1903 he was detailed as Post Adjutant, and served as such until the following February. He was then transferred to the 73rd Company, Coast Artillery, reporting at Fort Monroe, Va., for duty in December, 1905. He remained on duty at that post, performing company duty, and serving first as Recorder and then as a Member and Recorder of the Artillery Board until May, 1907. On January 25, 1907 he was promoted Captain, and was assigned permanently to the Coast Artillery Corps.

Captain Frohwitter was assigned to the 81st Company, Coast Artillery Corps, and reported for duty in command of it, May 25, 1907, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., where he served until February 1, 1910, when he was transferred to Fort Moultrie, S. C. He commanded a company and mine command until August, 1911 and was then appointed Coast Defense Adjutant, Artillery Engineer and Ordnance Officer.

In April, 1912 he was detailed in the Pay Department, and was stationed at San Antonio, Tex., from May until November, 1912, when he was ordered to duty in the Coast Defenses of Boston.

Captain Frohwitter was relieved from further duty as a Paymaster, and returned to the Coast Artillery Corps in August, 1913. After an extended leave of absence he proceeded under orders to the Philippine Islands, and served at Fort Mills in the then Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays until May, 1916, when he was retired for physical disability contracted in the line of duty.

After the declaration of war against the Central Powers, Captain Frohwitter volunteered for active duty, and served as Quartermaster of the Coast Defenses of Boston from August, 1917 until August, 1918. He was then promoted to Major in The Inspector General's Department, and assigned to duty as Assistant to the Department Inspector at Headquarters Northeastern Department, at Boston, Mass.

Under a law then effective, he was promoted Major on the Retired List on September 25, 1918, having completed on that date the amount of active duty that would have entitled him to promotion, had he remained continuously on the Active List. On March 31, 1919 Major Frohwitter was honorably discharged from his emergency commission, and reverted to his status as a Major, Retired.

Since the completion of his war-time service, Major Frohwitter has made his home in Berkeley, Calif.

XXXVI

WILLIAM COLVIN FROST, M. D.

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, City Road, E. C. 1, London, England
Home Address: 102 Beech Street, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

William Colvin Frost, son of William B. and Emily Frost, nee Gadd, was born in New Salem, Pa., July 27, 1875. His early education was obtained in the public schools, after which he attended California, Pa., State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1895. Following graduation he was appointed Principal of the High School at Irwin, Pa.

Mr. Frost received an appointment to the United States Military Academy from a western Pennsylvania Congressional District. He thereupon resigned his school position and reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896 as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Frost successfully completed his plebe year with his class, and was honorably discharged in January of his yearling year.

Returning to his home, he entered Ohio Northern University, then called the Ohio Normal University, where he successfully completed the Law School course. After graduation he accepted a position with the Bell Telephone Company in Pittsburgh, Pa., which he resigned in 1902 to accept an appointment, also in Pittsburgh, in the Treasury Department of the United States.

During the period of nearly seven years that he was thus employed, he studied medicine at Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, and received his diploma, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1908.

In June, 1908 he resigned his Federal position to enter Pittsburgh Hospital as an interne, serving as such for a year.

Dr. Frost then entered upon private practice in East Pittsburgh, Pa., and has continued his practice until the present time, interrupted by several periods of post graduate work in Chicago, Pittsburgh and New Orleans.

Early in 1936 he went to London for post graduate work in ophthalmology in the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, known also as Moorfields Eye Hospital, after the completion of which he plans to continue his studies in Vienna before returning to his private practice in East Pittsburgh.

In addition to his activities in the medical profession, Dr. Frost was at one time President of the Scotch Hills Coal Co., of Pennsylvania, and is now a Director of the Valley Thrift Corporation of Turtle Creek and Pitcairn, Pa.

Dr. Frost is unmarried.

XXXVII

Photo by Signal Corps, U. S. A.

WILLIAM RICHIE GIBSON

Brigadier General, U. S. Army, Retired

675 Belvidere Street, Pasadena, Calif.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
Honorably discharged	January 26, 1897
Captain, 51st Iowa Infantry, U. S. Volunteers	May 30, 1898
2nd Lieutenant of Infantry, Regular Army	June 1, 1899
Honorably discharged from volunteer commission	June 12, 1899
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Captain	April 13, 1909
Major	July 24, 1917
Detailed in Quartermaster Corps	July 25, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, N.A.	August 5, 1917
Relieved from detail in Quartermaster Corps	August 20, 1917
Colonel of Infantry, U.S.A. (emergency commission)	July 30, 1918
Detailed in Quartermaster Corps	June 19, 1919
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	March 15, 1920
Relieved from detail in Quartermaster Corps	June 30, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry	July 1, 1920
Transferred to Quartermaster Corps	October 27, 1921
Colonel	February 2, 1925

Brigadier General, Asst. to Quartermaster General ..... March 26, 1934
Retired for physical disability contracted in line of duty
(Section 1251 Revised Statutes) ..... July 31, 1936

WILLIAM RICHIE GIBSON, the son of Andrew Rae Gibson and Margaret Gibson, nee Richie, was born in Ontario, O., June 3, 1877, and removed with his parents in 1887 to Des Moines, Ia. He received his early education in the public schools.

With an early taste for military affairs, he enlisted in the National Guard of Iowa in 1895. Receiving an appointment to West Point from Iowa, he reported for duty at the Military Academy in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900. Honorably discharged the following January, he returned to Des Moines, and promptly rejoined the Iowa National Guard, where he served in the grades of Sergeant, First Lieutenant and Captain. Upon declaration of war with Spain, he was mustered into Federal service as a Captain in the 51st Iowa Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, in command of Company "A".

Captain Gibson accompanied his regiment to the Philippine Islands, where he participated in the engagements around Manila, and the advance to San Fernando, Pampanga. On the recommendation of his regimental commander, and the Commanding General, Philippine Expeditionary Force, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry in the Regular Army, and upon the acceptance of this permanent commission, June 13, 1899, was honorably discharged from the Volunteers.

Lieutenant Gibson was assigned to the 3rd Infantry, and served with that regiment throughout the Philippine Insurrection, being advanced to the grade of First Lieutenant in February, 1901.

Returning to the United States with his regiment in 1903, he was stationed at Columbia Arsenal, Tenn. In 1904 he was graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and rejoined his regiment in Alaska, where he served for two years at Forts Seward, Liscum and Gibbons. Upon return to the United States he was stationed at Fort Lawton, Wash.

In 1909 he was promoted to the grade of Captain and assigned to the 2nd Infantry, at Fort Thomas, Ky. From 1911 to 1915 he served with his regiment in Hawaii, the greater part of this time as Regimental Adjutant. Upon the completion of four years of foreign service, he was relieved and transferred to the 11th Infantry, joining his new regiment at Douglas, Ariz., and serving with it on the Mexican border until 1917. From May to August, 1917 Captain Gibson served as an instructor at the first officers' training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Having been promoted to the grade of Major in August, 1917, he was detailed in the Quartermaster Corps, and served as Camp Quartermaster at Camp Jackson, S. C., and as Division Quartermaster of the 81st Division. Meantime he had been promoted Lieutenant Colonel in the National Army.

Colonel Gibson was detailed in February, 1918 as a student officer at the General Staff School at Langres, France, and completed the course in

June. He was then detailed to the General Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces, and served as G-1, first of the 35th Division, and later of the IX Corps. He was promoted to Colonel, National Army as of July 30, 1918.

Returning to the United States in June, 1919, Colonel Gibson was again detailed in the Quartermaster Corps, and served as Purchasing Officer in the Zone Supply Office at Baltimore, Md., and as Chief of the General Supplies Branch of the Purchase Service in Washington.

Relieved from duty in the Quartermaster Corps on June 30, 1920, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry in the Regular Army, having previously been honorably discharged from his emergency commission. In September of that year he was detailed as assistant to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, at Headquarters of the Third Corps Area, in Baltimore, and served as such until October, 1921. During this time Colonel Gibson was Chief Instructor at the first Reserve Officers' Training Camp held after the World War. This camp was unique in that all reserve officers served on a voluntary inactive duty status, and every arm and service, and all grades from second lieutenant to major general, were represented.

In 1921 Colonel Gibson transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, and served for the next three years as Chief of the War Planning and Training Branch in the Office of The Quartermaster General. From this duty he went to the Army War College as a student officer, and was graduated in 1925, being promoted to the grade of Colonel on February 2nd of that year.

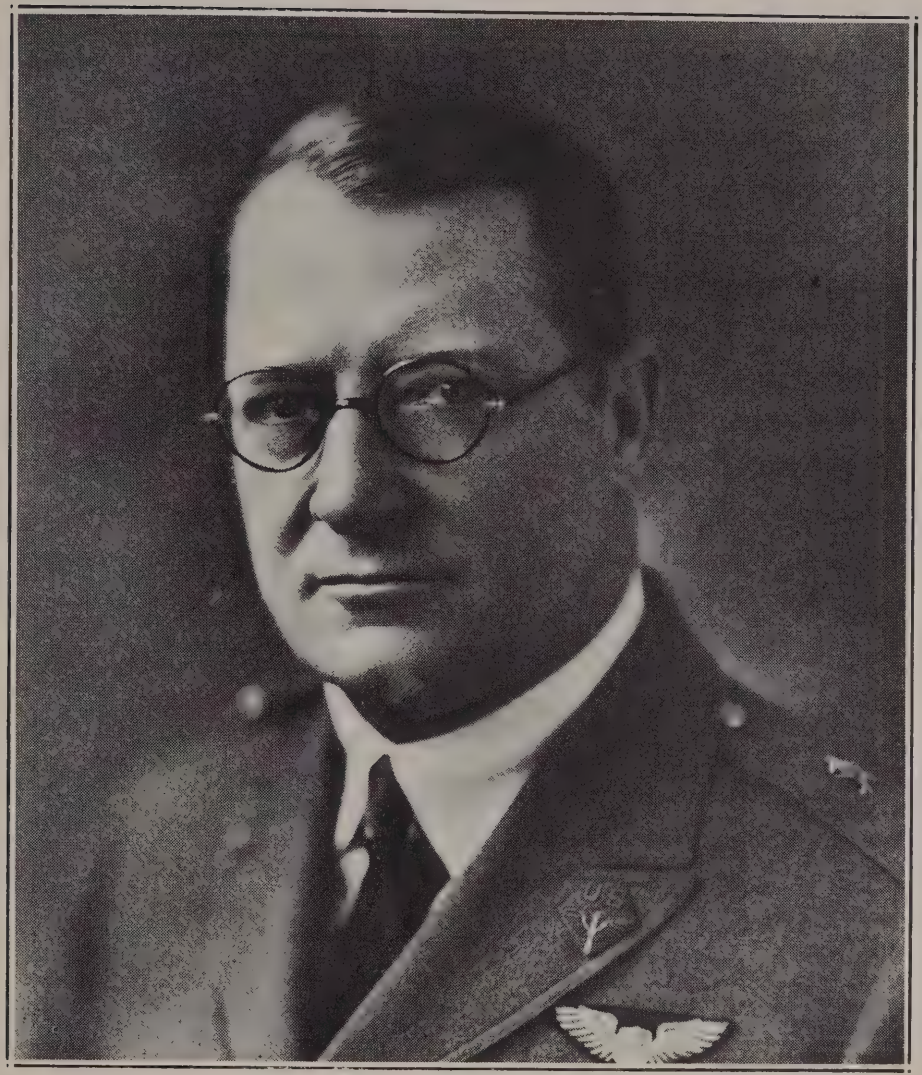
From 1925 to 1927 Colonel Gibson was Corps Area Quartermaster of the Fourth Corps Area, at Atlanta, Ga., and from 1927 to 1932 he served as Chief of the Administrative Division in the Office of The Quartermaster General. During this last period he was active in developing plans and supervising the conduct of the pilgrimage of mothers and widows to the cemeteries of France. He also revised and codified the permanent policies of the Quartermaster Corps, devised a uniform storage system for the Corps, and supervised the preparation of the quartermaster data in the Federal Standard Stock Catalog. In 1931 and 1932 he visited all Corps Area and Department Headquarters, and all depots, supervising the installation of the uniform storage system. From 1932 to 1934 he was Quartermaster Supply Officer at the New York General Depot, during which time he completely rewarehoused the entire stock in accordance with the uniform storage system.

Colonel Gibson was promoted to Brigadier General in the Quartermaster Corps, March 1, 1934, and served as Chief of the Supply Division in The Quartermaster General's Office.

General Gibson was married on June 13, 1911 at Honolulu, T.H., to Louise Decker, the daughter of John and Mary Adams Decker. General and Mrs. Gibson have no children.

General Gibson retired from active service because of physical disability contracted in line of duty, on July 31, 1936. Since retirement, General and Mrs. Gibson have established their home in Pasadena, Calif.

XXXVIII



WILLIAM EUGENE GILLMORE

Brigadier General, U. S. Army, Retired

Residence: 3991 Washington Street, San Francisco, Calif.
Office: 160 Second Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Cadet, M. A.	June 18, 1896
Honorably discharged	March 18, 1897
1st Lieutenant, 5th Ohio Infantry, U. S. Volunteers	May 11, 1898
Honorably mustered out	November 5, 1898
2nd Lieutenant of Infantry (Regular Army)	February 2, 1901
1st Lieutenant	September 8, 1904
Captain	July 21, 1915
Major (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel, Signal Corps (temporary)	November 28, 1917
Colonel, Air Service, U. S. A. (emergency commission),	August 20, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	June 30, 1920
Major of Infantry (Regular Army)	July 1, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel	July 1, 1920
Transferred to Air Service	August 11, 1920
Brigadier General, Asst. to Chief of Air Corps	July 17, 1926
Retired at his own request, after 30 years service, (Section 1243, Revised Statutes)	June 30, 1930

William Eugene Gillmore, son of Quartus and Mary J. Gillmore, is a nephew of the late General Quincy Adams Gillmore, of the Class of 1849. He was born at Lorain, O., November 29, 1876. He attended the public schools of his native city, and was graduated from the high school. Receiving an appointment to the Military Academy from Ohio, he reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900, where he quickly gained the good will and regard of his classmates.

At that time plebes were eligible for the Army football team. Cadet Gillmore was successful in "making" the football squad, and played in a number of the games during the season of 1896. He was unfortunate, however, in failing to make the necessary grade in his studies, and was honorably discharged on March 18, 1897.

After the declaration of war against Spain a year later, Mr. Gillmore promptly offered his services. He was commissioned as a First Lieutenant in the 5th Ohio Infantry, United States Volunteers, and was mustered into Federal service on May 11, 1898. He served in the field throughout the summer, and until mustered out in the following November.

Upon the passage of the Act of Febuary 2, 1901, providing for an expansion of the Regular Army, he applied for a commission, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant of Infantry, with rank from that date, and was assigned to the 15th Infantry. He reported for duty with recruits at Columbus Barracks, O., in August, 1901, and accompanied a large draft of replacements to the Philippine Islands the following December.

Lieutenant Gillmore joined his regiment at Calbayog, Samar, in February, 1902, and remained on duty with it for the remainder of its tour of foreign service, returning to the United States in December, 1902. From January, 1903 until September, 1904, he was stationed at the Presidio of Monterey, California.

He was promoted First Lieutenant September 8, 1904, and was assigned to the 28th Infantry, joining that regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn., in November, and remaining on duty at that station until the following March.

For the next two years Lieutenant Gillmore served at Columbus Barracks, O., and from April, 1907 until January, 1909, in Cuba, his regiment being a part of the Army of Cuban Pacification.

Returning to the United States he served as Constructing Quartermaster at Sparta, Wis., from June, 1909 until August, 1910, when he was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell University. He reported at Ithaca, N. Y., in August, and took up his duties with the opening of the college year, continuing on duty at the University until December, 1912.

Rejoining his regiment, Lieutenant Gillmore accompanied it to the Philippine Islands in January, 1913. In July, 1915, he was promoted Captain and was assigned to the 24th Infantry.

Captain Gillmore returned to the United States in November, 1915, and was stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., until the following March, when he accompanied his regiment into Mexico as a part of the Mexican Punitive Expedition, engaged in chasing Villa. This duty continued until March, 1917.

After the declaration of war against the Central Powers, Captain Gillmore was detailed as an instructor at the Officers' Training Camp established at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., remaining on this duty until November, 1917.

In August he had received temporary promotion to the grade of Major in the Infantry, and in November to Lieutenant Colonel in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. The Signal Corps then included the Air Service, later the Air Corps, under the designation of the Aviation Section.

From November, 1917 until September, 1918 Colonel Gillmore was on duty in Washington, D. C., in connection with the organization and materiel for Air units engaged in active service in France. On August 20, 1918 he was commissioned a Colonel in the Air Service, and in September was ordered to Kelly Field, Tex., to assume command of that station, and the early stages of what later has grown into the Army's great Flying School.

Relieved from duty at Kelly Field in December, 1918, Colonel Gillmore was ordered back to Washington for duty in the Office of the Chief of the Air Service, where he discharged heavy responsibilities for nearly four years, until August, 1922.

In the meantime he was honorably discharged from his emergency commission on June 30, 1920, reverting to his permanent rank as a Captain of Infantry, and the following day, when the single Promotion List went into effect under the provisions of the National Defense Act, was promoted to Major and Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry in the Regular Army.

Colonel Gillmore had become absorbed with the interesting problems of the Army's newest development, the Air Service, and had been instrumental in evolving its scheme of organization, and providing its equipment. He had also qualified as an Airplane Pilot. It was therefore the most natural thing for him to transfer to this service, constituted by the National Defense Act as a separate Arm of the Army. His transfer was accordingly effected on August 11, 1920.

Upon relief from duty in Washington, Colonel Gillmore was ordered to Headquarters, Ninth Corps Area, at San Francisco, Calif., as Air Officer, serving on this assignment from August, 1922 until August, 1924.

Further legislation looking toward increasing the efficiency of the Air Corps, provided for Assistants to the Chief of the Corps with the rank of Brigadier General. Colonel Gillmore was the first to be promoted to fill one of these newly constituted offices, on July 17, 1926.

General Gillmore was ordered to Wright Field, Dayton, O., and was assigned to the command of the Materiel Division of the Air Corps, which included Procurement, Air Corps Experimental Plant, and the Air Corps Engineering School there, constituting the most responsible post of duty in the Corps. In July, 1929 he was relieved from these duties and ordered to Washington as Chief of Operations and Training in the Office of the Chief of the Air Corps. On June 30, 1930 he was retired at his own request, after thirty years of service.

Since his retirement General Gillmore has engaged in the contracting business in San Francisco, Calif., with offices at 160 Second Street. He is also engaged at present in an executive capacity with the San Francisco Bay Exposition, which is planning to hold a World's Exposition in San Francisco in 1939 to mark the completion of the San Francisco-Oakland and Golden Gate Bridges. General Gillmore's interest in this project became aroused by reason of the plan to establish a great airport at the exposition site which will serve the San Francisco Bay metropolitan area after the close of the exposition itself.

General Gillmore was married at Columbus, O., on December 14, 1901 to Mrs. Florence Edgerton Nelson Locke, daughter of George and Frances Edgerton Nelson. General and Mrs. Gillmore have one child, a son, William Nelson Gillmore, born March 25, 1903. He was graduated from West Point in 1925, and is now a Captain of Field Artillery, serving at Fort Sill, Okla.

Mrs. Gillmore also has a daughter by her former husband, Martha Elizabeth Locke, born March 22, 1898. She is now the wife of Major Frederick W. Huntington, Infantry, who is stationed at Dayton, O.

Captain William N. Gillmore married Marion Hill in June, 1927, and they have two children, Frances E. Gillmore, born June 14, 1931; and Florence Elizabeth Gillmore, born July 26, 1933.

General Gillmore is a member of the Society of Aeronautical Engineers, and of the United Spanish War Veterans. His clubs include the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C., and the Commonwealth, Army and Navy, Bohemian, Union League and United States Services Club of San Francisco.

XXXIX

HARRY FREDERICK GILMORE

4235 Calhoun Avenue, Dearborn, Mich.

Cadet, M. A.	June 18, 1896
Honorably discharged	June 25, 1897
Enrolled in Co. "C", 5th Wisconsin Infantry	January 30, 1898
Mustered into Volunteer Service as 1st Sergeant	July 11, 1898
Transferred to Co. "K", 3rd U. S. Volunteer Engineers, Private, Corporal and Sergeant	February 6, 1899
Honorably mustered out	May 17, 1899
Candidate, Officers' Training Camp (Madison Barracks, N. Y.)	May 12, 1917
1st Lieutenant of Infantry, N. A.	August 15, 1917
Captain of Infantry, N. A.	August 12, 1918
Honorably discharged	August 28, 1919
Captain of Infantry, O. R. C.	September 6, 1921
Commission expired by limitation	September 5, 1926

Harry Frederick Gilmore, son of Hiram and Mary E. Gilmore, nee Story, was born at Georgetown, Wis., February 10, 1876. He later removed, with his family, to Platteville, Wis.

His early education was obtained in the public schools, and after finishing high school, he entered the State Normal School, at Platteville. While a student there he was appointed to the United States Military Academy from his native State, and reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896 as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Gilmore was honorably discharged because of deficiency in his studies at the end of his plebe year, and returned to his home in Platteville. He resumed his courses at the Normal School and was graduated in 1898.

At the end of January, 1898, he enlisted in Company "C", 4th Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard, and was appointed First Sergeant. When President McKinley called for volunteers, after the declaration of war against Spain, the 4th Wisconsin Infantry was called to active service, and was mustered in as a Volunteer regiment under its old designation on July 11, 1898 at Camp Douglas, Wis. Transferred to Camp Shipp, Ala., First Sergeant Gilmore served with his regiment throughout its training period.

Although hostilities, except in the Philippine Islands, came to an end with the signing of the Protocol, an opportunity was offered for foreign service in the volunteer engineer regiments that had been raised, and accordingly First Sergeant Gilmore transferred to the 3rd Engineers as a private in February, 1899. He was assigned to "K" Company and was soon appointed a Corporal, and later was promoted Sergeant. When mustered out he was senior duty Sergeant and acting Quartermaster Sergeant of his company. He accompanied his regiment to Cuba, and served in the island until April, 1899, when the regiment returned to the United States for station at Camp McPherson, Ga., and in May was honorably mustered out at Atlanta.

Returning to civil life, Mr. Gilmore spent a number of years as a teacher, with appointments in Wisconsin, California and North Dakota.

When the United States entered the World War he offered his services, and was designated to pursue the training course at the Officers' Training Camp established at Madison Barracks, N. Y. At the end of the three months of training he was commissioned a First Lieutenant of Infantry in the National Army and was then ordered to Harvard University at Cambridge, Mass., where he participated in the month's course conducted under the direction of French officers in the Trench School that had been established there. Finishing this course on September 15th, Lieutenant Gilmore was assigned to the 80th Division.

He proceeded from Cambridge to Camp Upton, N. Y., and from thence, after a few days, to Camp Lee, Va., where he was assigned to duty with Company "I", 320th Infantry, some months later being transferred to Company "H". He was busily engaged with problems connected with organization

and training of his company until May, 1918, when he accompanied his regiment overseas for duty as a part of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Upon arriving in France the 80th Division was assigned to the British Sector for its final training for combat. In August it was transferred to the Toul Sector and became a part of the First American Army then mobilizing for the St. Mihiel drive. He was promoted Captain on August 12th.

Captain Gilmore participated in all of the movements of the 80th Division, including service in the Artois and Bethincourt Defensive Sectors, and in the Somme, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. From the time of his promotion he commanded "A" Company of the 320th Infantry. He was wounded in action on October 9, 1918.

Captain Gilmore spent some time in hospital at Allerez, and was then sent to Hyeres, in southern France for recuperation, and finally rejoined his regiment at the end of December. After a few weeks with his regiment, he was ordered to Bordeaux for return to the United States as a casual.

His return trip was made on one of the United Fruit Company's liners, and proved to be a long and stormy voyage, with a stop en route at Cardiff, Wales, for coal. A delay ensued there due to a strike among the coal miners.

He reached New York Harbor on March 1, 1919, and was immediately assigned to duty at Headquarters Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., as Assistant to the Troop Movement Officer. He continued on this assignment until August, when he was ordered to Camp Upton, N. Y., and was there honorably discharged on August 28, 1919.

Returning once more to civil life, Captain Gilmore resumed teaching school, and for some time was located in the vicinity of Dewittville, in the western part of New York State.

On September 6, 1921 he was commissioned a Captain of Infantry in the Officers' Reserve Corps, but upon the expiration of this appointment, five years later, did not apply for renewal.

For the past eight years Captain Gilmore has resided in Dearborn, Mich. He is engaged as a clerk in the Detroit Post Office.

Captain Gilmore has been awarded the Purple Heart in recognition of having been wounded in action.

Captain Gilmore was married in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, on September 30, 1922, to Vera L. Ware, daughter of William H. and Effie D. Ware, nee Defreez. Two children were born of this marriage, Harry Frederick Gilmore, Jr., in Brooklyn, on August, 26, 1923; and Mary Elizabeth Gilmore, at Jamestown, N. Y., on August 4, 1925.

XL

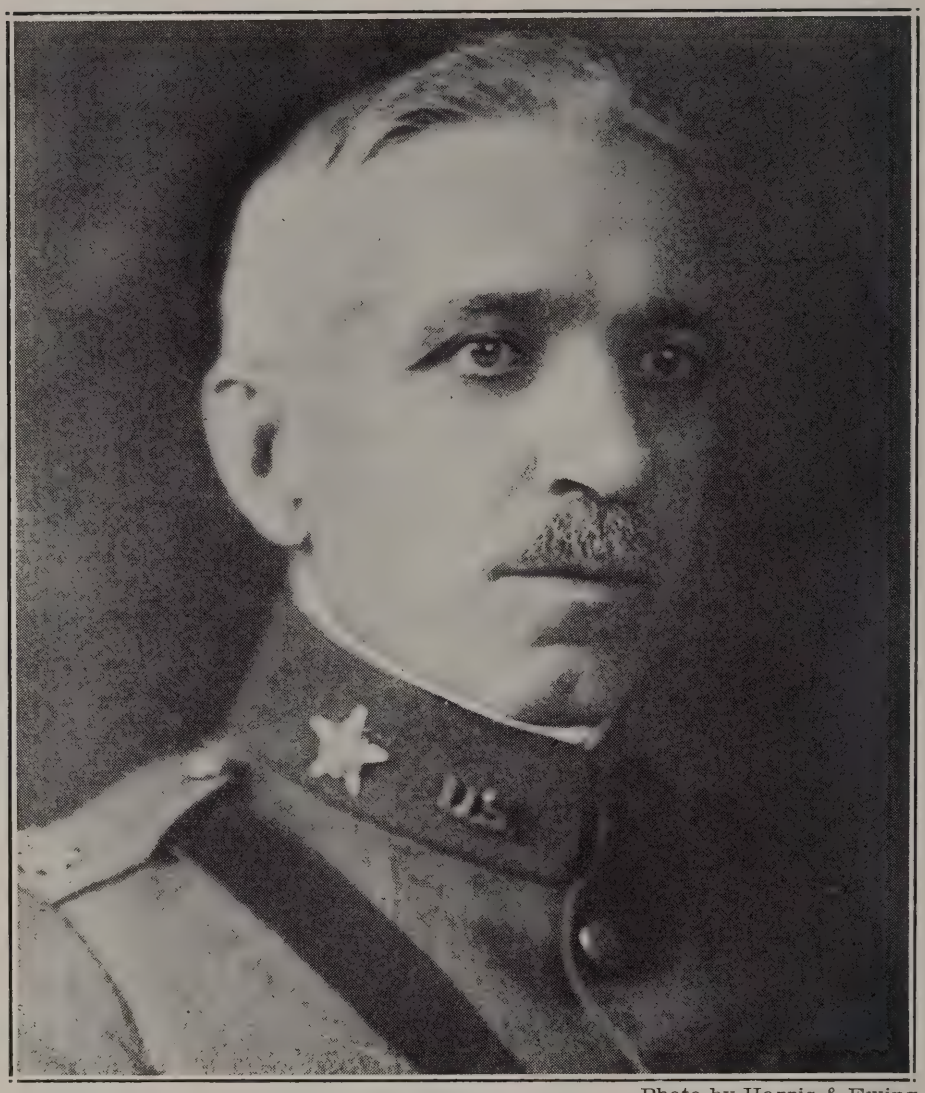


Photo by Harris & Ewing

3970 HERMAN GLADE† 31

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Infantry	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant	August 9, 1903
Captain	August 22, 1912
Major (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	January 26, 1918
Colonel of Infantry, U. S. A. (emergency)	October 29, 1918
Major of Infantry (Regular Army)	February 7, 1920
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	June 30, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry (Regular Army)	July 1, 1920
Colonel	March 2, 1929
Retired for physical disability in line of duty)Section 3, Act of October 1, 1890)	March 2, 1929
Active Duty Status	March 3, 1929
Relieved from Active Duty	March 7, 1929
Active Duty Status	August 26, 1929
Relieved from Active Duty	August 15, 1932

Died at Burlingame, Calif., December 7, 1934

HERMAN GLADE, the son of Henry and Sophie Glade, was born in Brunswick, Ind., April 28, 1875. He was laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery almost exactly sixty years later. Herman's death was a great shock to all his friends, and everyone that had ever known him was his friend.

He was a little older than the average of his classmates, and probably the hazing that was rampant in those days irritated him more than it did some of the others, but his abundant good humor and mature philosophy tided him over the rough spots of that first year at the Academy. By that time he was becoming well known to his classmates as well as to the instructors, and he soon established himself as one of the solid members of the class.

His first station as an officer was Columbus Barracks, O., where, with a dozen of his classmates, he joined within a very few weeks after graduation. Graduation leave was curtailed, for in the summer of 1900 as many officers as possible were needed in the Philippines. The group that joined that sleepy old post were so decidedly vivacious that the Commanding Officer felt constrained to lessen the shock by ordering such things as tattoo roll calls, and that all second lieutenants attend reveille. Despite restraints, probably no group of youngsters ever enjoyed themselves more than did those lads while there awaiting transportation to Manila. This sizable bloc of the Class of 1900, divided between the transports *Kilpatrick* and *Buford,* sailed about November 1st from New York by way of Suez. This trip, which included visits at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Cairo, was thrilling and instructive.

Upon arrival in the Philippines, on New Year's Day, 1901, Glade joined the 4th Infantry, then stationed in Cavite Province. The active insurrection at this time was about over, but there was an abundance of opportunities for a young officer to show his mettle in the modified mopping up that was the chief work of the Army there at that time. Often in the years that followed he would delight in descanting over the exploits of his regiment in that quasi war status, and many were the tales he could recount concerning such places as Bacoor, Cavite Viejo and Imus. Although, of course, very junior, he soon won the admiration and affection of his regimental commander, that good old soldier, afterwards Brigadier General, Frank D. Baldwin, who at that time did much to influence Glade's future military career.

Soon after he returned from the Philippines he was detailed in the Tactical Department of the Military Academy, performing the usual duties of a "tac," plus duty as a physical instructor in the gymnasium. To his great credit it should be noted that he returned to duty at the Academy much earlier in his commissioned service than did the average instructor.

For years Glade was closely associated with Herman Koehler, Master of the Sword, the man so well known to every man who was a cadet from the early nineties until well after the World War.

Glade's duties brought him in close contact with every cadet at the Academy; his friendliness brought him in contact with all the officers on duty there. Consequently he was well known and, most assuredly, was well liked and highly respected. He did much to organize athletics and physical culture at the Academy, and to create and maintain enthusiasm for all kinds of sports in which cadets were allowed to indulge. He had been closely identified with football all four years of his cadetship; consequently, he was of great assistance to the coaches in building up the football teams of the Academy during his tour of duty there. It is probably in the line of physical culture that he was best known, but his reputation as a soldier was of the highest. He never allowed his enthusiasm for sports and athletics to outweigh considerations for the military instruction of the Corps of Cadets.

After being relieved from the Military Academy in 1907, he served with the 6th Infantry in the Northwest as a First Lieutenant. He went with that regiment to the Philippines in 1909, and returned in 1911 for another detail at the Military Academy.

Again he was assigned to the Tactical Department, and completed a full four years on that duty, first commanding a company and later, upon the increase of the Corps of Cadets, a battalion. His return to the Academy for a second tour was a very clear indication that his first tour was a success, for comparatively few officers return to the Military Academy for a second tour of duty in the same department.

During this tour at the Academy, Herman was promoted to Captain and was assigned to the 5th Infantry, with which regiment he served a tour in the Panama Canal Department from 1915 to 1918. At the outbreak of the World War he was selected to organize the Panama Canal Department Officers' Training School. This was, for the higher authorities, a fortunate selection, for Herman excelled in organization, and his example could not help but inspire student trainees to be good officers.

He was not fortunate enough to go to France, but did his part, and probably more, by serving in the United States in various capacities, mostly at Camp Sheridan, Ala., and Camp Gordon, Ga. He was promoted to the grade of Colonel, and was assigned to the 45th Infantry, in October, 1918. His regiment was at Camp Dix, N. J., awaiting embarkation, when the Armistice was signed.

He was a member of the second class, after the war, to enter the School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Here he had an opportunity to demonstrate his ability in direct comparison with other officers. At the end of the year he was designated a "Distinguished Graduate," School of the Line. The next two years were spent at the General Staff School and the Army War College. Then followed four years in the G-4 Section of the

War Department General Staff, and a few months in the Office of the Chief of Infantry,—all of these are assignments indicating efficiency.

His third tour of foreign service began in the Philippine Department early in 1928. His service there was at Fort William McKinley, and such service differed widely from that of his first tour. Twenty-seven years between these tours had wrought great changes in conditions in the Philippines, but the years had passed over Herman with little effect. He was the same good-natured, quiet, efficient man that had served in Cavite. He had profited by those years of experience, but outwardly there was no change.

A change soon developed, however. His health began to fail, and upon examination for promotion to the grade of Colonel in the Regular Establishment, he was forced to retire from the Active List of the Army. He was only fifty-four years of age, and much could have been expected from him in the ten years yet to be served before compulsory retirement for age. His retirement was a shock to all his acquaintances, and was a distinct loss to the Army.

On November 4, 1912, he was married to Mrs. Lillian Huntington Hills. This was a happy and fortunate union. Much of the time of this congenial couple was spent in travel, which included the Orient and Europe. They entered with spirit into the social life of every community in which they lived. Their permanent home was in Burlingame, Calif.

After a brief illness Herman passed away at Burlingame on the 7th of December, 1934. He is survived by his widow and a step son, Major Huntington Hills, of The Adjutant General's Department. He was buried at Arlington with full military honors. His pall bearers were, General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the Army; Major Generals George S. Simonds, Edward Croft, William H. Tschappat and Hanson E. Ely; Brigadier Generals George B. Pillsbury, Creed F. Cox, Henry G. Learnard and Frank B. Watson; Hon. S. Wallace Dempsey; Commander George L. Smith, U. S. N.; Captain Clyde L. Hyssong; and Lieutenant John R. Vance.

He was a true friend, a lovable character, and a good soldier.

Mrs. Glade resides at the Canterbury Hotel, Sutter and Jones Streets, San Francisco, Calif.

A. H. S.

XLI

Photo by Clinedinst

3977 SAMUEL REID GLEAVES† 38

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Captain	March 9, 1911
Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Cavalry, Pa. N. G. (in Federal Service)	July 7, 1916
Honorably mustered out of National Guard Service	January 22, 1917
Major of Field Artillery, N. A.	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel of Field Artillery, N. A.	August 5, 1917
Colonel of Cavalry, U. S. A. (emergency commission)	August 27, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission,	September 8, 1919
Major of Cavalry (Regular Army)	March 1, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel	July 1, 1920
Colonel (posthumous) (Act of June 21, 1930)	January 7, 1926

Died at Washington, D. C., January 7, 1926.

Colonel Samuel R. Gleaves, Cavalry, Instructor at the Army War College, died January 7, 1926 at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C. He was in his forty-eighth year.

Samuel Reid Gleaves, the son of James Lucien and Susan Gleaves, nee Reid, was born at Wytheville, Va., on April 17, 1878. He was named for his grandfather, Brigadier General Samuel Crockett Gleaves, a Surgeon in the Confederate Army.

His boyhood was spent at Wytheville until the age of fifteen, when he entered Virginia Military Institute as a cadet. Receiving an appointment to the United States Military Academy from Virginia, he reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896 as a member of the Class of 1900.

Every one liked Sam, as he was affectionately called by those who knew him well. His class elected him a Hop Manager. In the Battalion he was a Cadet Corporal as a yearling; a Cadet Sergeant during the second half of his second class year when the Class of 1900 became the senior class due to the graduation in February of the Class of '99; an acting Cadet Sergeant during the First Class Camp; and a Cadet Lieutenant during the remainder of his first class year.

Following graduation Lieutenant Gleaves was assigned to the cavalry arm. He surrendered a part of his graduation leave in order to take advantage of the early sailing of a transport, and joined his regiment, the 1st Cavalry, in the Philippine Islands before the end of August, 1900. On February 2, 1901 he was promoted First Lieutenant, and in September, 1903, returned to the United States.

For the next two years he served in Texas, at Forts Sam Houston and Clark, and was then detailed as a student officer at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., of which he was an Honor Graduate in 1906. Entering the Army Staff College, he was graduated in 1907.

Lieutenant Gleaves spent the ensuing summer as an instructor of the National Guard of Tennessee, and then proceeded to the Philippine Islands where he rejoined his regiment in December.

Returning once again to the United States in September, 1909, Lieutenant Gleaves was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and as Commandant of Cadets, at Virginia Military Institute. He spent three academic years happily on this duty at Lexington, Va. During this tour of duty he was promoted Captain on March 9, 1911. He then returned to his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., and served with it until December, 1914. During a portion of this period he saw service in Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks, and the last six months were spent on the Mexican border, at San Ysidro.

From December, 1914 until July, 1916, Captain Gleaves was Inspector-Instructor of the National Guard cavalry of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and served for a time in the Militia Bureau in

Washington. When the National Guard was called into Federal service for border patrol duty in the summer of 1916, Captain Gleaves was commissioned as a Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and served with a provisional regiment of National Guard cavalry at El Paso, Tex., until the Guard was demobilized in January, 1917. He then resumed his duties as Inspector-Instructor in Pennsylvania until June, when he was detailed to the General Staff, and ordered to Washington.

The expansion of the Army following the entry of the United States into the World War brought about Captain Gleaves' promotion as of August 5, 1917 to Major and Lieutenant Colonel of Field Artillery in the National Army. On August 11th he was relieved from General Staff duty in Washington, and was assigned as Assistant Chief of Staff of the 42nd (Rainbow) Division, which he joined at Camp Mills, N. Y. In October the Division went overseas to become a part of the American Expeditionary Forces. Colonel Gleaves continued to serve as G-3 until November, when he was relieved from the Division and ordered to General Headquarters at Chaumont, and assigned to G-3 duties there.

From January 30th until March 20, 1918 he was with the 11th French Army Corps, and the 26th American Division in the Chemins des Dames Sector. In August he was promoted Colonel. He was with the 2nd Division in the St. Mihiel drive in September, and with the 77th Division during a part of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, in November. While on duty at G. H. Q., he was also a member of the A. E. F. Cavalry Board.

Colonel Gleaves returned to the United States in July, 1919, and served in Washington until August with the War Plans Division of the General Staff. He then entered the Army War College as a student officer, and was graduated in June, 1920. On September 8, 1919 he was honorably discharged from his emergency commission, and reverted to his permanent status as a Captain of Cavalry. On March 1, 1920 he was promoted to Major, and on July 1st following to Lieutenant Colonel, in the Regular Army.

After completing his course at the War College, Colonel Gleaves served as Assistant to the Chief of the Planning and Training Section in the Office of the Chief of Cavalry, until October, 1921, and in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, until April, 1923. He was then ordered to Headquarters Eighth Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, where he served until June, 1924. He was then ordered back to the War College as an Instructor, and was serving on this duty at the time of his death, on January 7, 1926.

Colonel Gleaves was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As G-3 of the 42nd Division he displayed military attainments of a high order, being constant in devotion to his exacting duties. In the Operations Section, General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, he handled all questions arising

in the section pertaining to arrival, location, and issuance of orders for movements of units in the American Expeditionary Forces. In the solution of the perplexing problems which arose he brought to his task a high faculty for organization, coupled with sound judgment and a comprehensive grasp of service conditions."

Colonel Gleaves was also the recipient of the French decorations of the Croix de Guerre, with Palm, and of the Legion of Honor. He held the service and campaign medals pertaining to the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, Mexican Border service, and the World War, the last named with four battle clasps. He was posthumously promoted to the grade of Colonel as of the date of his death pursuant to the Act of June 21, 1930.

Colonel Gleaves was married at San Antonio, Tex., on April 5, 1904 to Julia King, daughter of Judge and Mrs. W. W. King. Two daughters were born of this marriage, Julia, who is now Mrs. Dabney H. Maury, Jr., of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.; and Anne, now Mrs. Francis T. Drought, of San Antonio, Tex.

Colonel Gleaves' unfailing courtesy, kindness and sense of humor, won all with whom he came in contact. As ever ready for a good laugh as for a task to be done, it made no difference whether one saw him the next year, or in twenty years, he was the same loyal, steadfast friend. His charming, cultured home bore out these same characteristics, and one did not know him fully until one had had the privilege of seeing him there, surrounded by those he loved so very much.

The Cross of the Confederacy was conferred upon him by the Daughters of the Confederacy, as the distinguished descendant of a distinguished Confederate officer.

Mrs. Gleaves is now the wife of Joseph H. Frost, President of the Frost National Bank, of San Antonio, Tex., to whom she was married in 1931. She resides at "Valle Vista," Fredericksburg Road, San Antonio.

Colonel Gleaves' son-in-law, Francis T. Drought, is a First Lieutenant of Engineers in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and recently served a tour of active duty in the Office of Colonel Gustave R. Lukesh, Corps Area Engineer of the Eighth Corps Area, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

In the untimely death of Colonel Gleaves, the Army lost a brave and efficient officer, his country a splendid citizen, and his friends a loyal comrade. One cannot read his military history without knowing that in him the ideals of his Alma Mater, "Duty, Honor, Country," had been fulfilled. His death occurred just as he was entering upon a career of enlarged responsibilities, and was about to receive the rewards of successful accomplishment. He has left a noble heritage to those who knew him.

The above is based upon an obituary signed "R. F. J." which appeared in the Annual Report of the Association of Graduates, of June 10, 1931.

XLII

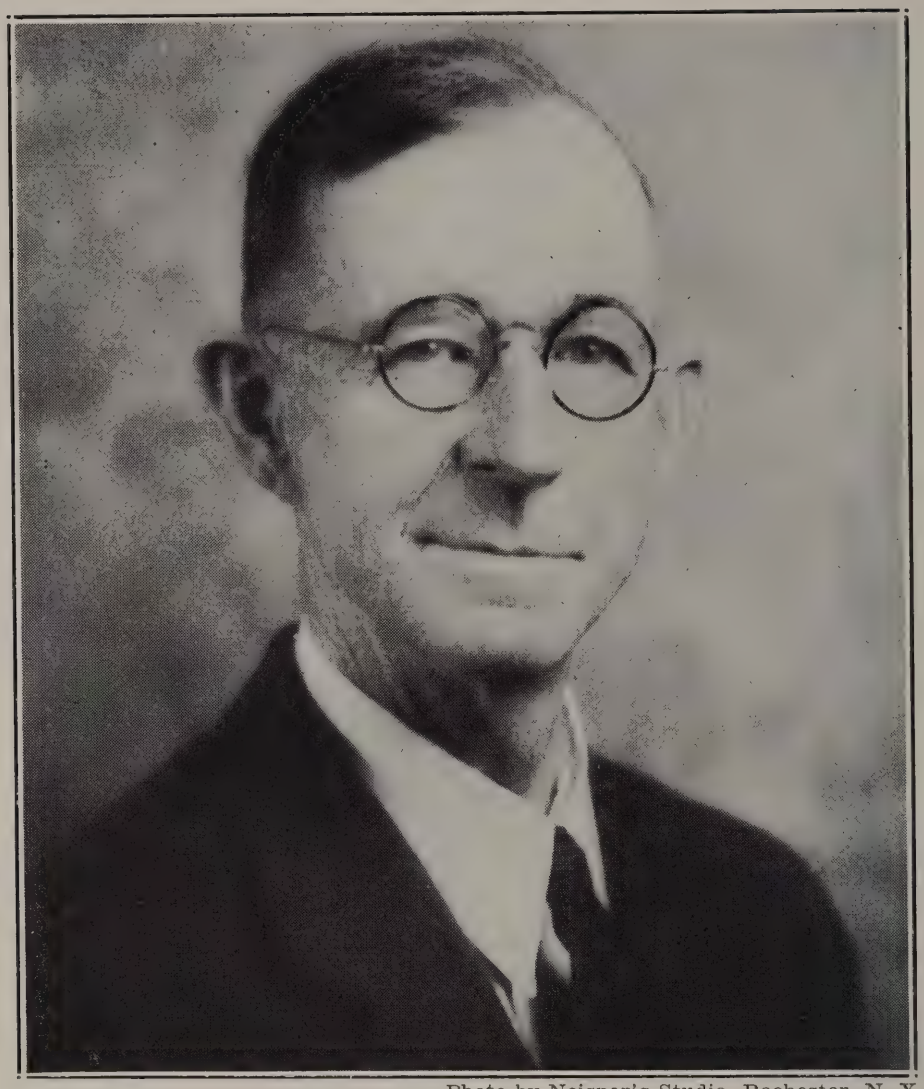


Photo by Neisner's Studio, Rochester, N. Y.

HENRY ROBERT GLYNN

Residence: 475 Hayward Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

Office: 319-321 Ellwanger & Barry Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Henry Robert Glynn was born in the Town of Riga, Monroe County, N. Y., on August 28, 1875. He is the youngest of the ten children of Patrick Glynn and Mary Glynn, nee McManus.

Henry's early education was obtained in a country district school, followed by attendance at A. M. Chesbrough Seminary, a Free Methodist theological institution situated at North Chili, N. Y. Having completed, as he thought at the time, his own education, he became a teacher in a country district school, and continued in this field for two years prior to entering the Military Academy.

A vacancy having occurred at West Point in his congressional district, a competitive examination was announced, which Glynn took, and he was awarded the cadetship by the Hon. Henry C. Brewster, Member of Congress for the 38th New York District.

He reported at West Point in June 1896, with the Class of 1900, and soon discovered that he was the smallest man in the Corps, being but five feet two inches tall, and weighing only 118 pounds. He was to learn later, to his sorrow, the handicap of his shortness of stature, for although in the meantime he had grown an inch and three quarters, he was rejected for enlistment in the Regular Army at the time of the Spanish War on account of being a quarter of an inch too short. The minimum height requirement for the Army is five feet four inches, which now applies to the Military Academy, but at the time of Glynn's entrance, five feet was considered to be sufficient height for a cadet.

Cadet Glynn's keen Irish wit soon made him popular with his classmates, and a ready subject for the milder forms of hazing on the part of the yearlings. He is well remembered by all who knew him in plebe camp for his "sounding off" of the time, the speech which he had been required to memorize requiring a full five minutes to deliver, so that if he began by saying "10:30 o'clock, Sir," he wound up with, "And it is now 10:35 o'clock, Sir."

Cadet Glynn found great trouble in mastering mathematics as it is taught at West Point, and was honorably discharged for deficiency in that subject at yearling January.

Undeterred by this seeming obstacle to a military career, he obtained a commission, under an assumed name, as a Captain of Artillery in the insurgent army of Cuba, known as the Army of Cuban Liberty. He served with Captain John O'Brien and assisted him in loading guns and ammunition on the *Tillie,* for which feat, and other exploits, his chief became internationally known as "Dynamite Johnny." Later Glynn served in Cuba after Major Winchester D. Osgood, Chief of Artillery of the Insurgent Army of Cuba was killed in action against the Spaniards.

With the declaration of war against Spain, Glynn sought the opportunity to serve his own country, and applied for enlistment in the 13th Infantry, then under orders for service in the Santiago Campaign, only to be rejected because of the lack of a quarter of an inch in height. His application for enlistment was under his own name. Had he been slightly taller, he would have had the opportunity of demonstrating the other national characteristic of the Irish, and been a fighter.

Now entirely discouraged in his efforts to follow a military career, he definitely turned his attention in another direction and entered professional baseball, under an assumed name, as a catcher and outfielder where his lack of height was one of the factors that won him the reputation of being the

most dangerous pinch hitter in the Tri-State League. Reflecting upon that period of his career, he writes: "How I could lean up against the ball in the days of my innocent childhood!"

A torn ligament in the shoulder of his throwing arm in time ended his career as a professional baseball player, not however, until after he had had an experience in Indiana, Pa., that he tells with must gusto. "We wrecked the jail one night," he says, "and the Indiana County Grand Jury had seven skins against me. I do not remember exactly what they were, but they all carried punishment tours."

One other baseball incident he recalls with pleasure, when as the only Democrat elected from Rochester to the State Legislature between 1890 and 1932, he played with the Democratic team against the Republicans in the annual game at Albany. The story is best told in his own words. "The Legislature of the greatest State in the Union had adjourned to the ball park. The Democrats had two men on bases, two out, and were three runs behind when I went in as a pinch hitter for Jimmy Ganley. Grave and dignified Senators were frantically beseeching me to hit it a mile, and Al Smith implored me not to disappoint the Irish. Charley Hamilton, who had been a pitching ace in the Tri-State League in the late nineties, was pitching for the Republicans, but he failed to recognize me as the Jimmy Kelly who had broken up more ball games than any other two men in the league. When I stepped into a fast ball and gave it a ride for three bases and stole home on the return to the infield, and tied up the score, even the Math Department would have forgiven me for being both dumb and lazy."

Having found the fates against him in two careers, Mr. Glynn finally turned to the Law as the third, and has made it his life's vocation. Going to Rochester, N. Y., he entered the law office of former Judge John D. Lynn, as a clerk, and was admitted to the New York State Bar in 1901.

Becoming actively interested in politics at about the same time, he was elected to the Assembly, the lower House of the Legislature, for the 1906-07 term.

As a legislator Mr. Glynn was the pioneer in advocating the development of the potential water power of the state by the State, as a conservation measure, in order to prevent the exploitation of the public resources for private profit, and to provide both a check upon the utility companies and a supplemental revenue to help defray the constantly increasing costs of government, thereby relieving real property from its unjust burden of taxation. In this effort he stood alone, but he fought the power trusts, which were then securing their first lodgment, so vigorously and so successfully that the legislative districts were gerrymandered in order to prevent his re-election.

At that time the *New York Evening Post* selected Mr. Glynn as one of the four ablest men on the Democratic side of the Legislature, his Democratic

colleagues being the Hon. Alfred E. Smith, afterwards Governor of New York State for four terms, and Presidential candidate in 1928; the Hon. Robert F. Wagner, afterwards Lieutenant Governor of New York, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, and United States Senator; and the Hon. James A. Foley, now the Surrogate of New York County, and recognized as the ablest authority on the Decedents' Estate Law in the State of New York.

During the Presidential Campaign of 1908, Mr. Glynn toured the eastern states as a campaign speaker, under the auspices of the Democratic National Committee.

The soldier and the fighter in him caused Mr. Glynn to rebel at such principles as "watchful waiting," and being "too proud to fight," so that in the campaign of 1916 he supported Charles Evans Hughes for the Presidency, and subsequently ceased political activities, devoting his leisure time to fishing.

At present he is opposed to the measures advocated by the New Deal as being socialistic and unconstitutional, with the result that, in 1934, he enrolled as a Republican.

Mr. Glynn married Florence A. Dodd at Rochester, N. Y., on June 30, 1909. Mrs Glynn is the daughter of Peter Dodd and Mary Dodd, nee O'Dea. They have three children, Mary E. Glynn, born June 10, 1910; James F. Glynn, born May 16, 1913; and Margaret M. Glynn, born August 2, 1914.

Miss Mary Glynn won a State scholarship at Cornell University, and was graduated in the Arts course in 1931. She is now a law student. James Glynn was graduated from Wharton College of the University of Pennsylvania in 1935, and is now in business as a member of Sears, Roebuck & Company's great organization. Miss Margaret Glynn won the first prize offered by the Colonial Dames in 1932 for an essay on colonial life, her subject being "A New England Sabbath." She stood number one in her class in every subject in her freshman year at the University of Rochester, and won the City Scholarship. Her college activities included basketball, the swimming team, debating team, Vice-President of the Students' Association, Chairman of the Students' Association banquet, Editor-in-Chief of the College Year Book in her junior year and Editor-in-Chief of the college paper in her senior year. She was graduated in 1936, and plans a career in journalism and politics. She has been elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa. She is now a special writer on the staff of the *Rochester Times-Union.*

Mr. Glynn claims authorship of a text book on fishing, entitled "Let's Go Fishing," published in 1925.

At present he is actively engaged in the practice of law, principally counsel and trial work.

Mr. Glynn is a member of the Association of Graduates, the West Point Society of New York and the Army Athletic Association.

XLIII

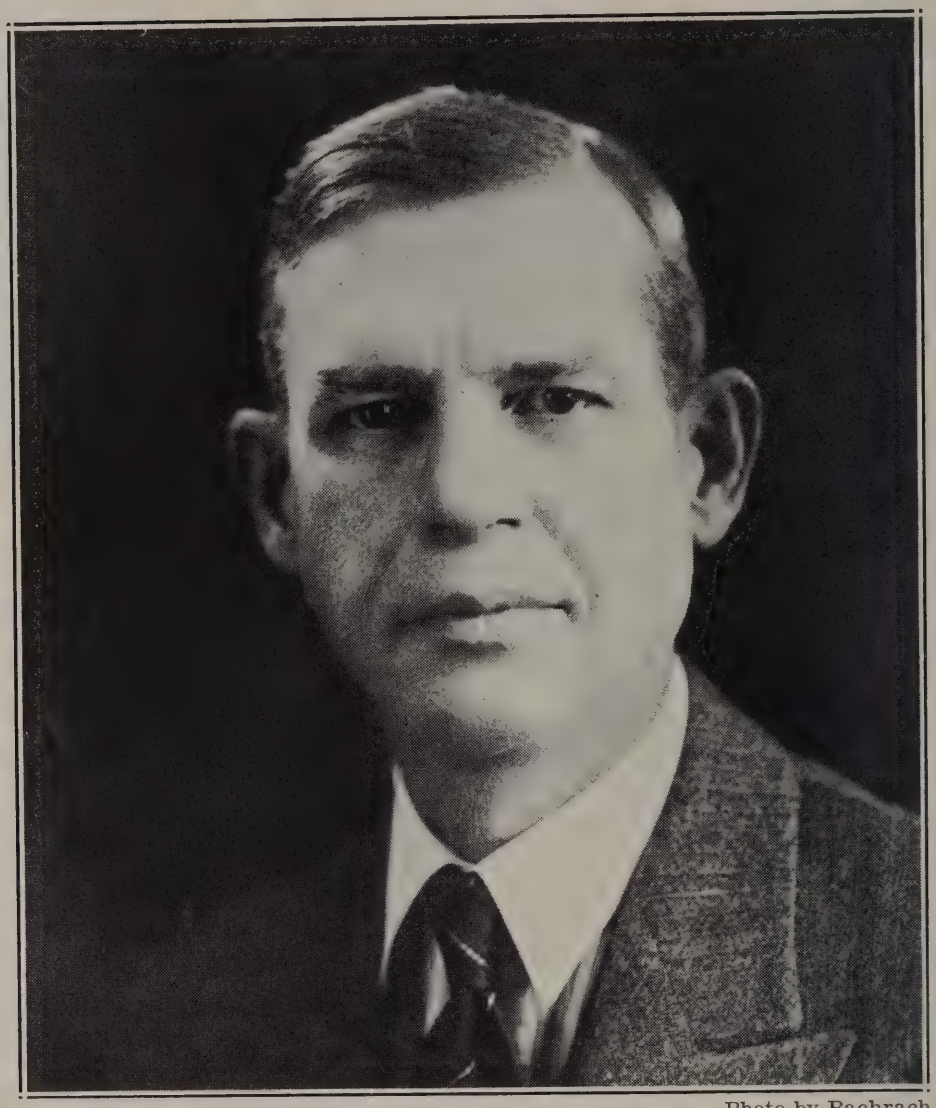


Photo by Bachrach

HON. EDWARD SETTLE GODFREY, M.D.

Commissioner of Health, State of New York

Residence: 235 Lenox Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Office: State Department of Health, State Office Building, Albany, N. Y.

Edward Settle Godfrey, Jr., son of the late Brigadier General Edward S. Godfrey, U. S. Army, Retired, of the Class of 1867 (then Captain, 7th Cavalry), and Mary Pocock Godfrey, his wife, was born at Fort Yates, N. D., August 16, 1878. His early education was such as was common for army children of those days, in post schools and in the schools of towns adjacent to the posts at which his father was serving.

He was appointed to West Point from Ohio, and entered the United States Military Academy in June, 1896 as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Godfrey quickly became popular with his classmates, and was affectionately known to them as "Ted." Mathematics, however, proved a stumbling block to him, and the military career to which he had looked forward throughout his boyhood, was brought to a close by an honorable discharge at the end of his plebe year. Undeterred by this disappointment, he promptly matriculated at the University of Virginia Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1900.

Having spent the greater part of his early life in the West, it was natural that Dr. Godfrey should turn to that great section of the country to establish himself in his profession, and accordingly settled at Bisbee, Ariz., where he practiced for five years. That success was to crown his efforts was soon apparent, for in 1908 he was appointed Superintendent of Public Health of the Territory of Arizona, which office he held for four years.

It was during this period that Dr. Godfrey married Alma McDonald, daughter of Hiram and Sarah Williams McDonald, of Phoenix, Ariz., on November 14, 1911.

From 1912 to 1914, Dr. Godfrey was engaged in private practice in Phoenix, and served for the next two years as City Health Officer.

As a result of a civil service examination, Dr. Godfrey became Epidemiologist on the Illinois Board of Health in 1916, and in 1917 was appointed to the same office in the New York State Health Department, with which body he has been continuously associated ever since. From 1920 until 1931 he served as Director, Division of Communicable Diseases. His chief contributions during that period were the outlining of a practical method for reducing the mortality rate from measles, directing the Health Department's campaign against diphtheria, establishing a systematic control of typhoid carriers and directing the efforts of the field staff in controlling other communicable diseases.

Following the entry of the United States into the World War, Dr. Godfrey offered his services, and the benefit of his experience, to the American Red Cross, in which organization he was commissioned a Captain, and sent to Paris, where he served until the Armistice. He was then sent to southeastern Europe to assist in the solution of the many problems pertaining to health and sanitation which arose during the reconstruction days following the cessation of hostilities. As a recognition of the value of his services, he was awarded the Serbian Order of St. Save, III Class.

Returning to the United States in 1919, Dr. Godfrey resumed his duties with the New York State Department of Health.

In 1931 Dr. Godfrey was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Health for the State of New York. Since that date he has been concerned principally with organizing and directing the work of the sixteen health districts of the State, emphasizing local service. He also supervised the public health

projects established in thirty-six counties of the State, and directed the work of about eight hundred local health officers.

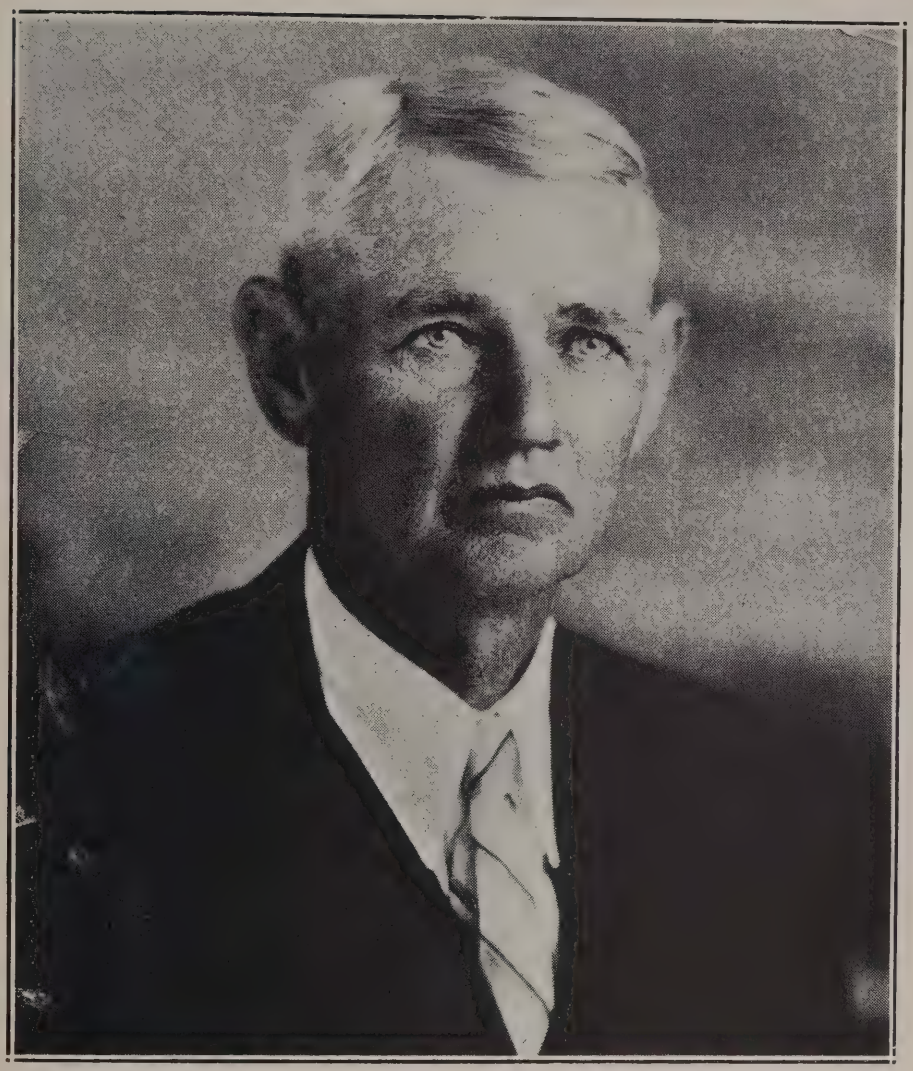
On April 6, 1936, Governor Herbert H. Lehman appointed Dr. Godfrey to be State Commissioner of Health to succeed Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., who had resigned following his appointment by President Roosevelt as Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service. The honor conferred upon Dr. Godfrey is a signal one, and one that was highly merited by his long service and wide experience in the field of public health.

In addition to his activities in the field of public health, Dr. Godfrey served on the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, in New York City from 1928 until 1935 as Clinical Professor of Epidemiology. This was a part time appointment, which he resigned because of the increasing demands of the State service.

Dr. and Mrs. Godfrey have two sons, Edward Settle Godfrey, III, born July 21, 1913; and McDonald Godfrey, born May 19, 1924. Edward was the Valedictorian of his class (1930) at Albany Academy, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Summa cum laude, from Harvard, in 1934. McDonald is at present a member of the second form of Albany Academy, and is due to graduate in 1940.

Dr. Godfrey is an hereditary member of the Order of Indian Wars, and of the Legion of Valor. He is a Fellow of the American Public Health Association, and for the past eight years has been a member of its Governing Council, and has served as Chairman of the Section on Epidemiology. He was a founder of the American Epidemiological Society, and was its President for the year 1933-34. He is also a Fellow of the New York (City) Academy of Medicine, and of the New York State and Albany County Medical Societies. His college fraternity is Kappa Alpha (Southern). His clubs include the Fort Orange Club, Albany Country Club, and the University Club.

Dr. Godfrey's career in the medical profession, culminating in the highest office of that profession in the Empire State, has been an eminently successful one, yet he has never allowed his love for the Army, and for West Point, to grow cold. Until the death of General Godfrey in 1932, father and son would meet year after year at West Point to participate in the Alumni Day ceremonies, and he has been a regular attendant at all the reunions of the Class of 1900.



3982 **JAMES GOETHE†** 43

Cadet, M. A.	June 18, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Captain	March 11, 1911
Detailed in Quartermaster Corps	December 3, 1912
Relieved from detail in Quartermaster Corps	April 9, 1915
Major (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Honorably discharged from temporary commission	March 31, 1919
Major of Cavalry (Regular Army)	March 1, 1920
Retired because of disability contracted in line of duty (Section 3, Act of October 1, 1890)	March 1, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel, Retired (Act of June 21, 1930)	June 21, 1930

Died at Walterboro, S. C., March 2, 1936

Lieutenant Colonel James Goethe, U. S. Army, Retired, died at Esdorn Hospital, Walterboro, S. C., March 2, 1936. He had been a great sufferer for many years from arthritis, though his death resulted from pneumonia, following an acute illness of only about one week. Four days before his death he was removed from his home at Varnville, S. C., to the hospital at Walterboro, distant about thirty miles. He was fifty-nine years old.

James Goethe, second son of Dr. James H. and Mary M. Goethe, was born at Varnville, S. C., February 28, 1877. He attended the public schools of his home town, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy from his native State. He reported at West Point in June, 1896, for duty as a cadet, and a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Goethe was always popular with his classmates. He had quite a propensity for suggesting nicknames, not only for his classmates, but for the tactical officers as well, and usually they stuck. In the Battalion he was a Cadet Lieutenant during his first class year.

After graduation Lieutenant Goethe was commissioned in the cavalry arm, and was assigned to the 8th Cavalry, then serving in Cuba. At the termination of his graduation leave he joined his regiment at Puerto Principe.

In February, 1901, he was promoted First Lieutenant, and was assigned to the newly authorized 13th Cavalry. During the following summer he left Cuba, and reported for duty with his new regiment at Fort Meade, S. D., at the end of July. He served at that station until the latter part of May, 1902, when he was transferred to Fort Yates, N. D. In October following he returned to Fort Meade, and served there until the departure of his regiment for duty in the Philippine Islands, in February, 1903.

Lieutenant Goethe's tour of duty in the islands extended from April, 1903, until July, 1905, during which time he was stationed at Taal, and at Camp Stotsenburg.

Upon returning to the United States, Lieutenant Goethe served at Fort Sill, Okla., then a cavalry post, from August, 1905, until May, 1906, and at Fort Myer, Va., until February, 1909. A short period of detached service followed, after which he rejoined his regiment and proceeded with it to the Philippine Islands for a second tour of duty, which extended to March, 1911. This time he served at Camp McGrath, interrupted by a period of nearly ten months during which he was a patient in the Army General Hospital, in Manila.

He returned to the United States in May, 1911, and immediately underwent examination for promotion to the grade of Captain. He was commissioned as of March 11, 1911, and was assigned to the 14th Cavalry.

Captain Goethe spent a part of May and the month of June, 1911, as an instructor at a maneuver camp held at Fort Riley, Kans., after which he availed himself of a leave of absence, and then returned to the Philippine Islands for station at Camp Stotsenburg, commanding a troop.

The 14th Cavalry returned to the United States in April, 1912, and Captain Goethe next served at Fort McIntosh, Tex. In the following December he was detailed for service in the Quartermaster Corps. For the next two years and four months he was Post Quartermaster at Fort Clark, Tex., and then served in a similar capacity at Brownsville, Tex. In April, 1915, he was relieved from his Quartermaster detail, and was re-assigned to the 14th Cavalry. For the next two years he commanded a troop on border patrol duty, serving for varying periods at Fort Clark, Eagle Pass and Dryden, Tex.

In May, 1917, after the declaration of war against the Central Powers, Captain Goethe was on temporary duty for a short time at the officers' training camp established at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. Upon the expansion of the army for war service, he was promoted temporarily to Major and to Lieutenant Colonel, both commissions dating from August 5, 1917.

For several months during the late summer and fall of 1917, Colonel Goethe was sick in a hospital in Washington, D. C. Upon returning to a duty status in November, he joined his regiment, the 14th Cavalry, at Del Rio, Tex., and commanded it until February, 1918. He was then placed on detached service at Headquarters, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., until the following June, when he availed himself of sick leave until January, 1919. From January until March, 1919, Colonel Goethe was a patient at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. He was then discharged from the hospital, and was also honorably discharged from his temporary commission, reverting to his permanent rank as a Captain of Cavalry in the Regular Army. He did not return to duty, however, but was on sick leave until his retirement from active service because of physical disability incident to the service, on March 1, 1920.

On that date he was due for promotion in the Regular Army to the grade of Major, and was accordingly placed on the Retired List with that rank. Under the provisions of the Act of June 21, 1930, restoring war time rank, he was advanced on the Retired List to Lieutenant Colonel.

After retirement Colonel Goethe settled down in his old home at Varnville, S. C., where he occupied his time, so far as his physical condition would permit, as a farmer. He died on March 2, 1936.

Colonel Goethe was married at Manila, P. I., on September 2, 1911, to Lulu Horn Detweiler, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. P. C. Detweiler. Three children were born to Colonel and Mrs. Goethe: Louise McTeen Goethe, on December 16, 1913; James Hamilton Goethe, on February 10, 1920; and Peter Detweiler Goethe, on May 22, 1931.

Louise attended Converse College, at Spartanburg, S. C.; and James was graduated from Varnville High School in the Class of 1936. In the fall of 1936 he entered The Citadel, Charleston, S. C., to prepare for West Point, which he hopes to enter in 1937 or 1938.

Louise was married on July 9, 1932, to Jerry F. Crews, and they have one child, Jerry Frank Crews, Jr., who was born on April 15, 1934.

Mrs. Goethe died April 6, 1934, and a younger brother of Colonel Goethe, Michael Goethe, on January 20, 1936. Colonel Goethe is survived by his three children, his son-in-law, his grandson, two brothers, H. M. Goethe, President of the Goethe-Wilson Lumber Company, of Jacksonville, Fla., and A. T. Goethe, also of Jacksonville, and by a sister, Mrs. F. S. Maxon, of Varnville, S. C.

Jimmy Goethe was greatly beloved by all his classmates, and his passing brings to those of us who are left, a distinct feeling of loss. In a letter to the Editor of this volume dated January 26, 1936, Jimmy wrote: "I was more than anxious to attend the reunion, but my wife died a little over a year ago, and left me with a crippled baby boy (4 years old), and it was impossible for me to go. However, my boy is now getting on nicely, and if there is another reunion, am going to do my best to get there. I would love to see what is left of our class at least one time before my departure. Have seen only two or three since leaving the Academy. I came back from the Philippines with good old Jack Watson, but he was in a coffin. Jack was a fine man and the circumstances of his death made me feel for him. . . . If you ever see any members of the class give them my best love. I often think of every member of the class."

On February 7, 1936, he wrote again: "Your letter and sketch came to hand and I was pleased that you could take the time to drop me a few lines. The sketch is O. K. You and the committee are to be congratulated for your tremendous undertaking. I know that I will thoroughly enjoy looking over the work when completed."

In these two letters we have Jimmy's farewell to his classmates, whom he loved and who loved him. Less than a month after writing the second one, he was stricken with pneumonia, and answered the last roll call. His body was laid to rest beside that of his wife, in Varnville Cemetery.

He was a good soldier, a true friend to all who knew him, a loving husband and father, and one who exemplified in his life the best traditions of West Point as summed up in the motto of the Academy: "Duty, Honor, Country."

XLV

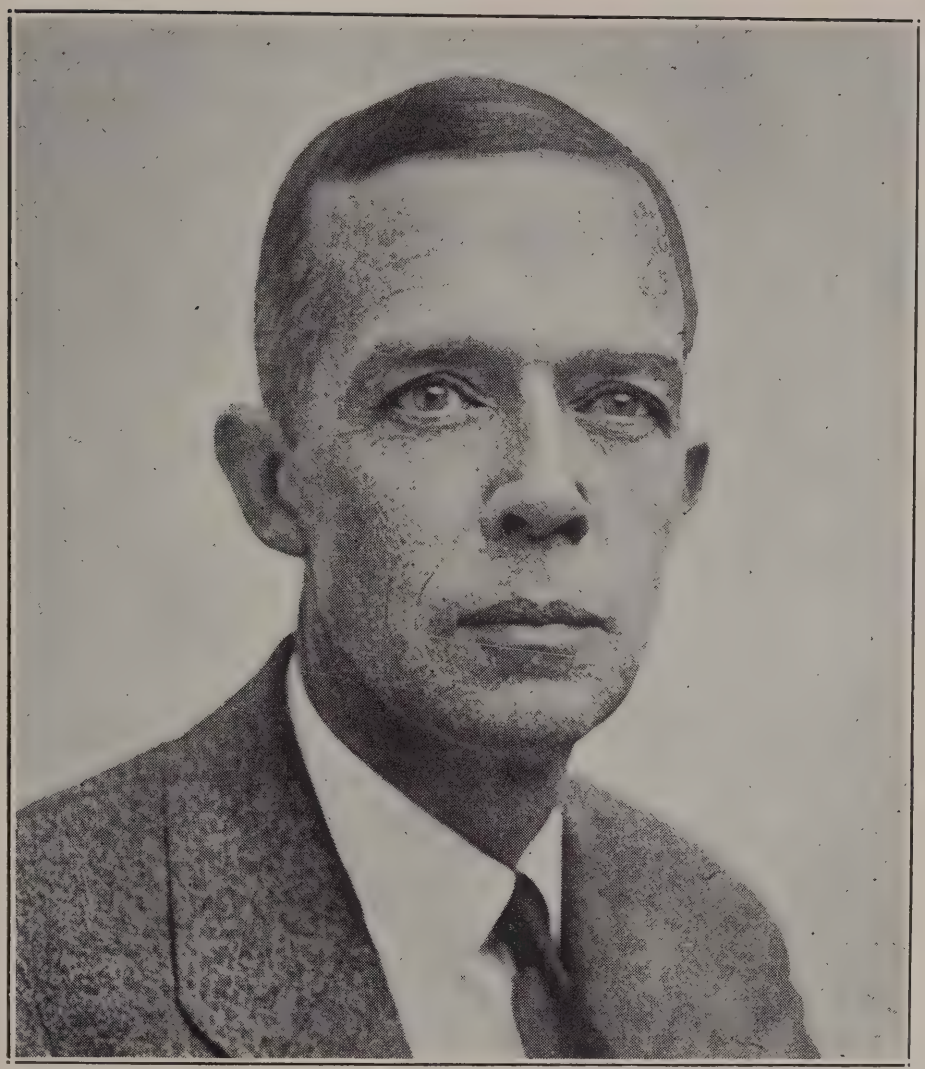


Photo by J. E. Casson, Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM TYSON GRAHAM

37-21 80th Street, Borough of Queens, City of New York, N. Y.

Post Office: Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.

William Tyson Graham, son of the Hon. William Harrison Graham, former Congressman from a western Pennsylvania district, and his wife, who was Miss Sarah Shields before her marriage, was born at Allegheny, Pa., May 3, 1878.

He attended the public schools and Park Institute in Allegheny, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy from his native State. He reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900. On January 15, 1897 he resigned and returned to his home.

In preparation for entering business, Mr. Graham spent two years as a student at Lafayette University, Easton, Pa.

From 1905 until 1908 he was Vice-President of the Girard Automobile Company of Philadelphia, Pa. He then became President of the Brogan-Graham Manufacturing Company, also of Philadelphia, engaged in the manufacture of shock absorbers and automobile accessories.

Making a radical change in his line of business, Mr. Graham became President of Graham & Montgomery, Mill Agents, in 1917, handling hosiery. From this line he went into textiles, and from 1921 to 1927 was the Southern Representative of Lawrence & Co., textile manuafactureres, with his headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

At present Mr. Graham is employed in the Bureau of Archives of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Graham was married in Philadelphia in 1904 to Louise Theobald, daughter of Phillip R. and Elizabeth A. Theobald.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham have four children, Elizabeth T., born in 1905; William T., Jr., born in 1907; Talbutt C., born in 1908; and Robert H., born in 1917.

Elizabeth attended Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga.; William was a cadet at West Point, a member of the Class of 1930, from 1926 until 1928, when he was honorably discharged because of deficiency in Descriptive Geometry. He then attended Georgia Institute of Technology. Talbutt attended private school in Atlanta, Ga. Robert is a student at Pierce Business College in Philadelphia.

Elizabeth was married to J. Harvie Hunter in 1929. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have two children, Jean Hunter, born in 1931; and William Graham Hunter, born in 1934.

Talbutt was married in 1933 to Margaret Montgomery. They have no children.

Mr. Graham's father served during the Civil War as a sergeant in a Pennsylvania regiment. At the time of his death he was the last survivor of those who witnessed the surrender of General Lee to General Grant at Appomattox.

Mr. Graham is a 32nd degree Mason and a Shriner.

XLVI

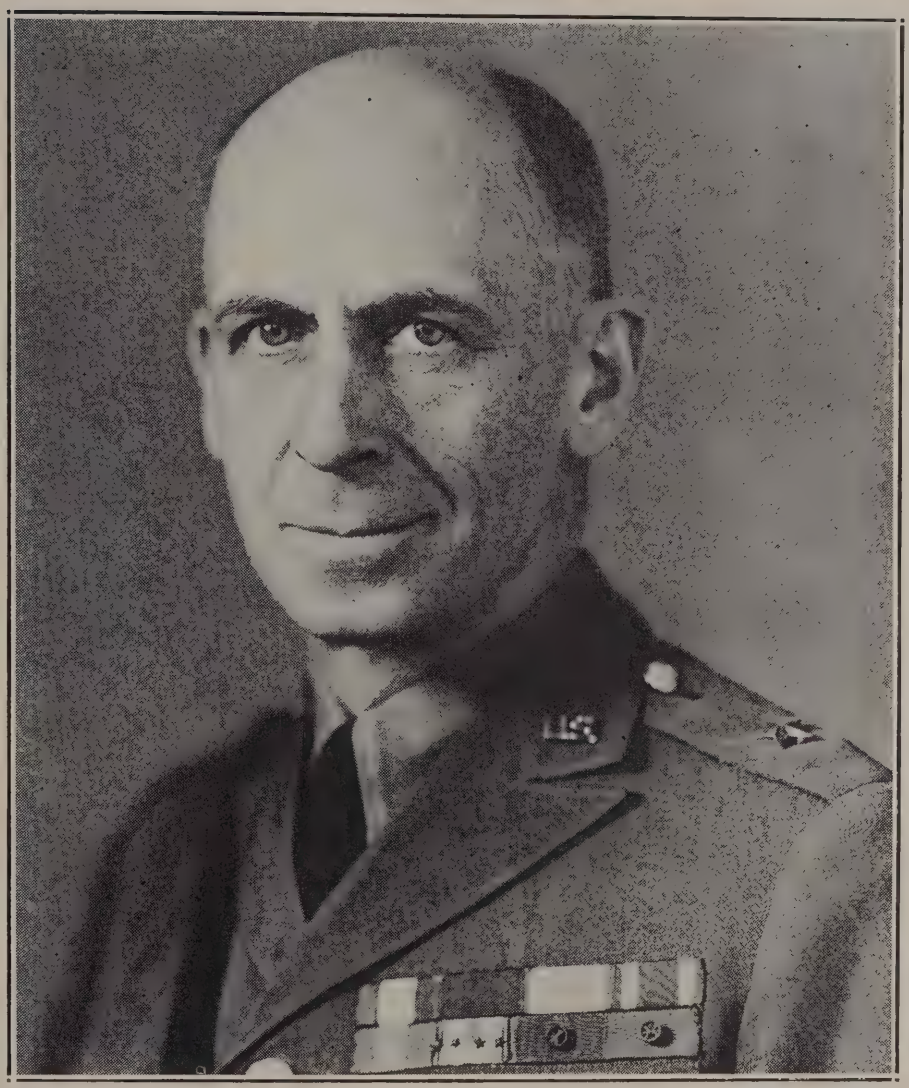


Photo by Signal Corps, U. S. A.

3957 WALTER SCHUYLER GRANT 18

Brigadier General, U. S. Army

Army War College — Fort Humphreys, Washington, D. C.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Captain	March 3, 1911
Detailed in Signal Corps	July 21, 1916
Relieved from detail in Signal Corps	June 3, 1917
Major of Cavalry (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Colonel of Cavalry, U.S.A. (emergency commission)	August 27, 1918
Major of Cavalry (Regular Army)	November 2, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	March 15, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry (Regular Army)	July 1, 1920
Colonel	January 15, 1929
Brigadier General	March 1, 1936

WALTER SCHUYLER GRANT, son of Chauncey Lewis Grant, Jr., and Martha Schuyler Grant, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., January 24, 1878. He attended the public schools and was graduated from Ithaca High School in 1894. He was then appointed to the United States Military Academy from New York, and reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Grant promptly gained the confidence and goodwill of his classmates, who looked to him as a natural leader. When the time came for the election of class officers, he was chosen as Class President, and retained that honored position throughout his four years at the Academy, and ever since.

He was a good student and maintained without difficulty an academic standing varying from year to year between a low of number 23 and a high of number 10. His final standing at graduation was number 18 in a class that then comprised 54 members.

In the Battalion he was a Cadet Corporal in his yearling year, a Cadet 1st Sergeant in his second year, and a Cadet Captain from the date in February, 1899 when the Class of '99 was graduated, until the fateful 12th of July during First Class Camp when, with other leading men of the class, he was reduced to the ranks, a victim of the class protest against the stringent orders that had been issued with a view to breaking up hazing, and which seemed to threaten some of the most cherished traditions of the Corps. Although he lost his chevrons, he retained the high respect in which he was universally held by his fellow cadets of his own and other classes.

Cadet Grant participated in most of the activities of the Corps. He took part in the Color Line and Hundredth Night Entertainments, the former in 1896 and 1897, and the latter in 1897 and 1900. At the New Year's banquets he responded to the toasts to "The Class of '99," in 1899, and "The Corps," in 1900. He played football on the "scrubs" in 1898 and 1899.

The furlough of the class was during the summer of 1898, the period of the Spanish-American War. Cadet Grant as Class President applied for active field service for the class instead of furlough. This was denied, but he himself, spent a good part of his furlough at Camp Alger, Va., and Camp Black, N. Y., where his services as an Instructor were valued by the officers who had the responsibility for the training of the troops. Camp Black was commanded by Cadet Grant's uncle, Colonel Walter S. Schuyler, 203rd New York Infantry, U. S. Volunteers (Captain, 5th Cavalry), of the Class of 1870.

Lieutenant Grant was commissioned in the cavalry arm after graduation, and was assigned to the 6th Cavalry, then serving as a part of the China Relief Expedition. He joined the regiment in China in September, 1900 and served there until his squadron was withdrawn in the following November, when he accompanied it to the Philippine Islands. He served at various places in the provinces of Cavite, Batangas and Ilocos Sur, until April, 1902, engaging in many expeditions and scouts against insurrectos, and part of the

time being Acting Regimental Quartermaster, Post Quartermaster, and District Quartermaster.

He was promoted First Lieutenant in February, 1901, was assigned to the 3rd Cavalry, and was appointed a Squadron Adjutant the following September.

Returning to the United States, Lieutenant Grant served with the 3rd Cavalry until March, 1903, when he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General William A. Kobbe, until January, 1904, and then to Brigadier General Camillo C. C. Carr, from January, 1904 until November, 1905.

Lieutenant Grant served again in the Philippine Islands with the 3rd Cavalry and was later appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Charles L. Hodges.

When General Hodges returned to the United States, Lieutenant Grant accompanied him in the capacity of Aide-de-Camp, until March, 1911, when he was promoted Captain, and was again assigned to the 3rd Cavalry.

Captain Grant joined his regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and served there and at Forts Clark and Bliss, Tex., at Laing's Ranch and Hachita, N. M., and at Fort Hancock, Tex., commanding a troop on duty in connection with the border patrol, until September, 1913.

Captain Grant was then detailed as a student officer at the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., of which he was an Honor Graduate in 1914. While at the school he was transferred to the 9th Cavalry, and after graduation joined that regiment at Douglas, Ariz., but shortly thereafter transferred back to the 3rd Cavalry, and rejoined it at Fort Sam Houston, where he was appointed Regimental Commissary.

In the fall of 1914 he returned to Fort Leavenworth as a student officer at the Army Staff College, and was graduated in 1915.

Going again to the border, he commanded a troop at Brownsville, Los Naranjos Ranch and Mission, Tex. In July, 1916, he was detailed in the Signal Corps and was assigned to the command of a company in the 1st Telegraph Battalion, Signal Corps (Motorized), and later commanded the battalion. In February, 1917 he was relieved from this duty and proceeded to New York City for duty as Assistant to the Department Signal Officer, Eastern Department.

In June, 1917 Captain Grant was relieved from detail in the Signal Corps, was detailed to the General Staff Corps, with duty at the War Department, on the Operations Committee of the War College Division of the General Staff.

On August 5, 1917 he was promoted temporarily to Major and Lieutenant Colonel, and in November was sent to France for duty with the American Expeditionary Forces. He served with the Operations Section, G-3, at General Headquarters at Chaumont, until August, 1918, being at various times on detached service with the 1st Division, 2nd Division, 42nd Division, and I Corps.

During this period Colonel Grant was present at the Battle of Cantigny; was with the 2nd Division northwest of Chateau Thierry; with the 42nd Division in Champagne; and with the I Corps during the advance to the Vesle.

When the First Army was formed in anticipation of the St. Mihiel Offensive, Colonel Grant was assigned to assist the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, at its Headquarters during the preparation for that battle and was present at Neufchateau and Ligny-en-Barrois. Toward the end of August he was promoted Colonel. He participated in the St. Mihiel Drive, and was then appointed Deputy Chief of Staff, and served in that capacity throughout the Meuse-Argonne Offensive until the cessation of hostilities.

In the normal order of promotion, Colonel Grant was advanced to the permanent grade of Major in the Regular Army on November 2, 1918.

Following the Armistice Colonel Grant was assigned to duty as Chief of Staff of the I Army Corps, and served at Chehery, in the Argonne, and at Tonnere until January, 1919, when he returned to the United States for duty with the Operations Division of the War Department General Staff in Washington. He had general charge of the re-equipment of the 1st Division with individual and organizational equipment upon its return from France in September, 1919, its movement by train from New York to Washington; and its march past and review by General Pershing in front of the White House on September 19, 1919. He was also engaged in the supervision and development of the first General Mobilization Survey and Plan for a maximum national effort.

In March, 1920 he was honorably discharged from his emergency commission, and reverted to his status as a Major of Cavalry, but on July 1st following was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

In the summer of 1921 Colonel Grant was relieved from duty in Washington, and in August of that year reported at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty as Instructor, being detailed as Assistant Chief of the Command Section, and Assistant Director of the General Staff School.

Colonel Grant pursued the course at the Army War College during the year 1923-24, and also served as an Instructor at the same time. Following graduation in 1924, he was assigned to the Army War College as Director of the Command Division until July, 1926, and then as Director of the War Plans Division until June, 1927.

His next station was Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., with the 3rd Cavalry. He commanded the First Squadron and was Post Executive Officer. In January of that year he was promoted Colonel.

Colonel Grant was in command of Fort Adams, R. I., and the Citizens' Military Training Camp conducted there, during the summer of 1929, after which he returned to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. In the late summer he was in command of the Red forces in the field in the First Corps Area Maneuvers.

In September, 1929 he was transferred to the 13th Cavalry, and assumed command of that regiment at Fort Riley, Kans., remaining at that station until 1931.

On July 1, 1931, Colonel Grant was detailed on General Staff duty with Troops and served as Chief of Staff of the 1st Corps Area, at Boston, Mass. In April, 1935 he was assigned to duty as Assistant Commandant of the Army War College, and with the appointment in October of the Commandant, General Malin Craig, to be Chief of Staff of the Army, Colonel Grant became Acting Commandant, and was appointed Commandant on June 24, 1936.

Colonel Grant was promoted Brigadier General of the Line, effective March 1, 1936,

General Grant has been awarded the usual campaign medals for participation in the Spanish War (service), Boxer Rebellion in China, the Philippine Insurrection, Mexican Border service, and the World War, the last with four battle clasps. He also received the French decoration of an Officer of the Legion of Honor, and the Belgian one of an Officer of the Order of Leopold.

He received the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Deputy Chief of Staff of the First Army, by his high professional attainments and ability he rendered valuable assistance in the staff work preparatory to and during the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse Offensives. As Chief of Staff of the First Corps, he displayed the same tact, zeal and energy which marked the previous character of his services."

General Grant also received a First Corps Area citation for effective work done in connection with flood relief in Vermont, as follows: "During the period November 6 - December 3, 1927, when that garrison (of Fort Ethan Allen) was engaged in flood relief work, the successful carrying out of the many delicate tasks imposed upon it, was largely due to his excellent judgment, tact, energy and efficiency."

General Grant was married in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, on March 29, 1910 to Marjorie Commiskey, daughter of Francis W. and Margaret Commiskey, nee McCormick. They have four children, Walter Schuyler Grant, Jr., Francis Commiskey Grant, Marjorie Louise Grant, and Philip Schuyler Grant.

Walter was graduated from Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., in 1933. Francis is a student at Yale. Marjorie attended the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Kenwood, Albany, N. Y., and Miss May's School, Boston, Mass. Philip has attended schools in various parts of the country.

Walter holds a commision as a Second Lieutenant of Field Artillery in the Organized Reserves, and Francis will be entitled to the same commission upon being graduated from Yale University.

None of the children of General and Mrs. Grant are married.

General Grant is a member of the St. Nicholas Club of New York. He is a Catholic.

XLVII

Photo by Richard T. Dooner, Philadelphia

JAMES OSBORN HACKENBERG

Residence: 509 Owen Road, Wynnewood, Pa.

Office: 22 Federal Street, Camden, N. J.

James Osborn Hackenberg, son of the Hon. William H. Hackenberg, and Mary Hackenberg, nee Krauser, his wife, was born at Milton, Pa., February 25, 1878. He received his early education in the public schools, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy from the 17th Congressional District of Pennsylvania. He entered West Point in June, 1896 as a member of the Class of 1900, and was honorably discharged January 25, 1897.

Returning to his home, Mr. Hackenberg registered for a special course at Bucknell University, devoting the next four years to his studies. He

successfully finished his course, but due to its special character, did not receive a degree.

Mr. Hackenberg took up railroading as a career, entering the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad System in May, 1900. He was appointed to the office of Supervisor on September 1, 1905, and continued to discharge his duties as such until April 16, 1917, when he was promoted to be a Division Engineer. He held this position for two and a half years, and on October 20, 1919 was promoted to be Principal Assistant Engineer. On March 1, 1920 he became Division Superintendent, holding this responsible position for the next six years.

Mr. Hackenberg was appointed General Superintendent June 1, 1926, and on June 25, 1933 was made General Manager and Traffic Manager of the Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines, the important service owned jointly by the Pennsylvania and Reading Systems in southern New Jersey. He has continued in this office to the present time.

On April 15, 1903 Mr. Hackenberg was married at Easton, Md., to Florence F. Bayley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Bayley. Mr. Bayley was for many years connected with the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, and was its general manager at the time of his retirement.

Mr. and Mrs. Hackenberg have one child, a son, William B. Hackenberg, who was graduated from Princeton in 1929.

Mr. Hackenberg is a member of the Railway Guild and the Passenger Traffic Association. He is a Mason, and a member of Sigma Chi fraternity. He holds memberships in the Union League and Racquet Clubs of Philadelphia; the Seaview Country Club of Absecon, N. J.; and the Marine Club of Philadelphia. He is an Episcopalian and a Republican.

XLVIII

CHARLES WESLEY HALL*

509 Warren Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Charles Wesley Hall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Hall, was born at Coshocton, O., June 19, 1874. After obtaining his early education in the public schools, he was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Ohio, and reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

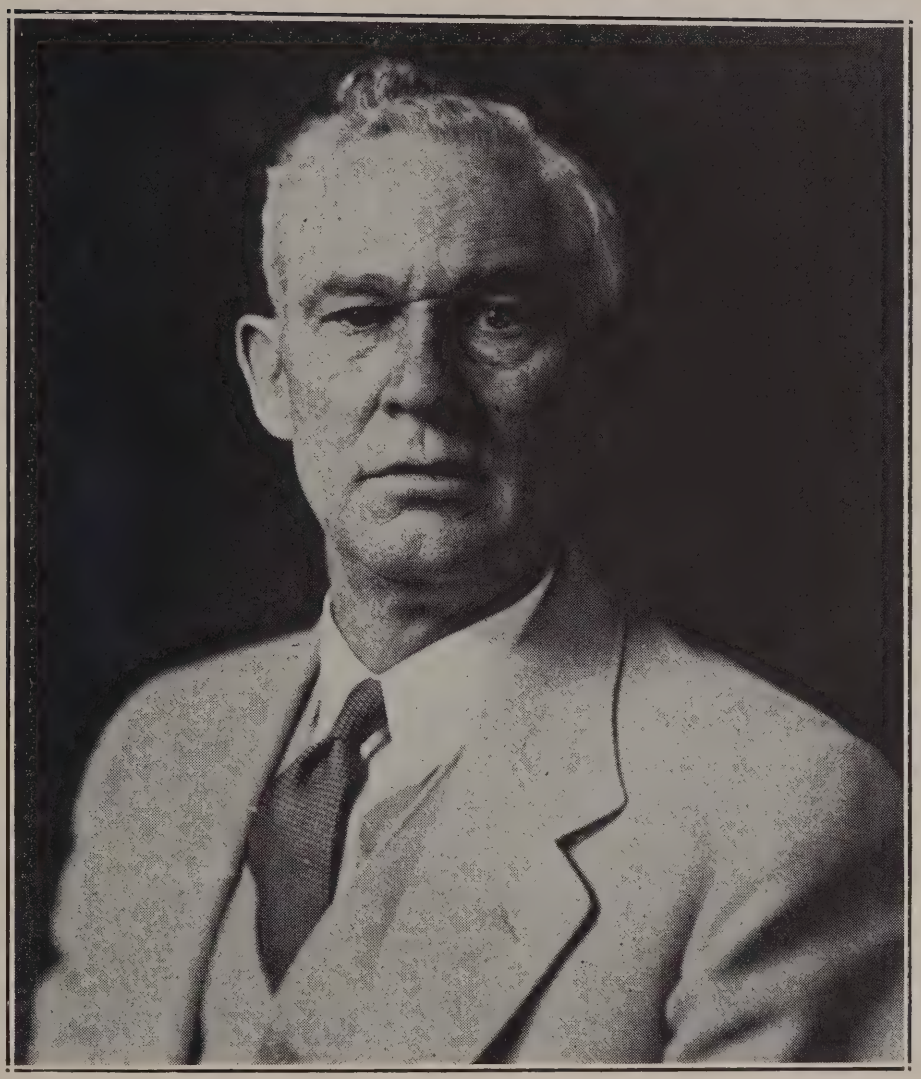
Cadet Hall was the oldest man in the class, being within four days of the maximum age limit of 22, at the time he was admitted. He was also one of the biggest men in the Corps, which fact, coupled with a natural aptitude for the game, made him good football material.

The rule debarring men during their first year in college from playing on varsity teams had not yet been adopted, and Cadet Hall was successful in "making" the Army team as a plebe. He played center throughout the football season of 1896 on the team captained by Cadet Connor, W. D., '97.

In the March examination in geometry, he failed to make the qualifying grade and in consequence was honorably discharged.

Mr. Hall returned to his home, and at a later date removed to Seattle, Wash., where he has resided for many years.

XLIX



CARL JOSEPH HARRIS, M.D.

Residence: The Ontario Apartments, Washington, D. C.

Office: United States Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C.

Cadet, M. A.	June 18, 1896
Honorably discharged	January 26, 1897
Private, Co. "E", 5th Missouri Infantry, U. S. Volunteers	May 4, 1898
Honorably discharged	November 9, 1898
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service (Reserve)	April 16, 1919
Surgeon, United States Public Health Service	February 16, 1920
Resigned	September 15, 1920

Carl Joseph Harris was born in Wisconsin, February 6, 1877. He is the son of George M. and Carlista M. Harris, nee Holcombe. Removing to Nebraska while he was still a child, he was educated in the public schools, and was graduated in 1893 from the high school of Ord, Neb. Later still the family removed to Missouri, and it was from that State that the young man was appointed to West Point. He entered in June, 1896, a member of the Class of 1900, and the following January was honorably discharged because of deficiency at the plebe mid-year examinations.

Returning to his home, Mr. Harris devoted his time and energies to the study of medicine, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University Medical College, Kansas City, Mo., in 1900. In that year he was licensed to practice in the State of Missouri, and the following year in the then Territory of Oklahoma.

His medical studies were interrupted by a short period of service in the Volunteers during the Spanish-American War. He enlisted and served as a private in "E" Company, 5th Missouri Infantry, and was mustered into Federal Service. Seeing no opportunity in that regiment for service at the front, he sought a transfer to one under orders for service in Cuba, but was unsuccessful in obtaining it. Later he was ordered before a Medical Board on a Surgeon's Certificate of Disability, but was permitted to remain with his regiment until September, 1898. Hostilities with Spain having ended with the signing of the Protocol, Harris was permitted to return to medical school, partly as a patient, to resume his studies, and was honorably discharged from the Volunteer service on November 9, 1898.

He continued in the practice of medicine until 1905, when he found that continued ill health would make it impossible for him to carry on his profession. He sold out his office in St. Louis, Mo., and from 1905 to 1918 represented several different American and British wholesale drug and chemical manufacturers in different parts of the United States, Central and South America, and the West Indies. He found that the "tired business man" gets about one-sixteenth as tired as the tired doctor and often gets more real money in the process.

Upon the declaration of War he sought service in the Infantry, Remount Service, and in the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy, and finally in the service of the American Red Cross, without success. He was, however, appointed to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in a medical capacity in August, 1918. This is now a part of the United States Veterans' Administration. Since that time he has been continuously in Government service, all in Washington, D. C., except for the period from January 1, 1925 to January 28, 1928, when his post of duty was at San Francisco, Calif. He was for a short time commissioned in the United States Public Health Service Reserve on active duty at the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C. and has been a Medical Consultant for the Board of Veterans' Appeals, of the

United States Veterans' Administration, since April 1, 1934. His Civil Service status is that of Senior Medical Officer, U. S. Veterans' Administration.

Dr. Harris was married at Little Rock, Ark., on November 24, 1906 to Anna M. Boote, daughter of John and Elizabeth Boote, nee Mason. Dr. and Mrs. Harris have no children.

He resigned from all professional societies and joined the National Federal Employees' Union No. 2. He belongs to the United Spanish War Veterans, Masons, and Craftsmen Club of Master Masons. He is a voter in the State of California.

Photo by Harris & Ewing

3992 CHARLES GODFREY HARVEY 53

Colonel, Quartermaster Corps

San Francisco Port of Embarkation, Fort Mason, Calif.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Captain	March 11, 1911
Major, (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel, (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Colonel, Field Artillery, National Army	July 30, 1918
Honorably Discharged as Colonel, F. A., N. A.	March 15, 1920
Major of Cavalry	April 13, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel	July 1, 1920
Transferred to Quartermaster Corps	October 20, 1920
Colonel	April 3, 1929

Charles Godfrey Harvey is a native of New York State, but was appointed to West Point from Missouri, his father, a newspaper man, having removed to St. Louis while the subject of this sketch was still a boy. He was born in Yonkers, N. Y., the son of Charles M. and Louise L. Harvey, and received his earlier education in the public schools of that city, later being graduated from high school in St. Louis. While serving for two years as a reporter for the *St. Louis Star,* he received his appointment to West Point, and entered with the Class of 1900 in June of 1896.

As a cadet Harvey early became a candidate for "Goat" of his class, and because of his persistence in the pursuit of this distinction, that sobriquet became firmly attached to his name. "Goat" however, was doomed to disappointment, for only in our second class year was he successful in being the "rear point," "Shafter" Thomas having beaten him out both as a yearling and at graduation. To Harvey, however, fell the lot of being the "runner-up" for this honor.

Aside from his academic record and his genial personality coupled with a ready wit which made him popular with all his classmates, Cadet Harvey is best remembered as the Leader of the Cadet Choir. In our day the choir had not become the nationally known body, under expert professional leadership, that it is today, but was purely a volunteer and amateur group of cadets. While much good natured fun was poked at Harvey and his associates, yet nevertheless to him belongs the credit for a sincere effort to make the music a worthy factor of the chapel services. Considering the limitations which handicapped him, his leadership of the Cadet Choir cannot be classed otherwise than as eminently successful.

Upon graduation Lieutenant Harvey was assigned to the Second Cavalry, and joined his regiment at Matanzas, Cuba, remaining there until the Army of Cuban Occupation was withdrawn in 1902.

His next station was Fort Myer, Va., and while serving there, twice participated with a troop of his regiment in the horseshow and military tournament held in Madison Square Garden, New York. He also was a competitor in the annual Department Pistol Competition at Fort Niagara, N. Y., in August and September, 1903.

Foreign service for mobile troops was the rule rather than the exception during the years immediately following graduation, and early in 1904 Lieutenant Harvey began a tour of duty in the Philippine Islands, partly with his regiment and partly on detached service. While on the latter status he commanded a company of Philippine Scouts, and served as Quartermaster and Commissary of the inter-island transport *Wright.* He served at Candon; Camp Wallace, Union Province; and Camp Stotsenburg.

Returning to the United States in 1906, he was stationed successively for the next three years at Fort Riley, Kans., and Fort Des Moines, Ia. In

1906 he participated in the Pistol Competition at Fort Sheridan, Ill., winning honors as a "Distinguished Pistol Shot."

For nine months extending from the fall of 1907 to the summer of 1908, Lieutenant Harvey was in the field in connection with the South Dakota Indian uprising, spending the intervening winter under canvas in command of Troop "L", Second Cavalry, which served as a moral force to prevent outbreaks of the Indians. This troop was the sole Federal representation in contact with the Indians, and to Lieutenant Harvey's good judgment, and knowledge of the Indians, is to be attributed their successful pacification.

While on this duty Lieutenant Harvey commanded for a time the courier service between White Horse Indian Agency, S. D., the terminus of the telegraph and telephone lines, and Thunder Butte Agency, 75 miles distant. He also availed himself of the opportunity to learn the Indian sign language, and enough of the vocabulary of the Sioux to be understood, as well as the significance of the war dances of both the Sioux and the Utes.

Once again the call for foreign service came, and from January, 1910 until May, 1912 he served with his regiment at Augur Barracks, Jolo, P. I., receiving his promotion to the grade of Captain in March, 1911. He served as Regimental Adjutant from December 14, 1912 until September 1, 1914.

Returning to the United States with his regiment in June, 1912, Captain Harvey served at Fort Bliss, Tex., until December, 1913, and at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., until September, 1914, when he reported for duty as a student officer at the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kans., from which he was graduated in June, 1915. Returning to garrison duty at Fort Ethan Allen, in July, 1916, he was later transferred to Fort Myer, Va., where he remained until October, 1917, being assigned to duty as Provost Marshal of the troops in Washington and vicinity, from immediately after the declaration of war until October 3rd.

At this time he had two regiments of District of Columbia National Guard infantry, a battalion of coast artillery from Fort Monroe, Va., and a separate battalion of negro troops of the local National Guard, under his jurisdiction for protective service of the Capital, including a guard along the water supply system from the Great Falls of the Potomac River through the filtration plants in the District of Columbia. He also had charge of all bridges spanning the Potomac River and Anacostia Creek; the water, gas and electric supply lines pertaining to Washington; afforded protection to the Giesboro Point Munitions Plant, then supplying munitions to Russia and our own Navy; and maintained guards at the White House and the Bureau of Standards. While on this duty he organized a motor transport garage and repair shops for the truck and motorcycle transportation required for the supply and supervision of this extensive command. During this period he received temporary promotion to the grades of Major and Lieutenant Colonel.

There being little practical use for cavalry so long as the war was being fought in the trenches, many cavalry officers were assigned to duty with, and received advanced rank in, the field artillery and infantry. Colonel Harvey secured assignment to the field artillery, and he was a member of the first war class at the School of Fire for Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Okla., finishing the course on December 22, 1917. He commanded two artillery regiments, the 82nd Field Artillery at Fort Bliss, Tex., from February 6, 1918 to September 20, 1918; and the 65th Field Artillery of the 22nd Division at Camp Kearny, Calif., thereafter and until demobilization. The suspension of hostilities following upon the signing of the Armistice, spoiled his chance of going to France, his regiment having been on the priority list for sailing in January, 1919.

Together with many other regular officers relieved from duty with com bat troops after demobilization, Colonel Harvey was ordered to duty with the General Staff and assigned to the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division in Washington, reporting for duty on January 4, 1919 and remaining until October 6th of the same year, when he was assigned to the Motor Transport Corps. From January 2nd to October 29, 1920 he was a student officer at the Motor Transport School at Camp Holabird, in Baltimore, later being Assistant to the Depot Commander at Holabird, upon which duty he remained until January 6, 1921.

In the meantime he had been honorably discharged as a Colonel of Field Artillery in the National Army, had been promoted to Major and Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry in the Regular Service, and had transferred from the line to the Quartermaster Corps.

His next assignment was as Assistant to the Corps Area Quartermaster, later becoming Corps Area Quartermaster, at Headquarters Seventh Corps Area, Fort Crook, Neb., in which capacities he served from January 6, 1921 until April 30, 1922.

A four year detail with the Organized Reserves in the Fifth Corps Area, with station at Columbus, O., was his next assignment, followed by four years, from 1926 to 1930 at Fort Riley, Kans. His promotion to the grade of Colonel occurred during this period. From July 15, 1930 until June 20, 1932, Colonel Harvey was Depot Quartermaster and Department Quartermaster at Headquarters Hawaiian Department, Honolulu, T. H. From July 27, 1932 until July 1, 1936 he was the Officer in Charge of Personnel in the Office of The Quartermaster General, in Washington. Since October 3, 1936 he has been Superintendent of the Army Transport Service with station at Fort Mason, Calif.

Colonel Harvey was married in Boston, Mass., on November 25, 1909 to Grace Evelyn King the daughter of F. Morton King and Elizabeth C. King. Mrs. Harvey is the niece of the late Major General Edward L. King, of the Class of '96. They have one child, a daughter, Elizabeth, who was

born August 22, 1910. She attended Washington University in St. Louis for two years, and was graduated from the University of Hawaii with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, having distinguished herself in college in art, including etching, portraits and landscapes in oil.

Mrs. Harvey was graduated from Radcliffe College with high honors in 1905.

Colonel Harvey is a member of the Quartermaster Association, and of the Army and Navy Country Club, Washington, D. C. He is an Episcopalian.

LI

ERNEST EDDY HASKELL†

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
Resigned	April 12, 1899
2nd Lieutenant of Infantry (with rank from April 10)	April 13, 1899
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Captain	April 3, 1908
Major	May 24, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, N. A.	August 5, 1917
Colonel of Infantry, U.S.A. (emergency commission)	July 30, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	June 30, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, Regular Army	July 1, 1920
Detailed in The Inspector General's Department	August 20, 1920
Colonel of Infantry	March 1, 1924
Relieved from detail in The Inspector General's Department	August 19, 1924

Died at Oklahoma City, Okla., November 9, 1932

Colonel Ernest E. Haskell, Infantry, Chief of Staff of the 95th and 103rd Divisions, Organized Reserves, died at his post of duty, Oklahoma City, Okla., November 9, 1932.

Ernest Eddy Haskell was born at New Bedford, Mass., September 24, 1876. His parents both died while he was very young, and John Eddy, of Providence, R. I., his grandfather, became his guardian. Having obtained his early education in the public schools, he won, in a competitive examination, his appointment to West Point from Massachusetts, and entered the Academy in June, 1896 as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Haskell sprained his back in the gymnasium, with the result that he lost so much of his academic work by being confined to the hospital, that in January, 1898 he was turned back to the Class of 1901, and was granted sick leave until the following August when he would resume his studies pertaining to the third class year.

During this leave of absence from West Point he was admitted to the old Garfield Hospital in Washington, where he was a patient of Captain Leonard Wood, Medical Department, afterwards Major General, U. S. Army, and Chief of Staff. At that time he also met Theodore Roosevelt.

Following the declaration of war against Spain in April, 1898, the First Voluntary Cavalry ("Rough Riders") was among the earlier of the volunteer units to be organized, with Theodore Roosevelt, who became Lieutenant Colonel, as the guiding spirit, and Leonard Wood as the Colonel. Cadet Haskell asked Colonel Roosevelt to take him with him, which request was granted upon the statement of Colonel Wood that he was physically fit to go.

An application was then made by Cadet Haskell for orders from the War Department to join this regiment, which request was refused, but instead a letter was written him by The Adjutant General, "by direction of the Secretary of War," granting him permission to accompany the regiment, in a purely volunteer capacity, and authorizing the commanding officer of the regiment to assign him to any duty he desired. Accordingly Cadet Haskell joined the regiment in Texas on May 16, 1898, and was designated in regimental orders as an Acting Second Lieutenant, attached to "F" Troop. He accompanied the regiment to Cuba, led a platoon through the fight at Las Guasimas on June 24th and into the battle of San Juan Hill on July 1st, where he was severely wounded.

Cadet Haskell was a long time recovering from his wound, and in consequence was granted an extension of sick leave until January 1, 1899. A few days later he came down with malarial fever, contracted in Cuba. General Wood, Colonel Roosevelt, Senator Lodge and others strongly recommended him for immediate promotion to a second lieutenancy in the Regular Army, stressing the efficiency of his service and his gallantry in action. All of the members of the Class of 1900 excepting two who were absent on sick leave,

signed a waiver in the following form: "We, the undersigned, members of the Class of 1900, U. S. M. A., express our approval of the recommendation to promote Cadet Ernest E. Haskell to a commission in the Regular Army before the graduation of our class, and our entire willingness that he accept the commission." Cadet Grant, Class President, in forwarding the waiver, wrote: "Every one seems to feel that you should receive your commission. You had better luck last summer than some of us."

Accordingly Cadet Haskell was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant of Infantry to date from April 10, 1899. He resigned his cadetship, April 12th, and accepted his commission April 13th.

Lieutenant Haskell reported for duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., May 26, 1899, and was assigned to duty with recruits until August 1st following, when he sailed for the Philippine Islands on the transport *Indiana.* Arriving in Manila he joined his regiment, the 21st Infantry, and served with it at Calamba, Pasay Barracks and Manila, until the end of May, 1900, when he returned to the United States. He was sick in hospital and on sick leave until February, 1901.

He was promoted First Lieutenant on February 2, 1901, and was detailed on recruiting duty at Fort Scott, Kans., until March, 1902, and at Joplin, Mo., until the following May. In September, 1902 he returned to the Philippines on the transport *Sheridan,* and served with the 29th Infantry at Cebu, until July, 1903, and at Camp Jossman until April, 1904, when he returned to the United States on the transport *Sherman.*

Lieutenant Haskell served with his regiment at Fort Douglas, U., until September, 1905; at Fort Bliss, Tex., until January, 1906; at Fort Logan, Colo., until October, 1906; and again at Fort Douglas until March, 1907. After a leave of absence he again accompanied his regiment to the Philippine Islands, and served with it at Fort William McKinley until August, 1908. In the meantime he had been promoted Captain on April 3, 1908.

From the Philippines Captain Haskell was ordered to Alaska, where he reported for duty with the 22nd Infantry at Fort William H. Seward in the fall of 1908, and served there and at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, until July 15, 1910.

On the change of station from Seward to Gibbon Captain Haskell had an unusual experience. He built a house boat at the former station, in which he and his family floated more than eleven hundred miles down the Yukon River, to Fort Gibbon. This was the first time that anything of the kind had been done. The trip included the shooting of the famous Five Finger Rapids, and passage through Hell's Gate, and through the Flats without a pilot.

Following his Alaskan service Captain Haskell was detailed as a student officer at the Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., where in 1911 he received the rating of "Distinguished Graduate." Detailed to the Army Staff College the following year, he was graduated in 1912, and then

returned to duty with the 22nd Infantry, stationed at Fort Bliss, Tex., where he remained until the following March.

From March, 1913 until May, 1914 he was an instructor in the Department of Military Art at the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, and was then assigned to the 19th Infantry at Galveston, Tex. In August of the same year he resumed his duties as an instructor at Fort Leavenworth, continuing until July, 1915.

In November, 1915 Captain Haskell again went to the Philippines and served with the 8th Infantry at Fort William McKinley and Fort Santiago, at the latter station with the 27th Infantry, until September, 1917, when he returned to the United States.

In the meantime he had received a permanent promotion to Major on May 24, 1917, and to Lieutenant Colonel in the National Army on August 5, 1917.

Arriving in the United States he reported for duty with Headquarters, 180th Brigade, 90th Division, and with the 90th Division Training Camp, at Camp Travis, Tex. The training camp was organized and commanded by him, and he afterwards felt a sense of pride in the good records made by the officers who had received their training under him. In fact he looked back upon his service at Camp Travis as being perhaps the most constructive piece of work he ever did in his long, useful and active service in the Army.

Colonel Haskell went overseas with the 359th Infantry in July, 1918, and received word after his arrival of his promotion to Colonel.

His service in the American Expeditionary Forces included duty as Chief of Staff of the 35th Division, and with G-3 of the General Staff at General Headquarters at Chaumont, until October 1, 1918. He participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives, and after the Armistice attended as a student officer the Army General Staff College at Langres. He then returned to G.H.Q. as assistant to General J. J. Bradley, and with G-2. He also served for a time as Inspector of the VIII Corps.

Colonel Haskell returned to the United States during the summer of 1919, and after availing himself of a leave of absence, was assigned to the command of the 13th Infantry at Camp Merritt, N. J., to January 31, 1920, and at Camp Devens, Mass., until September 12, 1920.

On June 30, 1920 he was honorably discharged from his emergency commission, reverting to his permanent rank of Major, but the next day was promoted Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army.

Colonel Haskell was detailed for a period of four years in The Inspector General's Department in August, 1920. He was ordered to Fourth Corps Area Headquarters at Fort McPherson, Ga., and in October 1922, was designated as Corps Area Inspector, continuing to serve as such until November 1924.

He was promoted Colonel in the Regular Army on March 1, 1924, and was relieved from detail in The Inspector General's Department on August 19, 1924. Upon being relieved from duty as Corps Area Inspector, he was designated as the Corps Area Organized Reserve Officer, with station in Atlanta, Ga., until October, 1925, when he returned to Corps Area Headquarters at Fort McPherson, as Liaison Officer, Organized Reserves, until June 30, 1928.

His last duty was as Chief of Staff of the 95th and 103rd Divisions, at Oklahoma City, Okla., where he died November 9, 1932.

Colonel Haskell was married at Fort Scott, Kans., May 21, 1902 to Ethelyn Rice, daughter of William Montgomery Rice and Florence Rice, nee Stephenson. Colonel and Mrs. Haskell have had two children, Florence Haskell, who was born at Niagara Falls, N. Y., May 2, 1903 and died June 9, 1903; and Juliet Haskell, who was born February 18, 1905 at Fort Douglas, U.

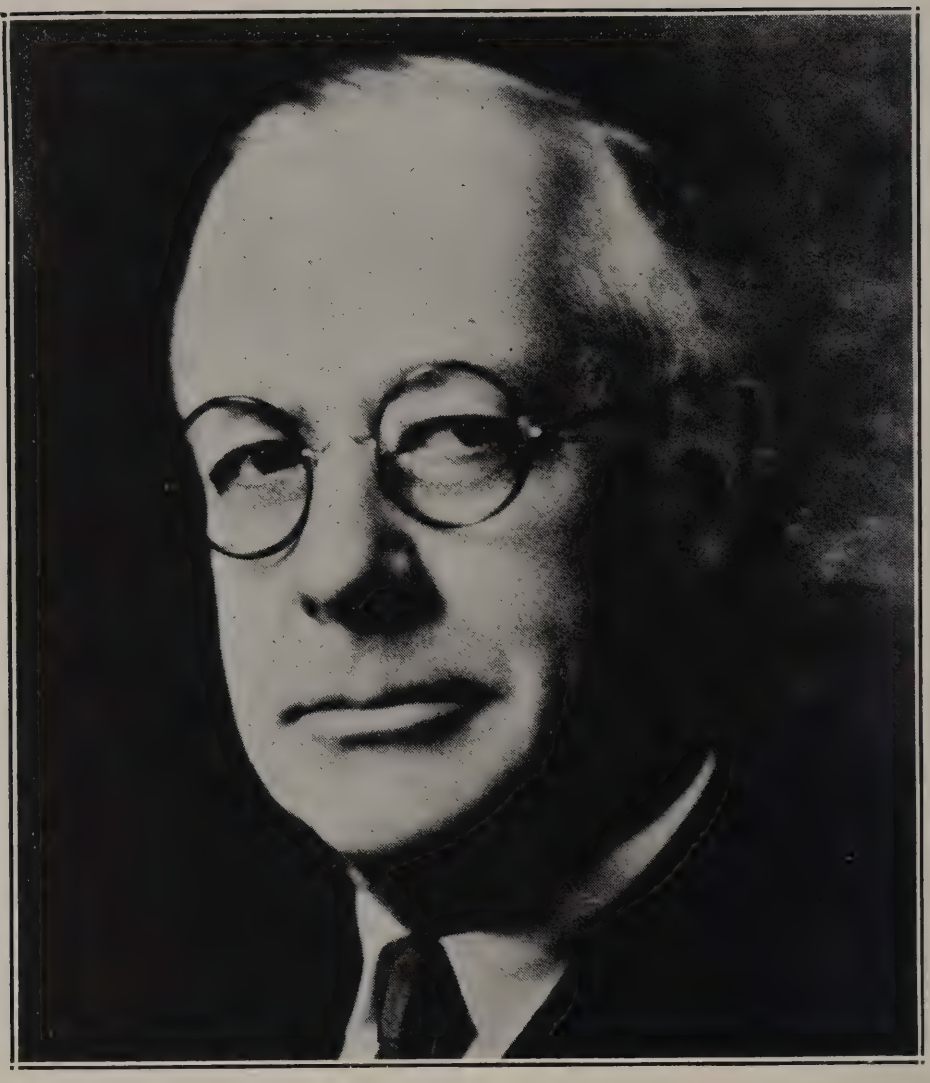
Juliet had the interesting experience of starting her schooling in a log cabin at Tanana, Alaska, near Fort Gibbon. Her subsequent education was obtained at post schools, convent schools, with tutors, and finally at Abbott Academy, Andover, Mass., where she was graduated in 1922. The following autumn she entered Vassar College, where she remained a student for two years, leaving to be married on November 14, 1924 to Lieutenant George Cabel Carrington, 22nd Infantry, at Fort McPherson, Ga. Two children were born of this marriage, Juliet Carrington and George Cabel Carrington, Jr. The marriage, however, did not turn out happily, and Mrs. Carrington obtained a divorce in 1933.

In 1925 Colonel Haskell bought a considerable acreage of raw land in Florida, and a few years later planted sixty acres in oranges, grapefruit and tung oil trees. Mrs. Carrington has become much interested in citrus culture, and is now studying at Florida State University to qualify as a Citrus Consultant.

Mrs. Haskell is making a home for herself, her daughter and two grandchildren at 828 Minneola Avenue, Clermont, Fla., while she is looking after her citrus interests, so wisely provided for by Colonel Haskell before his death.

Several members of the Class of 1900 did volunteer service at various camps during their furlough summer in 1898, but Colonel Haskell had the distinction of being the only member of the class to see active service at the front. He had the further distinction of being cited in orders for bravery in action at San Juan Hill. His death at the age of 56 has deprived the Army of an officer of unusual ability, and one whose record, through long years of service, and in many diverse activities, has been unblemished. The loss resulting from his death, has been a great one to his family, his brother officers, his classmates, his many friends, and to the Army as a whole. He was buried with military honors at Arlington National Cemetery.

LII



ROBERT EDWARD HENRY

Residence: 185 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Office: 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Robert Edward Henry, son of James Buchanan Henry and his wife, who was the former Miss Louisa Anderson, was born at Staten Island, N. Y., now a part of New York City, June 12, 1877.

His father was a nephew of President James Buchanan, and was Secretary of the American Legation in London, when his uncle, before becoming President, was Minister to the Court of St. James. He was later Private Secretary to his Uncle during the latter's occupancy of the White House.

Robert E. Henry has three brothers who have served in the Navy, one of whom also served in the Army.

James Buchanan Henry, Jr., was graduated from the United States Naval

Academy in 1896, and served as an Ensign in the Navy until September 15, 1900, when he resigned. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the 4th Cavalry, January 6, 1902, and was promoted in regular order to Lieutenant Colonel in the National Army during the World War, and resigned from the service May 10, 1920.

Sidney M. Henry was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1901, and was commissioned in the Construction Corps. He remained in the Navy until he attained the grade of Captain, when he resigned to become Vice-President of the Baltimore Dry Dock and Ship Building Corporation. Later he was General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and at present is General Manager of the Munson Steamship Lines.

Reginald B. Henry is a graduate of the University of Virginia, and was a Commander in the Medical Corps of the Navy, but has recently been retired for physical disability.

Frank A. Henry, another brother, is a graduate of Lehigh University, and is now American Consul at Melbourne, Australia.

Bob received his early education in private schools, after which he attended the preparatory departments of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and Georgetown College, Washington, D. C.

As a summer resident of Lake George, N. Y., he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy from one of the northern Congressional Districts of New York State, and entered West Point in June, 1896 as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Henry quickly earned the goodwill and regard of his classmates, and when at the end of his plebe year he failed to make the qualifying grade in mathematics, they felt that his honorable discharge was a distinct loss to the class.

Having had some former experience in Wall Street before entering the Academy, Mr. Henry naturally returned to the brokerage business, in which he has engaged ever since.

In 1901 the brokerage house of Hallowell & Henry was organized, Mr. Henry becoming a partner. This partnership continued until 1924, when it was dissolved. Mr. Henry then became senior partner of Henry & Lane, with offices at 165 Broadway, New York, and has continued in this partnership until the present time.

Mr. Henry became President of the Associated Industrials Corporation in 1905, and of the Chivor Emerald Mines, Inc., with holdings located at Somondoco, Colombia, South America, in 1930. He has continued uninterruptedly as the head of these two corporations to date.

He is also a Director of the Tolar, Hart & Holt Mills, of Fayetteville, N. C.

On October 26, 1904, Mr. Henry was married in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, to Miss Virginia Bell Tolar, daughter of John R. and Ella Tolar, nee Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry have two children, both sons: Robert Edward Henry, Jr., who was born in 1906; and John Tolar Henry, born in 1913.

The elder son was graduated from Yale in 1927, and from Harvard School of Business Administration, in 1930. In the latter year he married Miss Hester Homer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Homer, both well known in the muscial world, especially Mrs. Homer—Mme. Louise Homer, of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Henry, Jr., have two daughters, Virginia Tolar Henry, born in 1932; and Louise Homer Henry, born in 1934.

This marriage has brought about an odd relationship between Mr. Henry and his classmate, General Robert E. Wood. Mr. Henry is the father-in-law of one of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Homer's daughters, and General Wood an uncle, by marriage, of another daughter.

John Tolar Henry, the younger son, is a student at the University of Virginia, a member of the Class of 1938.

LIII

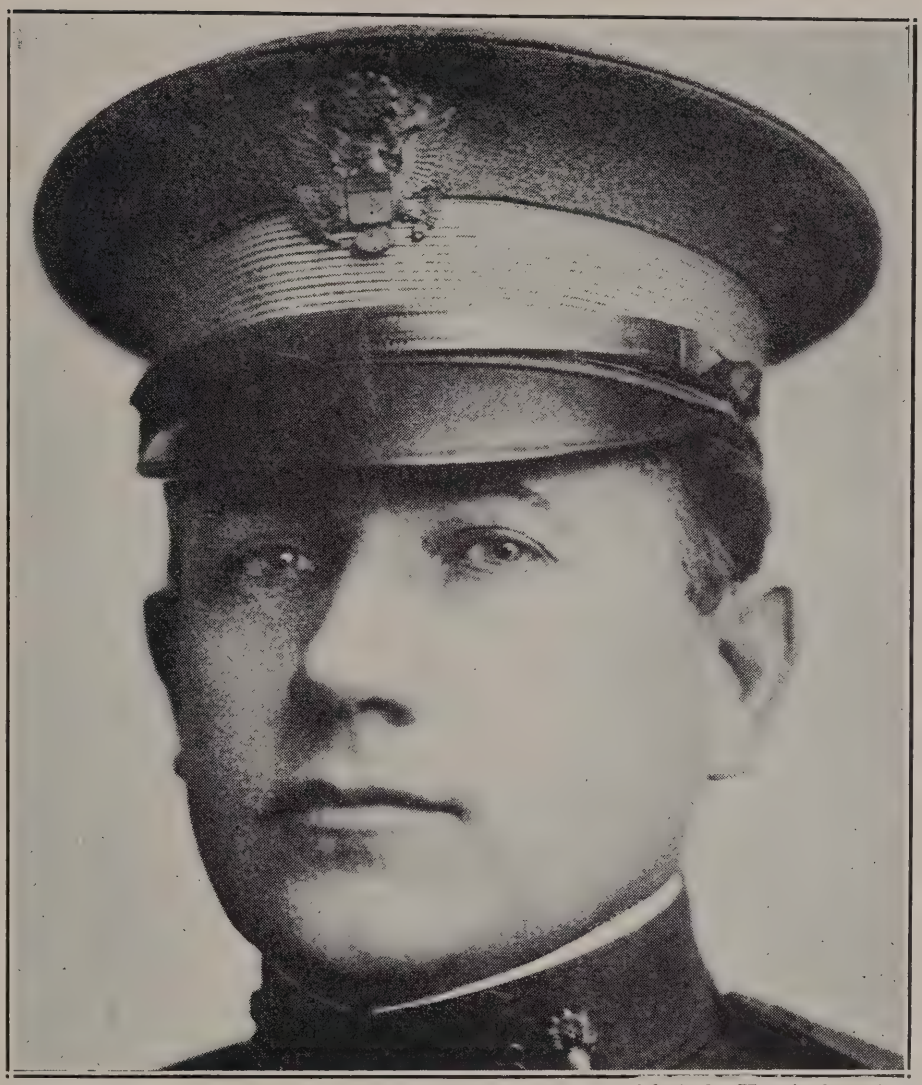


Photo by Harris & Ewing

3961 LEROY TURNER HILLMAN† 22

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Artillery	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant, Artillery Corps	July 1, 1901
Detailed in the Ordnance Department	July 1, 1904
Captain, Ordnance Department	July 12, 1906
Captain, Coast Artillery Corps	January 25, 1907
Relieved from detail in Ordnance Department	June 30, 1908
Detailed in Ordnance Department	July 1, 1909
Major of Ordnance	April 29, 1911
Major, Coast Artillery Corps	June 27, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel of Ordnance, N. A.	August 4, 1917
Colonel of Ordnance, N. A.	January 13, 1918
Colonel, Regular Army (posthumous) (Act of June 21, 1930)	December 29, 1918

Died at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., December 29, 1918

Colonel Leroy T. Hillman, Ordnance Department, died at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on December 29, 1918, following a short illness of influenza and pneumonia. He had been in command of the Arsenal since March, 1918.

Leroy Turner Hillman, eldest son of Joseph W. and Sarah Hillman, was born at Indianapolis, Ind., April 30, 1879. He received his early education in the public schools, and was appointed to West Point from Indiana. He entered the Military Academy in June, 1896, a member of the Class of 1900. As the shortest man in the class, after Glynn was "found," he was dubbed "Shorty."

Cadet Hillman held his class position with remarkable tenacity, standing number 22 as a plebe, 23 as a yearling, 18 as a second classman, and graduated 22 in a class that finally numbered fifty-four. In the Battalion he was a Cadet Sergeant as a second classman, Acting Quartermaster Sergeant during First Class Camp, and a Cadet Lieutenant for the balance of his first class year.

Lieutenant Hillman was commissioned in the artillery and was assigned to the old 7th Artillery, with station at Fort Williams, Me., following graduation. A year later he was promoted to First Lieutenant in the Artillery Corps, which had superseded the old regimental organization. Transferred to Fort Preble, Me., he served on the staff of the District Commander of the then Artillery District of Portland during 1903, and with a company of coast artillery until June 30, 1904, when he was detailed for a period of four years in the Ordnance Department.

For the next year Lieutenant Hillman served at the Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., and was then transferred to Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., where he served until September, 1906.

New legislation having been enacted making possible the detail of line officers in the Ordnance Department with an advance of one grade, he became a Captain of Ordnance on July 12, 1906. From September, 1906 until the termination of his detail, June 30, 1908, Captain Hillman served at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., as Assistant to the Commanding Officer.

Returning to the line, and in the meantime having been promoted Captain in the Coast Artillery Corps, Captain Hillman was ordered to Fort Du Pont, Del., where he was in command of a company.

On July 1, 1909 he was redetailed in the Ordnance Department, and was assigned to duty in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., continuing there until February 15, 1915, when he was transferred to Watertown Arsenal, Mass. On April 29, 1911 he was advanced to the grade of Major in the Ordnance Department, the first of the class to become a field officer, and upon the expiration of his four year detail, June 30, 1913, was immediately redetailed for an additional period of four years.

From September, 1916 until July, 1917, Major Hillman was on special duty as an observer in England and France, with particular reference to

ordnance materiel in use by the British and French troops in the World War. He was most successful in bringing back important information that proved to be of great value to the War Department in the equipping of the vastly expanded American Army for participation in the war.

Upon return to the United States he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of Ordnance in the National Army on August 4, 1917, and to Colonel on January 13, 1918. He served in the Ordnance Office until March 1, 1918, and as Commanding Officer of Rock Island Arsenal, charged with heavy responsibilities connected with the manufacture of huge quantities of munitions, until his death on December 29th of that year. Colonel Hillman was a victim of the "flu" epidemic, and was ill for only a few days when, pneumonia supervening, he died. He was posthumously promoted to Colonel in the Regular Army as of the date of his death, under the provisions of the Act of June 21, 1930.

Colonel Hillman was married in the Cadet Chapel at West Point on September 17, 1900 to Miriam I. Ellis, daughter of Edward S. and Anna Deane Ellis, and sister of Colonel Wilmot E. Ellis, U. S. Army, Retired, of the Class of '89. At that time Colonel Ellis, then a First Lieutenant of Artillery, was serving as an instructor at West Point, and his sister made her home with him. Mrs. Hillman's father was Edward Ellis, the well known historian, and writer of popular juvenile stories.

Colonel and Mrs. Hillman had no children. He was survived by his widow who now resides at 59 Old Mystic Street, Arlington, Mass.

At the time of his death Colonel Hillman was a member of the Army and Navy Club in Washington. He was an Episcopalian, as is also his widow.

Colonel Hillman made an enviable record for efficiency as an ordnance officer. His untimely death, at the age of 39, has deprived the Army of an officer of marked ability, his wife of a devoted husband and companion, and his brother officers and classmates of a loyal and sincere friend.

LIV

Photo by Edwards, Los Angeles

3959 **JAY PAUL HOPKINS** **20**

Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired

Residence: 530 East State Street, Cassopolis, Mich.

Office: First National Bank, Cassopolis, Mich.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Artillery	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant, Artillery Corps	July 1, 1901
Captain, Coast Artillery Corps	January 25, 1907
Major	June 22, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	February 15, 1918
Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, N. A.	July 11, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission,	August 31, 1919
Lieutenant Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps (Regular Army)	July 1, 1920
Colonel	February 2, 1929
Retired at his own request, after 30 years service (Section 1243, Revised Statutes)	December 31, 1930

JAY PAUL HOPKINS, son of Josiah and Elvira Mains Hopkins, was born November 2, 1875 at Mattawan, Mich. His early education was obtained in the public schools, and after graduating from high school at Cassopolis, Mich., he attended Hillsdale, Mich., College for one year, and the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., for a half year. Winning an appointment to the United States Military Academy from Michigan, he reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Paul Hopkins was a hard worker, and enjoyed the respect of both his classmates and his instructors. He maintained consistently an academic standing in the upper half of his class, and graduated number 20 in a class then comprising fifty-four members.

In the Battalion he was appointed Cadet Sergeant Major when 1900 became the senior class upon the early graduation of '99. During First Class Camp he was an Acting Cadet Sergeant, and at the end of camp was made Cadet Lieutenant and Quartermaster.

Cadet Hopkins was particularly interested in athletics. He was a member of the track team in 1897, 1899, and 1900, and played football during his four years at the Academy, winning his letter in 1898. He played throughout the great game at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, in 1899 when the Army beat the Navy, 17 to 5.

After graduating, Lieutenant Hopkins was commissioned in the artillery arm, and was assigned to Light Battery "M", 7th Artillery. At the expiration of graduation leave he joined his battery at Washington Barracks, D. C., and in the fall of 1900 accompanied it to the Philippine Islands, where it constituted a part of the Pasay Garrison, in Manila. He was promoted First Lieutenant on July 1, 1901, and was reassigned to his old battery, then redesignated as the 15th Battery, Field Artillery.

At the expiration of its tour of foreign service, Lieutenant Hopkins accompanied his battery to the United States and served with it at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., until the summer of 1903, when he was relieved and assigned to staff duty at Headquarters of the then Eastern Artillery District of New York, with station at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. He remained on this duty until August, 1906, when he was detailed as a student officer at the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va. He reported in August, 1906. On January 25, 1907 he was promoted Captain, and was assigned permanently to the Coast Artillery Corps. In July, 1907 he finished the course at the School with the rating of Honor Graduate.

Captain Hopkins' next station was at Fort Du Pont, Del., in the then Artillery District of the Delaware, where he commanded a newly organized mine company of coast artillery until February, 1908. He was then ordered back to Fort Monroe as an Instructor at the Coast Artillery School. While there he revised the text on Optics used at the School, and was the author of several articles in the *Coast Artillery Journal,* which aided in the development of coast artillery gunnery.

Captain Hopkins continued on duty at the School until the fall of 1912, and was then transferred to the then Coast Defenses of Savannah, where he commanded a company at Fort Screven, Ga.

In 1915 Captain Hopkins was ordered to Fort Totten, N. Y., in the then Eastern Coast Defenses of New York, and was assigned to the command of a mine company, but shortly after arriving was detailed by the War Department as Inspector-Instructor of the coast artillery troops of the National Guard of New York, with station in New York City. This assignment continued until July, 1917, and on June 22nd of that year he was promoted Major.

War having been declared on April 6, 1917, plans were evolved in the War Department for the utilization of coast artillery troops in the field. A brigade was organized, made up of three 12-battery regiments, the batteries being formed by the transformation of coast artillery companies withdrawn from the coast defenses of the Atlantic coast. Major Hopkins was assigned to one of these regiments, then designated as the 7th Provisional Coast Artillery, afterwards reorganized in France. He served as a battalion commander with his regiment from July until October, 1917, accompanying it to France during this period.

In October, 1917 he was relieved from further regimental duty and was detailed as Director of the Antiaircraft Artillery School of the American Expeditionary Forces. He organized the School and commanded it until April, 1918, when he was assigned in a similar capacity to the Army Anti-Aircraft School, A. E. F., in which the Anti-Aircraft Artillery School, the Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun School, and the Searchlight School were the component sections.

He was promoted temporarily to Lieutenant Colonel on February 15, 1918, and to Colonel in the Coast Artillery Corps of the National Army on July 11, 1918. From July, 1918 until January, 1919 Colonel Hopkins served also as Chief of the Anti-Aircraft Service of the American Expeditionary Forces, and was recommended by General Pershing on October 17, 1918 for promotion to Brigadier General. Unfortunately this recommendation was not acted upon by the War Department before the Armistice, and then the policy was adopted of making no more promotions above the grade of colonel.

Colonel Hopkins was, however, the recipient of the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief of the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Service in the American Expeditionary Forces, he performed arduous tasks with distinction, at all times being ceaseless in devotion to his important duties. Displaying marked scientific attainments, he handled perplexing problems, with which the service was continually confronted, with sound judgment, untiring energy, and a wide comprehension of the needs to be supplied and the facilities available."

Colonel Hopkins returned to the United States in February, 1919, but was ordered back to France by the War Department as the American Repre-

sentative at the Inter-Allied Antiaircraft Conference. Upon the completion of the duties involved, he returned again to the United States in June, 1919, and was assigned to duty in the Bureau of Standards in Washington, for technical investigations.

Colonel Hopkins was next detailed as a student officer at the General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and coincident with the taking up of the duties involved, was honorably discharged from his emergency commission, reverting to his permanent rank of Major in the Coast Artillery Corps. On July 1, 1920, following the passage of the National Defense Act, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of Coast Artillery in the Regular Army, and on July 20th was graduated from the school.

Colonel Hopkins was then detailed for the course at the Army War College, at Washington Barracks, D. C., from which he was graduated in 1921.

His next assignment, from August, 1921 until August, 1923, was with the Organized Reserves as Chief of Staff of the 89th Division, at Omaha, Neb. He was then detailed as an Instructor at the General Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, where he served until July, 1924.

Colonel Hopkins was then assigned to duty with Organized Reserves, with station at Peoria, Ill., but within a few hours after his arrival was transferred to Headquarters Sixth Corps Area, at Chicago, Ill., where he served as Assistant G-3 until July, 1928.

His last active duty was as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Fordham University, in the Borough of the Bronx, New York City, where he served from July, 1928 until his retirement at his own request on December 31, 1930. In the meantime he had been promoted to Colonel on February 2, 1929.

Colonel Hopkins was a "Distinguished Pistol Shot," and won the National Pistol Match in 1910. He was captain of the first Coast Artillery Rifle Team, in 1919, but was relieved by reason of his detail as a student officer at the General Staff School.

In addition to receiving the Distingushed Service Medal, Colonel Hopkins was made an Officer of the French Legion of Honor. He has also been awarded the campaign and service medals pertaining to the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection and the Word War with four battle clasps. His name is borne on the General Staff Corps Eligible List.

Colonel Hopkins looks back with pardonable pride to the fact that the only gun battery he commanded in coast artillery target practice, was rated first in its class, and the only mine company he commanded in mine practice scored 100% in each of the two years he conducted such practice.

Following his retirement, Colonel Hopkins returned to his old home town, Cassopolis, Mich., where he became a Director and President of the First National Bank of that city, which offices he has held continuously until the present time.

Colonel Hopkins has been twice married. His first wife was Jeannette Ward, daughter of William Ward, who for some sixty years was Chief Clerk at West Point, in charge of cadet records. Mrs. Hopkins was also the niece of Brigadier General Thomas Ward, U. S. Army, Retired, Class of 1863.

Colonel Hopkins had one child, a daughter, by his first wife, who died in infancy. Mrs. Hopkins died at Omaha, Neb., February 19, 1923.

Colonel Hopkins was married the second time in New York City, by Bishop Shipman, former Chaplain at West Point, to Jessie Howell Zook, widow of Harold Zook, of Napponnee, Ind., and daughter of Marshall L. and Emma Banks Howell. Mr. Howell was a prominent attorney of Cassopolis, Mich., and South Bend, Ind.

Although eligible for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, Colonel Hopkins has never joined. He is a member of the Coast Artillery Association, and a Life Member of the National Rifle Association. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Backus Lodge, No. 55, F. & A. M., of Cassopolis. His clubs include the Union League of Chicago, Ill. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Cassopolis, Mich.

LV

THOMAS MEREDITH HUNTER

Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired

Residence: 107 Ridgewood Road, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.

Office: Knickerbocker Building, Baltimore, Md.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1895
2nd Lieutenant of Infantry	July 25, 1900
1st Lieutenant	August 26, 1903
Captain	June 27, 1913
Major (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	February 7, 1918
Colonel, U.S.A. (emergency commission)	May 13, 1919
Major of Infantry (Regular Army)	March 7, 1920
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	May 10, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel	July 1, 1920
Transferred to Quartermaster Corps	September 16, 1920
Retired at his own request, after 30 years service (Section 1243, Revised Statutes)	August 6, 1928
Colonel, Retired (Act of June 21, 1930)	June 21, 1930

Thomas Meredith Hunter, son of James Welsh Hunter and his wife, the former Miss Mary Devereux, was born at Baltimore, Md., June 15, 1878. As a boy he attended private and public schools in Baltimore, and having finished high school was appointed from Maryland to the United States Military Academy. He reported for duty at West Point in June, 1895.

Cadet Hunter was active in athletics while at the Academy, and "made" both the football and baseball squads. He played an end position in football, and in the outfield on the baseball team.

On being commissioned in 1900, Lieutenant Hunter's first station was Fort Niobrara, Neb., with "K" Company of the 10th Infantry. In March, 1901 he accompanied his regiment to the Philippines and served with it for two years in northern Mindanao.

In the fall of 1903 he returned to the United States, and upon arrival at San Francisco was promoted to First Lieutenant, and assigned to the 26th Infantry, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Lieutenant Hunter spent the next three years in Texas, chiefly at Fort Sam Houston, Fort McIntosh, and at Laredo. In the spring of 1907 he returned to the Philippine Islands with the 26th Infantry. His first station was at Legaspi, in southern Luzon, where he spent about eight months. He was then ordered to Manila as Battalion Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, and served there until the spring of 1909, when he returned, with his regiment, to the United States.

Lieutenant Hunter's next station was Fort Brady, Mich., where he served until the spring of 1911, and was then detailed for duty at Alcatraz Island, Calif., where he served as Adjutant and Executive Officer of the Military Prison situated there.

Upon completing this tour of duty in 1913, Lieutenant Hunter proceeded under orders to join the 6th Infantry at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., but was shortly afterward promoted to Captain, and was reassigned to his old regiment, the 26th Infantry, and joined it at the Division Camp at Texas City, Tex. Most of his service at that station was as Regimental Adjutant of the 26th Infantry.

Early in 1915 Captain Hunter was transferred to the 29th Infantry, and joined it at Fort Porter, N. Y. Later he accompanied the regiment to the Canal Zone, where he served at Gatun and Culebra until December, 1917.

The entry of the United States into the World War, requiring a great expansion of the Army, resulted in his promotion temporarily to Major of Infantry, and in December, 1917 he proceeded under orders to join the 3rd Division Trains at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Major Hunter went overseas in command of the Motor Battalion of the Ammunition Train. Upon arrival in France, the battalion was ordered to Coetquedan, in Bretagne, for training.

Major Hunter saw a call for volunteers for the Tank Corps, and put in his application for that service. As far as he was personally concerned, he

later felt that this had been a bad mistake, for to his surprise he was ordered to the British Tank School at Wareham, England, and reported there for duty in July, 1918.

After about two weeks at the School he was relieved from further duty with the tanks, and, having been promoted temporarily to Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, was ordered to the 81st (All American) Division then in the trenches in the Toul Sector, near Mont Sec.

Colonel Hunter found the Division to be a fine outfit both as to officers and men, and he stayed with it just about long enough to realize this, and to feel that he was in luck to be assigned to duty with them when, out of a clear sky, he was ordered back to the tanks at Wareham.

He returned to France in October, 1918, and was on the British Front near Mons, when the signing of the Armistice brought hostilities to a close. He arrived there just a day or two before, and in consequence was destined to be an observer only of the concluding phase of the war.

One instance in Colonel Hunter's tank service was notable and historic. In October, 1918 King George V inspected and reviewed the British, Canadian and American tank units on the grounds of Lulworth Castle, near Wareham. As commanding officer of the American contingent, he reviewed his troops with the King. According to the British authorities it was the first time in history that a King of England and an American officer ever reviewed, together, American troops on British soil.

The photograph here reproduced, appeared at the time in London newspapers and the New York *Times,* and the incident was also shown on the screen in the news reels in English and American movie houses. Colonel Hunter has several letters from the British staff officers at Headquarters which indicate that they attached considerable importance to the incident, both internationally and historically. He writes: "It was easy for me from that date on to understand why the British love their King. He was as kindly and courteous and simple in his manner as though he was just a gentleman having a conversation with a friend." Colonel Hunter adds: "I am not egotistical about the matter. The honor could just as easily have fallen to some one else, but it was an honor all right."

About a month after the Armistice Colonel Hunter was relieved from further duty with the Tank Corps, and was assigned to the 26th (Yankee) Division, which he joined at Mandres les Nogent. He served with the Division for about four months, until it was ordered home, and he was then assigned to duty as Adjutant at the Bordeaux Base Section, which controlled the camps in that part of France, and arranged for the embarkation of returning troops. About 250,000 officers and men passed through this Base Section before it was broken up and its personnel came home in July, 1919. While on this duty he was promoted to Colonel.

Upon arrival in New York, Colonel Hunter was assigned the task of Officer in Charge of Ship Redelivery. He states that it was the biggest and

hardest job that he ever tackled, and that he felt like a raw recruit when he saw what he was called upon to do.

The ships had been used as transports. There were thirty-eight of them when he first took over the duty, and more were coming in almost daily. Some were at the Hoboken Docks, some at the Army Base in South Brooklyn, some were at anchor in the Hudson River in the vicinity of Dyckman Street, and there was quite a cluster around the Statue of Liberty. All were idle, and each one was costing from $1,500 to $2,500 per day for charter hire alone.

The job was to redeliver them to their owners and the Shipping Board in the shape they were taken over by the government; then to receive and consider the claims for damages, to inventory property made by the owners and to forward recommendations in the form of Board proceedings to Washington as to the amounts believed to be justly due to such owners. Damages other than fair wear and tear, to engines and hulls were taken care of by boards having some naval officers on them, and did not come under Colonel Hunter's jurisdiction.

The vessels as a rule were the big liners and freighters of such companies as the International Merchant Marine, the Grace Line, and the Luckenbach Company. The *Leviathan* and the *George Washington* were among them. Naturally Washington was in a hurry to get these ships off charter, and was saying so plainly. Colonel Hunter lined up his emergency officers, picked them over for the various jobs, and went to work.

Thanks to the ability and loyalty of these officers, within a week every second tow seen in New York Harbor was a tug with its flotilla of barges headed for Port Newark with all manner of Government property taken off the ships. One after another they came off charter and were returned to their owners. More came in and went through the mill. The Boards of Officers functioned smoothly. Their completed proceedings were really masterpieces of detailed appraisal and correct accounting. Taken all in all, the task was accomplished successfully in every particular.

There were 105 vessels in all, and the personnel required for handling them during those strenuous days comprised about 50 emergency officers, 600 civilian clerks, checkers, typists, etc., and some 2,000 stevedores and long shoremen. Colonel Hunter has the satisfaction of knowing that many millions of dollars were saved to the Government. Figures quoted as to the number of officers and men passed through Bordeaux, and the personnel and ships involved in the redelivery task, are in accordance with Colonel Hunter's recollection.

In March, 1920 he received his promotion in the normal order in the Regular Army to Major. In May he was honorably discharged from his emergency commission, and on July 1st he was promoted in the Regular Army to Lieutenant Colonel. While the work of redelivery of the ships was still in progress, he was transferred to the Quartermaster Corps.

Having cleaned up this big undertaking, Colonel Hunter asked to be ordered to the Motor Transport School at Camp Holabird, Md., as a student officer. Although the course was intended primarily for captains and lieutenants, his application was ultimately approved, and he reports that he "had a grand time. No worries. Just climbing around an old truck in dungarees with plenty of grease on them. I drove a big Class B truck in convoy through Washington and Baltimore a number of times when probably my friends would have had difficulty in recognizing me."

After completing the course, Colonel Hunter was retained at Camp Holabird as Executive Officer until 1922, when he was detailed for duty with the Organized Reserves, with station at Harrisburg, Pa. He remained there until 1924, and then served during the period of the summer training camp at Camp Meade, Md., as Executive Officer. Upon the close of the training period he was assigned to duty in the Office of The Quartermaster General, in Washington, as Chief of Water Transportation, remaining on this duty until 1927.

Colonel Hunter's last active duty was at Headquarters Third Corps Area in Baltimore, and continued until August, 1928 when he was transferred to the Retired List at his own request, after thirty years service. Since then he has made his home in Baltimore.

Colonel Hunter was married at Philadelphia, Pa., on March 20, 1922, to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Cole, daughter of Frederick and Mary A. Rice. Colonel and Mrs. Hunter have no children.

Colonel Hunter is a member of the Army and Navy Club in Washington.

LVI

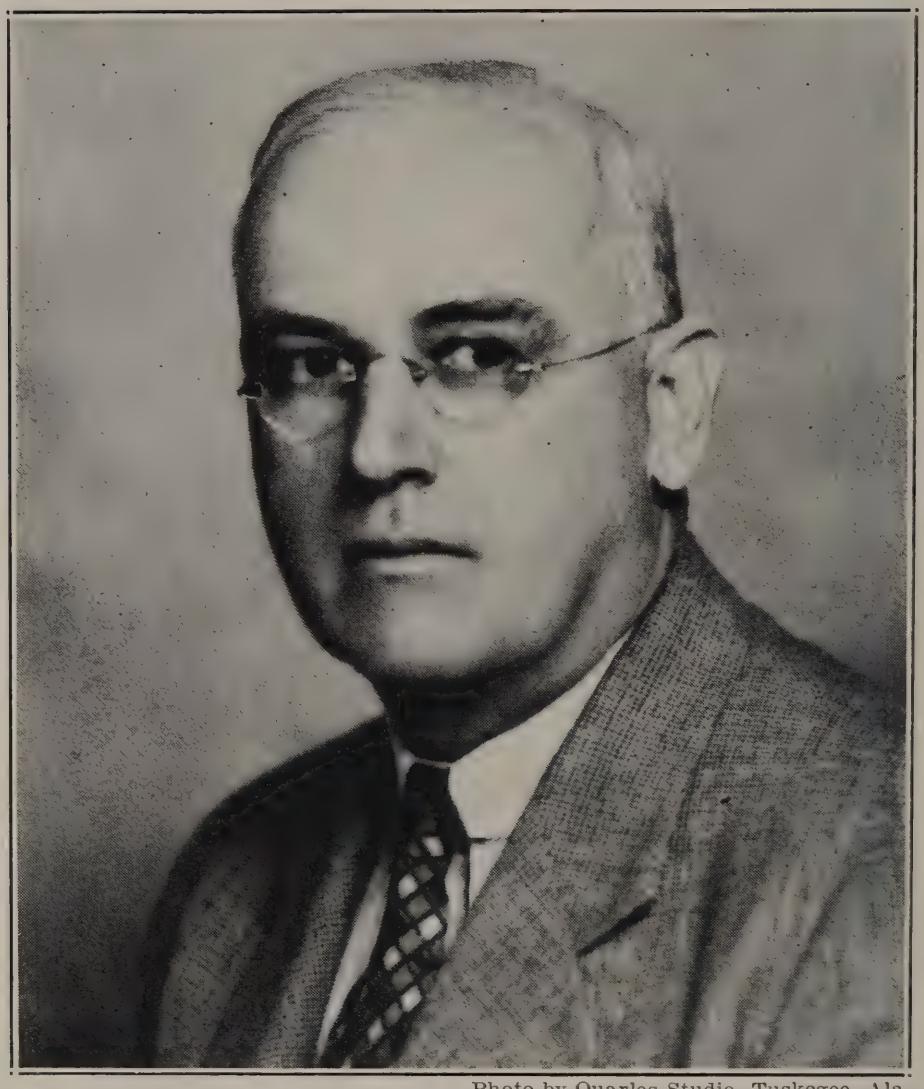


Photo by Quarles Studio, Tuskegee, Ala.

MARSHALL HILL HURT, LL. D.

Tuskegee, Alabama

Marshall Hill Hurt, son of William H. and Theresa Hurt, was born in Tuskegee, Ala., November 21, 1877. Pursuing the normal routine of an American boy, he received his early education in the public schools of his home town. After finishing his high school course, he was appointed to West Point from his native State, and entered the Military Academy with the Class of 1900 in June, 1896.

Honorably discharged on account of deficiency in mathematics at plebe January, Mr. Hurt was reappointed and entered with the Class of 1901 in June, 1897. The method of teaching mathematics at West Point differs considerably from that followed in other institutions, and proved a stumbling

block to Cadet Hurt a second time, so that his military career was brought to a close with an honorable discharge in March, 1898.

With a determination to complete his education, and now looking toward the Law as a vocation, Mr. Hurt matriculated at the University of Alabama, from which he was graduated in 1900, contemporaneously with his first West Point Class. At the university he earned in course the degree of Doctor of Laws, and being admitted to the Bar of the State of Alabama, began the practice of his profession.

After one year of practice, he turned his attention to business, in which he continued until May, 1917, when he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of Macon County, Alabama, a position which he successfully and efficiently filled until January, 1935. His next appointment, a position which he still holds, was as Register in Chancery for Macon County.

Dr. Hurt was married at Atlanta, Ga., on June 29, 1907, to Josie Lee Williford, the daughter of Joseph J. Williford and Lee Williford, nee Mathews. They have three children, Marshall Hill Hurt, Jr., born June 26, 1908; Joseph Williford Hurt, born June 29, 1911; and Vernon Hurt, born March 20, 1921.

Dr. Hurt was destined to have his own military ambition fuffilled in his eldest son, Marshall, Jr., who was appointed to West Point from Alabama and entered the Academy July 1, 1926. He graduated with the Class of 1930, and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant of Infantry. He was assigned to the 27th Infantry. Lieutenant Hurt, now a First Lieutenant, is serving at Schofield Barracks, T. H.

Joseph W. Hurt was educated at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., and was graduated in June, 1935. Vernon Hurt, the youngest son of Dr. and Mrs. Hurt, died March 11, 1923, a few days less than two years of age.

LVII

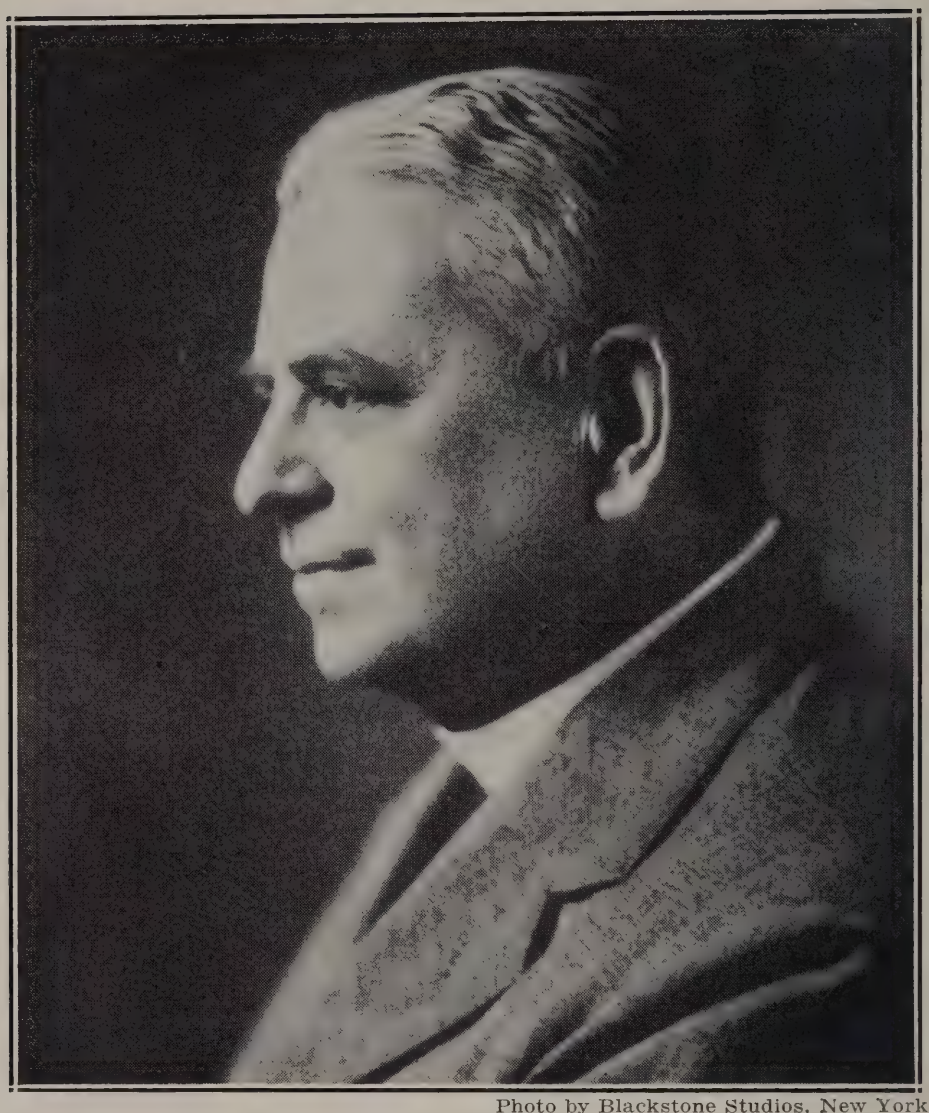


Photo by Blackstone Studios, New York

3971 REV'D ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY HYDE 32

Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired

Residence: 80 Greenridge Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.
Office: 719 West 179th Street, New York, N. Y.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant, 15th Infantry	June 13, 1900
2nd Lieutenant, 7th Artillery (by transfer)	July 11, 1900
1st Lieutenant, Artillery Corps	July 1, 1901
Captain	January 25, 1907
Major, Coast Artillery Corps	June 27, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel of Coast Artillery, N. A.	January 14, 1918
Colonel of Field Artillery, N. A.	July 12, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	September 2, 1919
Lieutenant Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps	July 1, 1920
Retired on account of disability contracted in line of duty (Section 1251, Revised Statutes)	October 31, 1922
Colonel, Retired (Act of June 21, 1930)	June 21, 1930

ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY HYDE, son of Ralph Mead and Mary Seaman Hyde, nee Truslow, was born in Newark, N. J., October 17, 1875. He is a descendant of William Hyde, who settled at Newton, Mass., in 1634, removed to Hartford, Conn., in 1636 and was one of the founders of Norwich, Conn., in 1660; and of Captain James Hyde of the Connecticut Line, Continental Army.

His early education included attendance at the New York public schools, the Hill School of Pottstown, Pa., and the Barnard School for Boys, New York, from which last he was graduated in 1893.

Arthur received his appointment from the 15th New York Congressional District, and entered the Military Academy in the Class of 1900. As a cadet he was distinguished, or as some averred almost notorious, for his versatility, volume and sustentation as an orator on all subjects of human interest or controversy. Actual test showed that he had the greatest lung capacity of any member of the class. By assiduous attention to his military duties he attained the dignified rank of Corporal, and undismayed by being soon "busted", went on to become Color Sergeant, Acting Sergeant Major, and Senior Cadet Lieutenant.

While on furlough from the Military Academy, in the summer of 1898, Cadet Hyde served as a volunteer at Camp Black, N. Y., as Acting Adjutant of a provisional battalion of the 71st New York Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Upon graduation Lieutenant Hyde was assigned to the Infantry, but before the end of his graduation leave he was transferred to the Artillery, and his first assignment was with Battery "L", 7th Artillery at Fort Slocum, N. Y., 1900-1901. This was followed by service with Siege Battery "O", 7th Artillery (later 16th Battery, Field Artillery), at Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 1901-1903. While on duty with this battery Lieutenant Hyde compiled new drill regulations for mobile siege artillery. While at Fort Leavenworth Lieutenant Hyde served as Instructor in the School for Enlisted Candidates for Commission, and in the Department of Law at the Army School of the Line. On July 1, 1901, he was promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant.

From 1903 to 1904 he was Adjutant of the Artillery District of San Juan, P. R., and from 1904 to 1906 in command of the 100th Company, Coast Artillery, and Artillery Engineer and Mine Commander at Fort Terry, N. Y.

While at Fort Terry Lieutenant Hyde put into commission the first battery of 6-inch guns on disappearing carriages, established a fire control system and scheme for sub-target practice, and devised a mine prediction board.

His next assignment, 1906-07, was as student officer at the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., where he was rated as a "Distinguished Graduate." This was followed by duty at Fort Adams, R. I., 1907-1910, in command of the 130th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, he having been promoted to the grade of Captain in January, 1907. Here also he served as Inspector-Instructor of the Coast Artillery of the Rhode Island National Guard. While

at Fort Adams Captain Hyde installed another 6-inch disappearing battery, situated at Fort Wetherill, and designed and installed its fire control equipment, including the Hyde Time-Range Board.

Captain Hyde's next station was on the other coast, at Fort Flagler, Washington, where he commanded the 92th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, 1910-1913, and a mortar battery.

Then followed a congenial detail of four years, 1913-1917, as Inspector-Instructor of the Coast Artillery of the Washington National Guard, with station at Seattle. While on this detail Captain Hyde wrote his book, "The Attack and Defense of Fortified Harbors" (First Edition, Seattle *Times*, 1915 and Second Edition, Franklin-Hudson Publishing Co., 1916). He was honored by a commission as Lieutenant Colonel of the Washington National Guard, by Governor Lister, but because of lack of precedent was compelled by the War Department to resign this commission. A camp of instruction on the Plattsburg plan was held at American Lake, Wash., in 1915, at which Captain Hyde was Director of Training.

In 1916 he served as instructor at camps for the training of the National Guard at Fort Stevens, Ore., and Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., and on temporary duty with the Border Patrol, at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Captain Hyde acted as military advisor to the authorities of Pierce County, Washington, in the purchase of a large tract of land surrounding American Lake, which became a division camp on our entry into the World War, and now constitutes part of the great military reservation of Fort Lewis.

Following the Declaration of War against Germany, Captain Hyde was detailed to examine candidates for the First Officers' Training Camps, with temporary station at Tacoma, Wash. In June 1917, he was promoted to the grade of Major, Coast Artillery Corps.

In September, 1917, Major Hyde mustered the Coast Artillery of the State of Washington into the Federal service, at Forts Worden, Casey and Flagler, Wash., and was then detailed as Director of Training of the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound. While stationed at Fort Worden, as President of a General Court-martial, he was afforded an opportunity to utilize his knowledge of Holy Writ in answering the arguments of the so-called "conscientious objectors", from which he and his associates and later the authorities at Washington, derived a considerable amount of unholy glee.

In December, 1917, Major Hyde organized the 63rd Coast Artillery from troops in the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, and was its first commander. After a course at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, at Fort Sill, Okla., he returned to Fort Worden for duty as Director of Training with the regiment. In January, 1918, he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel in the National Army.

Colonel Hyde departed for France with the new regiment, sailing from New York on July 13, 1918. Upon arrival in France he learned of his promotion to the grade of Colonel of Field Artillery and assignment to the 39th

Field Artillery, which was then at Camp Lewis, a part of the 13th Division. However, Colonel Hyde remained in France on temporary duty at artillery camps and training centers, including temporary command of the 43rd Coast Artillery Regiment (Railway), and command of the American Section of the French Tractor Artillery School at Dourdan, near Paris.

After a tour of part of the front and various special assignments, Colonel Hyde was returned to the United States to take command of the 39th Field Artillery, and conduct it overseas. But at this juncture the Armistice supervened, and Colonel Hyde was ordered to the Field Artillery Replacement Depot at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., which he commanded during a part of November and December, 1918. Here, during December, he was charged with the duty of demobilizing his large force of three brigades of field artillery.

Colonel Hyde's next duty was with the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division of the General Staff, as senior officer with the Facilities Branch, later designated as the Real Estate Service. Its function was the acquisition of title to the vast real estate holdings occupied by the Government during the War, in lieu of the liquidation of heavy damage claims in connection therewith. The property thus acquired had an aggregate value in excess of $100,000,000, on which the Government had installed "improvements" at a cost of double that amount.

Colonel Hyde has in his personal files highly commendatory letters from Major General George W. Burr, Director of P. S. & T., and Major General Henry Jervey, Director of Operations, upon the character of his work as Chief of the Procurement Branch of the Real Estate Service, with special reference to the saving of large sums of money to the Government. In the spring of 1919 he was recommended by Gilbert F. Woods, civilian Director of the Real Estate Service, for promotion to Brigadier General, but owing to the policy of the War Department to make no more emergency promotions to general rank after the Armistice, General Burr was unwilling to forward it. The recommendation was therefore never placed on Colonel Hyde's record in the War Department, although he still retains in his personal files Mr. Woods' original letter on the subject.

Having finished this tremendous task by the end of the fiscal year, Colonel Hyde applied for relief from duty in Washington, and for foreign service. Accordingly on September 2, 1919, he was discharged from his emergency rank, and was assigned to duty in the Canal Zone, in the Coast Defenses of Balboa, 1919-1920, and as Department Education and Recreation Officer at Headquarters, Panama Canal Department, 1920-1922.

On July 1, 1920, Major Hyde was promoted to the permanent grade of Lieutenant Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps. On October 31, 1922, he was retired from active service by reason of disability contracted in line of duty, and on June 21, 1930, was promoted to the grade of Colonel, on the Retired List.

Colonel Hyde's leanings toward religious work colored his Army career, and have determined his activities since his retirement. In this he is by no means unique, as at least twenty-five graduates of the Military Academy and many other officers of the line have entered the ministry. Probably the most notable of these was Leonidas Polk, of the Class of 1827, who was Bishop of Louisiana and later Lieutenant General in the Confederate Army. He was killed in action at Pine Mountain.

Colonel Hyde's religious work began while he was stationed at Fort Adams, where he conducted services in the post gymnasium each Sunday morning, under authority of a lay reader's license, granted by the Rt. Rev'd William N. McVickar, D.D., Bishop of Rhode Island.

At Fort Flagler, Wash., there being no regular chaplain on duty, Captain Hyde, with funds from both private and official sources, created a chapel by cutting off and moving to a new site, part of an abandoned barrack building. It was dedicated as the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, and here he conducted regular services.

Meantime, having pursued a course of theological study in his spare time, he was ordained Deacon by the Rt. Rev'd Frederic W. Keator, D. D., Bishop of Olympia, in 1912, and a year later passed the prescribed examination for Priest's orders. Not being prepared at the time to resign his commission, Captain Hyde delayed taking further Orders until such time as he might be ready to "lay aside the sword." However he assisted the Rector of St. Paul's Church, Port Townsend, Wash., held the charge for a time, following the death of the Rector, and conducted services in a school house at the Norwegian settlement of Nordland, near Fort Flagler.

While at Seattle Captain Hyde was appointed by the Bishop to the charge of the small parish of St. Clement's. At this time he seriously contemplated resigning from the Service to devote his endeavors to the ministry, but refrained because of the imminence of American participation in the World War, and gave up his parish instead.

Following the World War Colonel Hyde made an unsuccessful attempt to transfer to the Chaplains' Corps. In 1919 he was attached to the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, in Washington, D. C., and from 1919 to 1922 to St. Luke's Cathedral, Ancon, C. Z. He was at various times a delegate or member of religious councils or commissions and in 1921-1922 was President of the Canal Zone Association of Army and Navy Chaplains. He was ordained Priest on the eve of retirement by the Rt. Rev'd James Craik Morris, D.D., Bishop of the Panama Canal Zone.

Since his retirement in 1922 the Reverend Colonel Hyde has devoted all of his activities to the ministry. His first assignment was as Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Lincoln, Neb. In 1923 he became Rector of St. Peter's Church, Peekskill, N. Y. Since January, 1927 and to the present date he has been Rector of Holyrood Church, Fort Washington Avenue and West 179th

Street, New York, N. Y. He is a Clerical Deputy to the Provincial Synod from the Diocese of New York for the term 1935-1938.

Colonel Hyde is the author of a number of books and articles on military, legal, religious and philatelic subjects, including: "Drill Regulations for Siege Artillery", "The Monroe Doctrine", "Attack and Defense of Fortified Harbors", "Spiritual Unemployment", etc., etc.

Colonel Hyde has been twice married: in 1900 to Isabella Evelyn Peverley, daughter of Ralph and Caroline Lodge Peverly, nee Veale; and in 1907 to Lena Ralston Vielé, daughter of Kenyon Griswold and Helen Ralston Vielé, nee Bucknam, and grand-niece of the late General Egbert L. Vielé, Class of 1846.

By his second wife Colonel Hyde had three children: Mary Truslow Hyde, born 1910; Arthur Penrhyn Stanley Hyde, Jr., born 1912, and Ralston Vielé Hyde, born 1913.

Mary attended St. Mary's School, Peekskill, N. Y., and was graduated from the Barnard School for Girls, New York, N. Y., in 1930. She later attended Moon Secretarial School, and is now an art student in oils.

Stanley attended Peekskill Military Academy, Class of 1929, attained high honors, and was destined for West Point. He died as the result of a coasting accident in January, 1926.

Ralston attended Peekskill Military Academy, Trinity School, New York, and was graduated in 1932 from the Barnard School for Boys also in New York. He was a student at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., when he married Clare Young Rew (1933). He has one son, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley Hyde, III, born 1934. He is now with the United States Trust Company of New York, at 45 Wall Street, and resides at 21 Gedney Terrace, White Plains, N. Y.

Colonel Hyde is a member of the Coast Artillery Association; a life member of the Association of Graduates; a member of the Clerical Union for the Maintenance and Defense of Catholic Principles, and is Secretary of the New York Churchmen's Association. He is Chaplain of the New York County Organization of the American Legion, of President Borough of Manhattan Post, No. 84, of the Legion, of the New York Chapter of the Military Order of the World War, and of the New York Society, Order of the Founders and Patriots of America. He is also a member, and formerly Chaplain, of General Funston Camp, No. 23, United Spanish War Veterans.

Colonel Hyde is a Mason of the York Rite, having taken the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council degrees. He is a member of the American Philatelic Society, an honorary member of Alpha Theta Epsilon Fraternity of the University of Washington, and a member of the Schoolboys of Old Harlem. His only club at present is the Military and Naval Club of New York.

He is listed in "Who's Who in the Clergy."

P. S. B.

LVIII

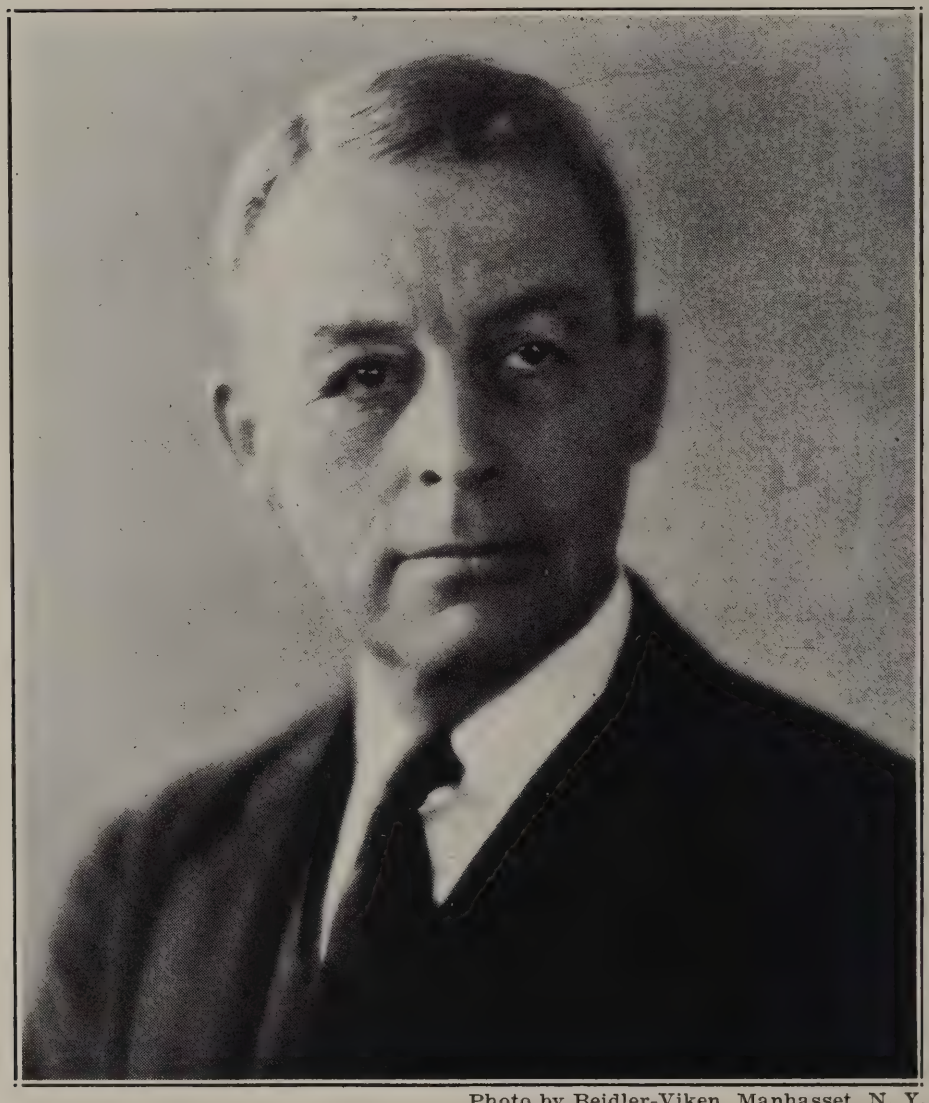


Photo by Beidler-Viken, Manhasset, N. Y.

3983 ROBERT FENWICK JACKSON 44

Green Vale School, Roslyn, Long Island, N. Y.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Retired (Section 1251, Revised Statutes)	February 21, 1907
Active Duty	July 18,1917
Major, Ordnance Department, N. A.	April 15, 1918
Vacated	July 10, 1918
Captain of Field Artillery, N. A.	July 11, 1918
Major	October 24, 1918
Honorably discharged	February 10, 1919
Major, Retired (Act of June 21, 1930)	June 21, 1930

Robert Fenwick Jackson was born in Middletown, Conn., on December 18, 1877. He is the son of Charles Eben Jackson, a banker of Middletown, and Evelyn Jackson, nee Quintard. He is a direct descendant, in the ninth generation, of Edward Jackson, who settled at Newtown, Mass., in 1643. His founder-ancestor, in addition to pioneer work as a colonist, was engaged in the evangelization of the Indians, and was one of the benefactors of Harvard College in its early days, having given to it a tract of 400 acres of land. Major Jackson is also descended from Brevet Brigadier General Michael Jackson, Colonel of the 8th Massachusetts Infantry of the Continental Army, a soldier of Lexington and Bunker Hill. General Jackson's five brothers and five sons were all officers in the Continental Army. On his mother's side, Major Jackson is a grandson of Edward Augustus Quintard, President of the Citizens' Savings Bank of New York City, and a grand nephew of the Right Reverend Charles Todd Quintard, D.D., LL.D., M.D., who was Bishop of Tennessee from 1865 until his death in 1898.

Bob received his early education in the private and public schools of Middletown, and matriculated at Wesleyan University, where he successfully completed his freshman year, leaving college upon receiving an appointment to West Point from his native State.

He entered the Military Academy with the Class of 1900 in June, 1896. In the Battalion he served successively as a Cadet Corporal, Color Sergeant and Cadet Lieutenant and Quartermaster. He was one of the victims of the class protest against the order issued during First Class Camp, seeking to break up hazing and threatening to destroy some of the most cherished traditions of the Corps. With other outstanding members of the class, Cadet Jackson lost his chevrons, but by no means the respect in which he was universally held.

Bob was one of the football men of 1900, and his work as full back when the Army defeated the Navy 17 to 5 on Franklin Field in 1899, was one of the features of that great game.

Following graduation Lieutenant Jackson was assigned to Troop "D", 5th Cavalry, and served at Fort Grant, Ariz., from August, 1900, until the following April, in the meantime receiving his promotion to First Lieutenant. He then accompanied his regiment to the Philippine Islands, and served at Angeles and Penoranda, in Luzon, until May, 1901, when he contracted a tropical disease which resulted in a long period of treatment, first in the General Hospital in Manila, and later in San Francisco. This was followed by a period of convalescence on sick leave, continuing until October, 1902, when he reported for duty at Boise Barracks, Ida.

A recurrence of the disease made necessary further hospital treatment at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and later at the General Hospital, now Walter Reed, in Washington, D. C., followed by another sick leave. In September, 1905, he reported for duty with Troop "B", 10th Cavalry, at Fort Robinson,

Neb., and performed garrison duty until his retirement for physical disability on February 21, 1907.

Lieutenant Jackson then returned to his home and devoted his time and energies to the recovery of his health. Finally being successful, he accepted a position in 1908 as a teacher at Hamlet Lodge School, Pomfret, Conn., followed by four years at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and eight years at Pomfret School, Pomfret, Conn., interrupted by the period of the World War, during which he sought and obtained an active duty status.

His first military service during the war was in the Office of the District Engineer of the First New York District, in New York City, where he remained until August, 1917. He was then assigned as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. John's School, Manlius, N. Y., remaining on this duty until the following April. Commissioned as a Major of Ordnance in the National Army, he was next ordered to Rockland Island Arsenal, Ill., then under command of his classmate, Colonel Leroy T. Hillman, who later died in the influenza epidemic.

Desiring more active military duty, and not being able to secure a transfer to a combatant arm, he vacated his major's commission and accepted a captaincy in the field artillery, being ordered to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., in August, 1918, where he was assigned to duty with the Field Artillery Replacement Depot, soon receiving a well earned promotion to Major of Field Artillery. He was at first in command of the 14th Battalion, later Inspector of the 3rd Brigade, and on October 24th was detailed as Depot Adjutant.

The Field Artillery Replacement Depot was a large organization, comprising 1,000 officers and 15,000 enlisted men. It had an organization similar to a division, the seven regiments of which it was composed being grouped in three brigades, one of heavy artillery, one of light artillery, and the third made up of schools for the training of field artillery specialists.

A recommendation for promotion to the grade of Colonel, unfortunately too late to be acted upon, was placed on the personal record of Major Jackson in the War Department.

Duty at Camp Taylor gave Major Jackson the second opportunity to serve with a classmate, for Colonel Arthur P. S. Hyde joined, and assumed command of the Field Artillery Deplacement Depot, toward the end of November, remaining with it until Christmas.

The war being ended, Major Jackson applied for relief from further active duty, and on February 10, 1919, was honorably discharged from his emergency commission as a Major of Field Artillery.

Returning to Pomfret School, he resumed his duties as a teacher, becoming Senior Master in 1922, and continued with the school until 1924, when he was invited to become the Resident Headmaster of the Green Vale School, a private day school situated at Roslyn, Long Island. In December, 1932, he became Headmaster, which office he still holds. He has, however, tendered

his resignation, effective June 30, 1937, when he plans to retire to his farm, situated at Litchfield, Conn.

On June 21, 1930, as the result of the passage of the Act of Congress restoring war time rank, he was advanced on the Retired List of the Army from First Lieutenant to Major.

Major Jackson was married at St. Ambrose's Chapel of the Cathedral of Saint John the Divine in New York City, on June 24, 1924, to Mrs. Katherine Elizabeth Bowers, nee Starkweather. Mrs. Jackson is the daughter of Frederick Tiffany Starkweather and Annie Pomeroy Starkweather, nee Nelson. She is the granddaughter of the Honorable Samuel Nelson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Major and Mrs. Jackson have no children.

Major Jackson is a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, through his great granduncle, Ensign Charles Jackson, and his great great grandfather, Brevet Brigadier General Michael Jackson. He is a Master Mason, being a non-resident member of St. John's Lodge, of Middletown, Conn., and also a member of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. His clubs include the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C., and the St. Nicholas Club of New York City. He is an Episcopalian, and a vestryman of Trinity Church, Roslyn, L. I.

LIX

Photo by Moffett, Madison, Wis.

MAURICE INGOLF JOHNSON†§

Died at Madison, Wis., May 13, 1935

MAURICE I. JOHNSON died suddenly of apoplexy on May 13, 1935, at his home in Lakewood, Maple Bluff, a residential suburb of Madison, Wis. He was the youngest of four brothers, only one of whom survives him, who, with their father, the late John A. Johnson, were associated in the Gisholt Machine Company, of Madison, founded a half century ago by the elder Mr. Johnson.

Maurice Ingolf Johnson was born in Madison, Wis., on July 16, 1876. Both his father and his mother, the former Miss Kaia N. M. Kildahl, were born in Norway, and came with their parents, while still young children, to settle in Wisconsin. Mrs. Johnson's father, Nels S. Kildahl, was educated in England as an architect, and died soon after settling in Milwaukee.

§ Entered West Point under the name of Morris Johnson.

Maurice received his early education in the public schools, and was appointed from Wisconsin to the United States Military Academy. He reported for duty as a Cadet in June, 1896, a member of the Class of 1900, but was honorably discharged the following January, following upon the semi-annual examinations.

He returned to Madison, and entered the University of Wisconsin. There he was a member of the varsity baseball team for two years, as second baseman and catcher, for which he was awarded the "W" of the University. He was a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity.

Upon graduation from the University, Mr. Johnson entered the organization of the Gisholt Company, continuing in its service for the remainder of his life. Learning all of the details of the business from practical experience, he ultimately became an officer, first being appointed Treasurer, and later Vice-President. For some years previous to his death, he had been in charge of all foundry operations in the factory.

Mr. Johnson was also an officer of the Lakewood Land Company, which developed the residential suburb of Lakewood, and was one of the first to build a permanent home there. He was a member of the Madison Club, and of the Maple Bluff Country Club.

Mr. Johnson was married at Madison, Wis., on January 27, 1903, to Eleanor Bardeen, daughter of Justice Charles V. Bardeen, of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and his wife, the former Miss Frances Hyde Miller. One child was born of this marriage, a daughter, Frances Hyde Johnson, on September 10, 1907. She was educated at the Masters School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., at Smith College, and at the University of Wisconsin.

Miss Johnson was married to Joseph Wroe Vilas on June 7, 1930. Mr. and Mrs. Vilas have two children, Eleanor Bardeen Vilas, born September 23, 1931; and David Curtis Vilas, born September 7, 1935.

Mr. Johnson's death is the thirty-fourth in chronological order, known to have occurred in the ranks of the Class of 1900. As a Cadet he was highly regarded by his classmates as a man of fine instincts, and a true friend. The years that have passed have not dimmed that sense of friendship, and his classmates share with his widow and daughter in their sense of loss.

In his own community, Mr. Johnson was recognized as an outstanding business man and industrialist, as well as a social leader. His sudden death has caused a distinct sense of loss among his many associates.

Mrs. Johnson resides at 69 Cambridge Road, Madison, Wis.

LX

HON. IRVING JACOB JOSEPH, LL. B.

Residence: 1435 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Office: 300 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Irving Jacob Joseph, son of Samuel and Annie Joseph, was born in New York City, March 14, 1881. He received his early education in the public schools of New York, including the College of the City of New York. He was appointed to the Military Academy from his native State, and entered in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900. In yearling January he was honorably discharged.

Returning to New York, Mr. Joseph entered Columbia University. After receiving sufficient credits in the undergraduate department, he entered Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the Bar of the State of New York, he began at once the practice of law.

Mr. Joseph early took an active interest in politics, being identified with the Democratic Party. He served two terms in the Assembly, the lower house of the State Legislature, in 1909 and 1910, and in 1915 was elected as a State Senator. In 1916 he was reelected to the Senate.

Since 1932, and continuing to the present time, Senator Joseph has served as the chairman of the Committee on State Legislation of the New York County Lawyers' Association. This important position has enabled him to be the author of numerous bills preventing the illegal practice of law, which have been presented to the Legislature by the Association, and have been enacted into laws of the State of New York.

During the present year he has been elected a Director of the New York County Lawyers' Association for a term of three years.

In response to the demand for crime prevention, Governor Lehman, of New York, recently appointed a commission to study the whole question, which resulted in the Crime Prevention Conference held in Albany. Senator Joseph was named as a delegate to this conferenece, and took a leading part in the discussions.

Senator Joseph was for many years in partnership with his brother, Louis, under the firm name of L. & I. J. Joseph, Counsellors at Law, with offices at 300 Madison Avenue, New York City. Mr. Louis Joseph died May 30, 1936, but there has been no change made in the firm name.

He has been active for many years, and a Trustee and Honorary Secretary for the past fifteen years, in Congregation Rodeph Sholom, in West 83rd Street.

Mr. Joseph was married in New York City to Blanche Lewy, daughter of Sigmund and Bertha Lewy. Mrs. Joseph was a graduate of Hunter College, New York, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. At one time she was Chairman of the School Board of the City of New York. She died in 1928.

Two children were born of this marriage, a daughter, Marjorie Joseph; and a son, Stephen L. Joseph.

Marjorie is a graduate of Calhoun School, and of the Ethical Culture Normal Training School, both of New York. She married Walter J. Baeza, who is a Fellow of the American Chemical Society.

Stephen is a graduate of Columbia College with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and of the School of Finance of Columbia University, with the degree of Master of Science. He was elected a member of the honorary fraternity, Beta Gamma Sigma, and served as President of the Columbia University Branch. At present he is an economist connected with the brokerage firm of J. S. Bache & Co., of New York City.

Senator Joseph has spent much time and effort in furthering the activities of various charitable organizations in New York City, recognizing that Governmental agencies for administering relief do not, and cannot, reach all deserving cases, and that there still exists a real need for organized charity.

At the present time he is President of the Wichita Democratic Club, in West 114th Street, and is a member of the Admissions' Committee of Oak Ridge Golf Club. He is also a member of Diriglo Lodge, F. & A. M., the Grand Street Boys' Association and the New York State Bar Association. He is Arbitrator for the American Arbitration Society, and a member of the New York Executive Committee of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, O. He is Counsel, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Home of the Daughters of Jacob for the Aged. In 1934 he was awarded the Schweitzer Medal for distinguished and outstanding service to this institution, as "an expression of gratitude to him and his brother, Louis Joseph, and in recognition of their great work for the Home as legal counsel for over 34 years."

LXI

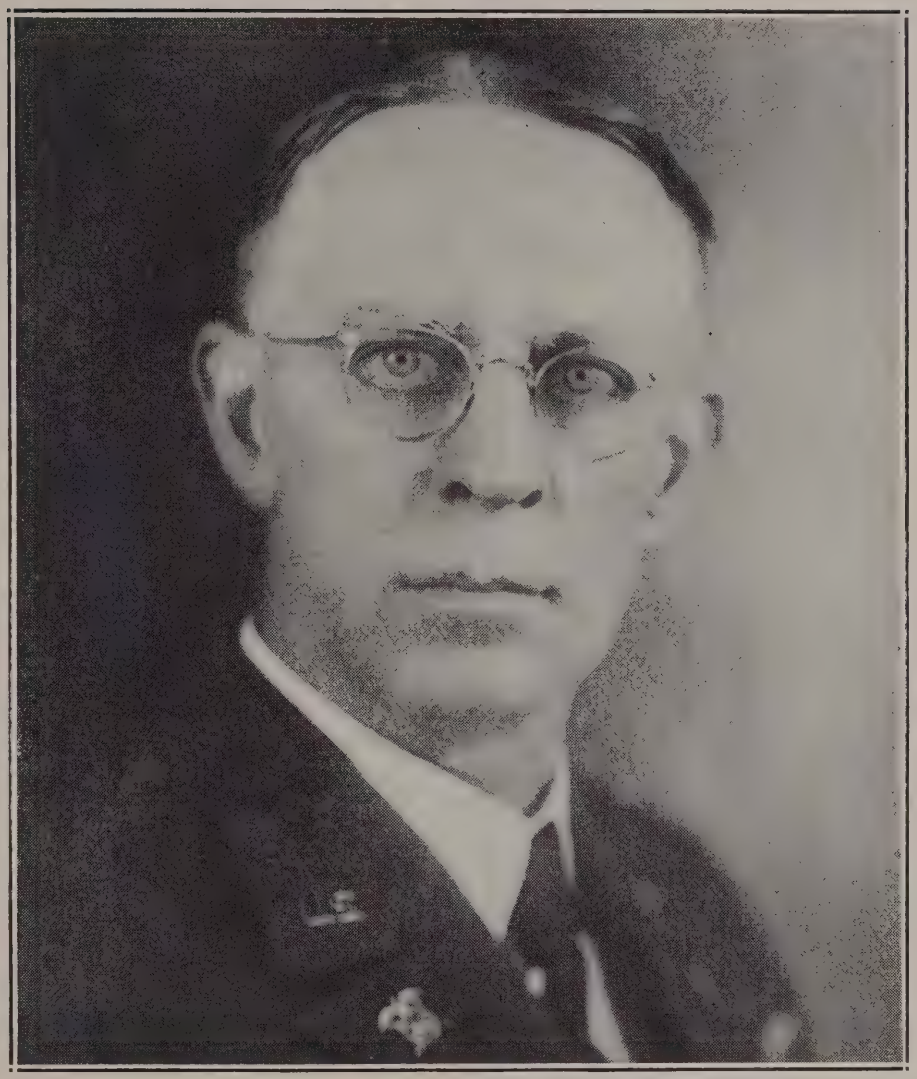


Photo by Virden Studio, El Paso, Texas

JOSEPH CORNELIUS KAY

Colonel, Quartermaster Corps

3614 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Cadet, M. A.	June 18, 1896
Honorably discharged	February 28, 1897
Cadet, M. A.	June 19, 1897
Honorably discharged	March 21, 1898
Private, Co. "D", and Battalion Sergeant Major, 3rd New Jersey Infantry, U. S. Volunteers	May 12, 1898
Honorably discharged	November 27, 1898
2nd Lieutenant, 3rd New Jersey Infantry U. S. Volunteers	November 28, 1898
Honorably mustered out	February 11, 1899
2nd and 1st Class Private and Corporal Co. "D", Battalion of Engineers (Regular Army)	June 19, 1899
2nd Lieutenant of Infantry (Regular Army)	July 25, 1900
Honorably discharged as an enlisted man	August 6, 1900
Accepted commission	August 7, 1900

1st Lieutenant	November 16, 1903
Captain	December 24, 1913
Detailed in Quartermaster Corps	May 16, 1915
Major (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	March 19, 1918
Major of Infantry (Regular Army)	May 8, 1920
Honorably discharged from temporary commission	June 9, 1920
Relieved from detail in Quartermaster Corps	June 30, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry (Regular Army)	July 1, 1920
Transferred to Quartermaster Corps	July 30, 1920
Colonel	February 16, 1930

Joseph Cornelius Kay, son of Joseph and Mary E. Kay, was born in New York City on May 14, 1877. About 1883 he removed with his family to New Brunswick, N. J., and there attended the public schools. Upon finishing high school he was appointed from New Jersey to the United States Military Academy, and reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Kay was honorably discharged at the end of February, 1897, but was reappointed and reentered as a member of the Class of 1901 in June, 1897. He was again honorably discharged in March, 1898, and returned to his home.

The following month war was declared against Spain, and Mr. Kay promptly enlisted in the 3rd Infantry, New Jersey National Guard. He was mustered in to the United States Volunteer service, with his regiment on May 12, 1898, and was soon thereafter appointed a Battalion Sergeant Major. In November he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the same regiment.

Lieutenant Kay served with his regiment at the State Camp, Sea Girt, at Sandy Hook and at Pompton Lakes, all in New Jersey, and at the training camp in the vicinity of Athens, Ga. At Pompton Lakes the regiment constituted the guard at the Powder Works situated there.

Upon being mustered out, Mr. Kay returned to Elizabeth and New Brunswick, N. J., but when his family removed to Savannah, Ga., he enlisted in "D" Company of the Battalion of Engineers at Willett's Point, N. Y., now Fort Totten. He served as a second and first class private, and as a corporal, until the opportunity presented itself to take an examination for a commission in the Regular Army. In the summer of 1900 his ambition was rewarded, and he was appointed a Second Lieutenant of Infantry, dating from July 25th, and was assigned to the 11th Infantry, then serving in Puerto Rico.

After a leave of absence sufficient to enable him to procure his uniforms and equipment, he reported for duty at Governors Island, N. Y., to await the arrival of his regiment, returning from Puerto Rico. In February, 1901, he was appointed a Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary, and accompanied his regiment to the Philippine Islands. He served at several stations in Leyte and in Samar, and finally in Manila, until March, 1904. During this tour of foreign service he participated with his regiment in field operations following the massacre at Balangiga of "C" Company of the 9th Infantry.

In November, 1903, he was promoted First Lieutenant, and in the following March returned to the United States for station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., now Fort Francis E. Warren. In April, 1904, he was assigned to the 2nd Infantry, and joined his regiment at Fort Logan, Colo., where he served until February, 1906, and then returned to the Philippine Islands for a second tour of duty.

He was stationed first at Camp Stotsenburg in Luzon, and was then transferred to Jolo, and later to Parang. At this last post he was detailed as Post Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Officer and as Constructing Quartermaster, for seven months while awaiting the arrival of a new garrison from the United States. He then commanded "C" Company of the 2nd Infantry on the Basilan Island expedition to arrest Sarip Agile and a gang of murderers. For two months after the other troops left he remained in command of his company to preserve order among the Moro tribesmen.

In March, 1908, he left Manila for return to the United States, and for station at Fort Thomas, Ky., where he served until March, 1911.

His next tour of duty was with the 2nd Infantry in the Hawaiian Islands, with station at Schofield Barracks and at Fort Shafter. In August, 1913, he was placed in charge of the construction of the cantonment at the latter post, for the occupancy of his regiment. In December of that year he was promoted Captain, and was reassigned to the 2nd Infantry.

Captain Kay was detailed in the Quartermaster Corps in May, 1915, and was assigned to duty as Coast Defense Quartermaster of the then Coast Defenses of San Diego, and Post Quartermaster at Fort Rosecrans, Calif.

In March of the following year he was transferred to El Paso, Tex., for duty at the El Paso Quartermaster Depot, and was assigned to duty in charge of the Motor Transport Branch. In July he established a motor repair shop at the Depot.

Captain Kay was ordered in February, 1917, to duty in the Office of the Department Quartermaster at Headquarters Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., where he was assigned to the Construction and Repair Branch of that office.

In April he was assigned to the command of Motor Transport Company 21, and conducted it overland from Fort Sam Houston to San Benito, Tex., for station.

War having been declared during that month against the Central Powers, Captain Kay was ordered to Des Moines, Ia., for duty as Assistant to the Constructing Quartermaster, engaged in the construction of Camp Dodge for occupancy by a National Army Division, soon to be mobilized. In August he was promoted temporarily to Major.

In December, 1917, Major Kay was assigned to duty as Division Quartermaster of the 6th (Regular) Division, and joined at Camp McClellan, Ala., where he organized the Division Quartermaster Office. The Division

changed station to Camp Forrest, Ga., in March, 1918; again to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., in May, and still again to Camp Mills, N. Y., in June. In March he was temporarily promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

Colonel Kay accompanied his Division overseas in July, 1918, and upon arrival at Le Havre, proceeded to Chateauvillian, and thence to the Garardmer Sector.

From September 29, 1918, until January 28, 1919, Colonel Kay was a student officer at the General Staff School at Langres, and was then assigned to duty as Division Quartermaster of the 91st Division, which he joined at La Ferte Bernard. On April 1st he was relieved and assigned as Assistant to the Quartermaster of the Intermediate Section at Nevers, where he remained until June, and then proceeded to the United States via Brest.

From July, 1919, until January, 1921 Colonel Kay was on duty at the New York Depot, first as Zone Supply Officer and later as Storage Officer.

In May, 1920, he was promoted in the normal order in the Regular Army to Major of Infantry. On June 9th following he was honorably discharged from his temporary commission. On June 30th he was relieved from detail, in the Quartermaster Corps, and the following day was promoted, in the Regular Army, to Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry. He transferred to the Quartermaster Corps on July 30, 1920.

From January until May of 1921 Colonel Kay served as Storage Officer at the San Francisco Depot, and was then transferred to Seattle, Wash., for duty at the Quartermaster Intermediate Depot in that city. In November, 1921, he was detailed as Assistant General Superintendent of the Army Transportation Service in Seattle, continuing as such until August, 1923, when he was transferred to Fort Douglas, U., for duty as Post Quartermaster and Finance Officer. He remained at that post until October, 1927, when he was detailed as Recruiting Officer at Milwaukee, Wis.

Colonel Kay remained on duty in Milwaukee until April, 1930, having been promoted Colonel in February of that year. He was then ordered to Headquarters Fifth Corps Area, at Fort Hayes, O., as Assistant to the Corps Area Quartermaster, and in February, 1931, became the Chief of his department. During the summer of 1930 he was on detached service as Camp Quartermaster for the summer training camps maintained at Fort Knox, Ky.

In June, 1933, Colonel Kay was detailed as Division Quartermaster of the First Cavalry Division, with station at Fort Bliss, Tex. He is now on duty with Organized Reserves in the Seventh Corps Area, and is stationed at Kansas City, Mo.

Colonel Kay was married at Fort Logan, Colo., on January 4, 1906, to Irene N. Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Campbell, of St. Joseph, Mo. Colonel and Mrs. Kay have no children.

Colonel Kay is a member of the Quartermaster Association, and is a 32° Mason of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry. He is also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

LXII

Photo by Proctor Studio, Huntington, W. Va.

GEORGE KERSHAW

Residence: 816 Twelfth Avenue, Huntington, W. Va.
Office: U. S. District Engineer Office, Huntington, W. Va.

GEORGE KERSHAW, son of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Kershaw, both of South Carolina, was born in Mississippi on May 24, 1878. While still a boy he removed, with his parents, to Macon, Ga. He obtained his early education in the public schools, and after graduation from high school, and one year at The Citadel, Charleston, S. C., was appointed from Georgia to the United States Military Academy. He reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, and became a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Kershaw was well liked by his classmates, who felt that the class had suffered a real loss when, in plebe June, he failed to make the necessary grade in mathematics, and was honorably discharged.

Returning to his home, Mr. Kershaw went to Mexico in 1898, where he lived for fifteen years, engaged in engineering work on railroads, irrigation projects and river and harbor work for the Mexican Government. He was married in 1901 to Leonor Farias, daughter of a Spanish Mexican family of Uruapan, State of Michoacan, and has three daughters and one son, all born in Mexico.

For several years prior to his return to the United States, he was engaged in the lumber business near the town of Uruapan, where he was living with his wife and family of four children, at the outbreak of the revolution of 1910. During the three ensuing years of turmoil he was several times called upon to assist the townspeople in quelling riots of the laboring classes, bent on looting the town. He planned and constructed barricades and defenses, and took part in a thirty-six hour unsuccessful fight to defend the town when surrounded and attacked by greatly superior numbers of Maderista revolutionaries under the then obscure Chief, Joaquin Amaro, who later became General and Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican Armies after the triumph of Carranza.

Hoping for the eventual pacification of the country, he and his family remained to witness the successive capture and recapture of the town by Federal (Huertista) forces, again by Amaro, and still again by the Federalists.

The many dangers and privations to which Mr. Kershaw's family were exposed finally forced him to abandon everything and leave with the Federal troops when they finally withdrew, leaving Uruapan to the revolutionists. The five day-and-night flight on the troop train, with his family crowded into baggage coaches and cattle cars, stopping every few miles to repair the track, torn up by revolutionists and adorned in many places with stiffened corpses swinging from the telegraph poles, and fighting off attacks by roving bands of desperados, forms another story of dangers, privations and horrors not easily to be forgotten.

After his return to the United States in 1913, Mr. Kershaw was employed for three years in Cincinnati, O., with the Big Four Railroad. He then established his home in Hendersonville, N. C., where he engaged in a general consulting practice, with offices in Asheville, Hendersonville and Tryon, until 1928. The nation-wide depression and general stagnation of business then caused him to enter the Federal Civil Service in the War Department, United States Engineers at large.

His first assignment was in Charleston, S. C., where he served for a year, and was then transferred to Huntington, W. Va., where he now resides, and is employed as Associate Engineer in the U. S. Engineer District Office.

Mr. Kershaw's daughter, Margarita, was married to Frank L. Fitz Simons on October 4, 1922. They live near Hendersonville, N. C., and have two children, Frank L. Fitz Simons, Jr., fourteen years old; and Margarita Consuelo Fitz Simons, eleven years old.

A second daughter, Adele, was married on December 21, 1932 to Grayson D. Thornton, Jr., and is living near Huntington, W. Va. They have one child, Adele Kershaw Thornton, now one year old.

The third daughter, Alice, is unmarried. She is a staff artist on the *Herald-Dispatch* and *Huntington Advertiser,* Huntington's leading newspapers.

The son, George, Jr., is also unmarried. He is an engineer student, and is employed as an inspector on the new Gallipolis Navigation Dam, now being constructed in the Ohio River in the Huntington Engineer District.

LXIII

GEORGE LANE† §

Died at New York, N. Y., April 14, 1936

GEORGE LANE, former Councilman, Police Commissioner and Commissioner of Streets of the Borough of Haworth, N. J., died of meningitis at Polyclinic Hospital in New York City on April 14, 1936, after an illness of two days' duration.

He was born at West Grove, Ia., a son of Alonzo H. and Katherine Lane, nee Snare, on January 26, 1876. As a boy he attended the public schools, and was ultimately graduated from Keosauqua, Ia., High School. He was then appointed from the First Congressional District of Iowa to the United States Military Academy, and reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

§ Admitted to West Point under the name of Ferney George Lane.

Cadet Lane maintained an academic standing in the upper part of the lower third of his class. On February 7, 1899, during his second class year, he tendered his resignation.

Upon leaving West Point Mr. Lane remained in the East, and from 1899 until 1902 was Headmaster of Wilton Educational Institute, at Wilton, Conn. He then went into the commercial photography business in New York City, and from 1903 until 1926 was associated with the firm of Sperry & Alexander, of 36 Warren Street, as branch manager of one of their photopraphic studios.

In 1926 he launched out for himself and became the proprietor of the George Lane Studio, at 150 Chambers Street. Six years later, due to the prevailing economic conditions, he was obliged to liquidate his business, since which time, as an expert in his field, he has been working for others. At the time of his death he was associated with Merit Studios at 2 West 46th Street, New York City.

Mr. Lane's specialty was the making of enlargements, mostly big ones, a notable example of his work being the murals in "The Forum" in the Radio Corporation of America's Building in "Radio City."

Mr. Lane was married on December 31, 1903, in New York City to Ella W. Leyerzapf, daughter of Karl and Sarah Leyerzapf. Mr. and Mrs. Lane had no children.

Until 1914 Mr. Lane lived in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. In that year he bought his home on Chestnut Street in Haworth, N. J., about twenty miles out of New York on the West Shore Railroad.

For more than twenty years he was active in civic and community affairs in his home town. He was elected three times to the City Council and served as a Councilman for nine years in all. He also served his community for one year as Police Commissioner, and for eight years as Commissioner of Streets. He was President of the local volunteer fire company for seven years, and during the World War held a commission as a Captain in the Home Guards. Haworth is only two miles from the site of Camp Merritt, at Cresskill, through which thousands of troops passed during the war enroute to and from France via the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, N. J.

Mr. Lane was a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and for three years was Consul of the largest Camp of the Order in New York City, with a membership of about 400. He was also a member of the First Congregational Church of Haworth.

Mr. Lane had been working very hard, and for long hours, prior to his death. He entered Polyclinic Hospital in New York on April 9th for a hernia operation. He told Mrs. Lane that this would give him an opportunity for a good rest. The day following the operation he was stricken suddenly with meningitis, and died two days later.

The funeral service was held in the Congregational Church at Haworth on

Thursday evening, April 16, 1936, and was followed by cremation. Mr. Lane was survived by his widow, and by a brother, Edward M. Lane, and a sister, Mrs. Estelle Wright, both of the latter being residents of Keosauqua, Ia.

Mr. Lane enjoyed the respect and esteem of all of his associates in the business world, as well as of the members of his Church, of his Fraternal Order, and of his fellow townsmen. He was universally regarded as a leading citizen of his community.

Mr. Lane always retained a deep affection for West Point, and the great regret of his life was that he had not been able to finish his course and receive his diploma. Professor McVicker was the only member of his class with whom he maintained contact through the years that followed his resignation until the preparation of this volume brought him into touch with Colonel Hyde, its editor. The re-establishment of this contact brought to him a real joy. In consequence as he lay dying, Mrs. Lane asked Colonel Hyde to come to his bedside and he was with him at the end.

George Lane was not fortunate in amassing wealth, but he achieved, and merited, the good will and affection of his fellow men.

LXIV

Photo by Pach Bros., New York

3945 CHARLES ROBERT LAWSON† 6

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Artillery	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant, Artillery Corps	July 1, 1901
Captain, Coast Artillery Corps	January 25, 1907
Detailed in Quartermaster Corps	December 17, 1909

Died in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York, N. Y., November 8, 1910

Charles Robert Lawson, son of Captain and Mrs. Charles J. Lawson, was born at Gloucester, Mass., August 7, 1878. He was educated in the public schools of Gloucester, and upon completing high school, received an appointment from Massachusetts to the United States Military Academy. More than six feet in height, slender of build, and not yet eighteen years of age, he reported at West Point in June, 1896, for duty as a member of the Class of 1900.

Charles Lawson had an unusually bright mind. In the mathematical subjects, except descriptive geometry, which proved to be a stumbling block to him, he was keenly analytical, and in the so-called "spec" subjects, he was able to memorize long passages of the text with remarkable facility. As a result his academic standing was high throughout the entire four year course, being a "star" cadet in his plebe and second class years, and graduating number six in his class, but one file below "star" grade.

His remarkably retentive memory was of particular value to him in the modern language courses. He stood number one in his class in both French and Spanish. Colonel Hopkins, his roommate, cites two examples of the readiness with which he was able to memorize. He writes: "The first section went faster and covered more ground than my part of the class. Once I was having trouble with a Spanish translation, and I asked him to help me. Instead of looking at the book, he asked me how the passage went. I started to read it, in Spanish, as well as I could, when he interrupted, saying: 'That is on page 63; isn't it?' When I said, 'Yes,' he said, 'It goes like this, doesn't it?' and gave the Spanish, word for word as in the paragraph. Then he gave me the translation I wanted."

The other instance of which Colonel Hopkins writes, concerned football, rather than academic work. He writes: "Two weeks before the Navy game our entire system of plays and signals was changed, which, of course, meant that the men on the squad had to learn the new plays quickly. He would call the numbers while I would tell just what the play was to be. The few nights we spent at this was his closest contact with football. Three years later he was placed in charge of football at his post, and produced a championship team. I asked him once how he was able to do this, and his reply was that he remembered and used the plays that we learned in preparing for the Navy game."

Cadet Lawson first wore chevrons when the Class of 1900 became the senior class during the second half of the second class year, following upon the early graduation of '99. He was appointed a Cadet Sergeant in February, a Cadet Lieutenant in June, and a Cadet Captain at the end of First Class Camp.

After his graduation Lieutenant Lawson was commissioned in the artillery arm, and was assigned to the 7th Artillery, then garrisoning the coast defenses extending northward from the eastern entrance of New York

Harbor, up the New England coast to Portland, Me. His station was Fort Preble, Me.

A year later he had an opportunity to transfer to the Corps of Engineers, but preferred to remain in the Artillery Corps, being promoted to First Lieutenant on July 1, 1901.

In August, 1902, he was transferred to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and served at that post for the next two years. He was then ordered to West Point for duty as an Instructor in the Department of Modern Languages, remaining at the Academy until August, 1907. On January 25, 1907 he was promoted to Captain, and was assigned permanently to the Coast Artillery Corps. During the latter part of his tour of duty at West Point he had the status of Assistant Professor of Modern Languages.

Upon being relieved from duty at West Point, Captain Lawson was ordered to Fort Barrancas, Fla., where he commanded a company of coast artillery until December, 1909, when he was detailed in the Quartermaster Corps, and assigned to duty in the Office of The Quartermaster General in Washington. Becoming ill in the spring of 1910, he availed himself of a sick leave, but never returned to duty. He died in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, on November 8, 1910.

Captain Lawson became greatly interested in some forms of athletics after his graduation, especially golf and tennis. He was invariably the champion golfer of his post, and won many golf and tennis trophies.

The records of the War Department indicate that Captain Lawson never married, his next of kin at the time of his death being recorded as "Mrs. Charles John Lawson, mother, 21 Addison Street, Gloucester, Mass."

Captain Lawson was recognized and respected by all who knew him for his fine mental attainments, his equally fine moral qualities, and his willingness always to help others in their difficulties. In his death at the early age of 32, the Army lost a capable officer, and his intimates a comrade whose friendship was greatly valued.

LXV

GEORGE MASON LEE†

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
Honorably Discharged	January 19, 1897
Cadet, M. A.	June 19, 1897
Honorably Discharged	June 16, 1899
1st Lieutenant, 39th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers	August 17, 1899
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry, Regular Army	February 2, 1901
Honorably mustered out of volunteer service	May 6, 1901
1st Lieutenant of Cavalry	April 22, 1903
Captain	September 2, 1914
Major of Infantry, N. A.	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel	May 11, 1918
Detailed in Quartermaster Corps	July 9, 1919
Relieved from detail in Quartermaster Corps	October 2, 1919
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	May 22, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel, Retired, (Act of October 1, 1890)	July 1, 1920
Active Duty Status	July 2, 1920
Relieved from Active Duty	July 21, 1920
Active Duty Status	March 21, 1921
Relieved from Active Duty	June 19, 1925

Died at Owings Mills, Md., October 15, 1934

Lieutenant Colonel George M. Lee, United States Army, Retired, died suddenly at his home, "Burgundy," Owings Mills, Md., on Monday, October 15, 1934, of a heart attack. He was alone at the time of his death, but the indications all pointed to a peaceful and painless passing.

George Mason Lee was born August 3, 1877 at Alexandria, Va. He was the son of Fitzhugh Lee, of the Class of 1856, one of the outstanding cavalry leaders of the South during the War between the States, and who had the distinction of serving as a Major General in the Confederate Army, a Major General of Volunteers during the Spanish-American War, and a Brigadier General in the United States Army. George was a grandnephew of General Robert E. Lee.

George's early education was of the routine sort, common to American boys. Having finished high school, he entered the Virginia Military Institute. While a cadet in that famous school he received an appointment to West Point from his native State, and went to Braden's School at Highland Falls for preparation for the entrance examinations. There he made the acquaintance of a number of young men destined to be his classmates, and there he received the nickname of "Slam" Lee, suggested by a Chinese laundryman of that name!—patronized by the candidate. The name stuck to him throughout his life.

George Lee entered the Academy in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900, and quickly became popular with all of his classmates. Possessing marked soldierly qualities, which he came by through inheritance back to his Revolutionary forebears, and before, he was nevertheless not a student, and at plebe January was honorably discharged for deficiency in his studies. He was, however, reappointed and entered the Academy in June, 1897, as a member of the Class of 1901.

He quickly won his way into the hearts of his new classmates, as definitely and as firmly as in his former class. A classmate of 1901 writes: "I know of no man who had the love of his fellow cadets like Lee. He is the only cadet I ever heard of that was elected Hop Manager by both his original class and the one into which he transferred. He had the faculty of making people like him, and I think we loved him from the time we first met him."

Cadet Lee was doomed to disappointment a second time at West Point, for when 1901 went on furlough at the end of their yearling year, he went home, again honorably discharged for deficiency, this time in French.

In the meantime the Spanish War had come to an end, and the Philippine Insurrection was assuming somewhat alarming proportions. The volunteers mustered in from the States were clamoring for discharge, and Congress provided for the organization of new volunteer regiments to supplement the Regular Army in pacifying the islands. Here was Lee's opportunity. In August 1899 he was appointed a First Lieutenant and assigned to the 39th

Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, and by the end of that year was serving with his regiment as a Battalion Adjutant at Calamba, Laguna Province, P. I. During the Philippine Insurrection he participated in engagements and actions at San Cristobal River; Cubayao; Santa Rosa; Binang; Mutinlupa; Calamba Valley, Puenta de Viga; Lipa; San Diego Hills; Majayjay; General Schwan's Expedition, Lipa to Santa Cruz; and the Expedition to Lucban, Manban, Antimonan and Tayabas. Returning to the United States in October, 1900, he became Chief Signal and Engineer Officer of the Department of the Missouri, commanded by his father, and also served as Aide de Camp to General Lee.

Mustered out of the volunteer service in May 1901, Lieutenant Lee accepted a commission as a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry in the Regular Army as of February 2, 1901, and was assigned to the 7th Cavalry, joining his regiment at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, in September, 1901. Upon return to the United States the following spring, he served at Chickamauga Park, Ga., for the next two years.

In April, 1903, he was promoted First Lieutenant and was assigned to the 4th Cavalry, with station at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where he remained until the end of that year. Transferring back to his old regiment, the 7th Cavalry, Lieutenant Lee served next at Fort Riley, Kans., until the end of 1904, and at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., until April, 1905. Following upon a leave of absence, he accompanied his regiment to the Philippine Islands, where he was stationed at Camp McGrath until June, 1907.

Upon the completion of this tour of foreign service, Lieutenant Lee began a long tour of duty at Fort Riley, continuing until June, 1913. Part of this time he was on duty with his regiment, and part with the Mounted Service School. There was also a period of detached service at Fort Myer, Va.

In 1910 Lieutenant Lee suffered a severe and painful accident in a polo game, when his pony fell and rolled over on him. His recovery was a protracted one, for months his life being despaired of, but eventually he was able to return to duty, though the effects of the accident continued for the balance of his life, eventuating in his retirement, and in all probability hastening his death.

Lieutenant Lee was regarded as one of the finest horsemen in the army, but after his accident he never played polo again. It was after this, however, that he bought and trained the famous horse, "Rubinon," and performed with him many feats of daring, such as jumping over a four foot nine wire fence, and various other tests of courage and endurance, which have been a byword throughout the Cavalry.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., was his next station, where he served with Troop "G", 3rd Cavalry, until March, 1915, receiving his promotion to Captain on September 2, 1914.

Captain Lee's third tour of duty in the Philippines was from May, 1915

until September, 1917, during which period he served with the 9th Cavalry at Camp Stotsenburg.

Commissioned a Major of Infantry in the National Army, Lee reported for duty with the 350th Infantry at Camp Dodge, Ia., but in October was assigned to the command of the 350th Machine Gun Battalion, at Camp Grant, Ill., where he remained until May, 1918. Promotion to Lieutenant Colonel came in June, and with it assignment as Commandant of the Specialists' School at Camp Hancock, Ga., on which duty Colonel Lee remained until December 19, 1918.

Following demobilization, Colonel Lee commanded the Remount Depot at Front Royal, Va., until October, 1919, in the meantime having been detailed in the Quartermaster Corps. Returning to the line at his own request, he was assigned to the 11th Cavalry, and served with that regiment at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., until July, 1920, when he was placed on the Retired List as a Lieutenant Colonel, the result of physical disability contracted in line of duty.

After retirement, Colonel Lee served on an active duty status from March, 1921 until June, 1925, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Indianapolis High Schools. Major General James H. McRae, Corps Area Commander, stated officially that Colonel Lee had made an unusual success of this duty. Finding the cadet corps of these schools in poor condition, he left them a monument to his organizing ability, his zeal as an officer, and his enthusiastic work.

Colonel Lee was married at Washington, D. C., April 4, 1904, to Kathro Larrabee Burton, daughter of Brigadier General George H. Burton, then Inspector General of the Army, and Minnie Burton, nee Larrabee. Two children were born of this marriage, Fitzhugh Lee, 3rd, born August 19, 1905, and Kathro, born June 25, 1908. The son was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in the Class of 1926, and is now a Lieutenant in the Aviation Branch of the Navy, and is attached to the flagship *Augusta,* on the Asiatic Station. The daughter was educated at Miss Beard's School, Orange, N. J. She has been twice married, first to Lieutenant R. R. De Wolfe, U. S. Navy, and she is now the wife of Lieutenant Richard M. Boaz, U. S. Navy, stationed on the West Coast. Colonel and Mrs. Lee's only grandchild is George Lee De Wolfe.

Colonel Lee died at his home, "Burgundy," Owings Mills, Md., on October 15, 1934. A classmate (of 1901) writes as follows: "Slam and Mrs. Lee attended the party the Beverly Brownes gave at Front Royal on Sunday, October 14th. Slam seemed to enjoy the party immensely, and from the testimony of all the witnesses, was in excellent spirits. They spent the night with the Brownes and left sometime Monday morning, the fifteenth, stopping en route to see a couple of friends before reaching home; had a family dinner, and apparently everything was O. K. Slam enjoyed his dinner,

laughed with the family about various incidents that had occurred at the Brownes', and about half past nine told his wife and daughter that he was going to turn in. He went upstairs, and continued the conversation with them, calling down a number of times, laughing about various things, and then became quiet. Mrs. Lee went upstairs about half past ten or eleven o'clock, and found that he had passed away. Evidently he died without any pain whatsoever, and I only hope the rest of us may go in the same way."

Colonel Lee was a soldier, a gentleman, an officer of the highest type, and one of the most lovable characters that any one has ever met. He was a devoted husband and father.

He was buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va., beside his father. A soldier's son beside an heroic father, no fitter spot could be found for the burial place of a Lee.

LXVI

MICHAEL LUERY

Residence: 86 Walnut Street, Wabash, Ind.

Office: American Rock Wool Corporation, Wabash, Ind.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
Honorably discharged	June 15, 1897
Private, Co. "G", 4th Infantry	April 5, 1898
Honorably discharged	December 18, 1898
Private, corporal and sergeant, Co. "B", 40th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers	September 11, 1899
Honorably discharged	May 9, 1901
Candidate, R.O.T.C. (Fort Sheridan, Ill.)	May 16, 1917
2nd Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, N. A.	August 15, 1917
1st Lieutenant	October 15, 1917
Captain	November 1, 1918
Honorably discharged	July 26, 1919

Michael Luery was born in Chicago, Ill., April 5, 1876, the son of Abraham and Rebecca Luery. He received his early education in the public schools of Chicago, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Illinois, entering West Point in June 1896 with the Class of 1900. At the end of his plebe year he was honorably discharged, due to deficiency in mathematics.

Upon declaration of war with Spain nearly a year later. Mr. Luery promptly enlisted in the 4th Infantry, but having no opportunity for active service, he took his discharge, when this became possible after the cessation of hostilities, and re-enlisted in the volunteers for service in the Philippine Islands.

Arriving in the Orient, he found the campaign for the putting down of the insurrection led by the Filipino chieftain, Emilio Aguinaldo, already well under way. He took an active part in the re-establishment of peace, engaging in a considerable number of battles and skirmishes.

With the collapse of the insurrection, and the return of the volunteer regiments for muster out, he received his discharge in the Philippines, remaining in the islands as a civilian employee in the school department. He was sent to Surigao in the island of Mindanao, and was present at the massacre that occurred there when the local garrison of Philippine Constabulary turned traitor, killed their officers and undertook to exterminate all other Americans. For a whole day and night Mr. Luery took a leading part in fighting off the natives, until American troops arrived to the rescue. He then volunteered to go with Brigadier General Fitzhugh Lee, in command of the punitive expedition which immediately followed, and proved to be of great assistance, because of his knowledge of Spanish and the local dialect, being the only man with the command who could act as an interpreter. In General Lee's official report of the campaign, he made special mention of the service thus rendered.

Shortly after this incident, Mr. Luery tendered his resignation, and returned to the United States, going to New York where he matriculated at Columbia University, and began the study of medicine. Lack of funds, however, prevented him from carrying out his plan of being a physician, and he accepted a position as foreign representative for a manufacturing chemical concern. He was especially fitted for this line of work, due to his knowledge of foreign languages and his medical training, and he spent the next few years wandering all over the world selling surgical instruments, medical supplies, pills, etc., etc., for a number of American manufacturers whom he represented in common. Accumulating enough money by this means to start in business for himself, and tiring of globe trotting, he finally returned to his own home city of Chicago, and settled down.

In Chicago Mr. Luery organized and became president of a manufacturing business known as the Model Form Company, and acquired a considerable degree of success, until, with American entry into the World War, his fighting

blood was again stirred, and his patriotic zeal prompted him to offer his services to the Government.

Mr. Luery was commissioned as Second Lieutenant on August 14, 1917, promoted to First Lieutenant October 28, 1918, and Captain on October 28, 1918, being honorably discharged July 26, 1919. His overseas service was at the Advance Supply Base at Is-sur-Tille, where he served as Personnel Adjutant under Colonel Charles C. Farmer of the Class of 1899, from February 8 to August 24, 1918; and as Adjutant at Valdahon, from August 24 to October 7, 1918.

Is-sur-Tille was an immense work camp where there was a command of 23,000 soldiers who would much have preferred to be shooting guns, but who, through the exigencies of war were held behind the lines to rush forward supplies urgently needed by the troops at the front.

Colonel Farmer, writing of conditions as he found them upon assuming command, states: "My command at Is-sur-Tille was not functioning properly, and in making the first rounds and studying over the matter of what was to be done, I chanced to hear a loud, unmilitary but constructive criticism coming from a captain, who, I discovered, was Michael Luery, friend of West Point days and before. I thereupon tagged Mike to execute his theories and he is mostly responsible that the supplies were efficiently prepared and ready for the Regulator as fast as he could deal them out. Not only did he serve efficiently as statistical officer, but where he shone was in appeasing the demands made on our 23,000 workmen, and at the same time getting for them one day's rest in every seven.

"Luery impressed the eight or nine department heads with his earnestness and honesty, and produced results! I recommended him for the Distinguished Service Medal, and believe he is one behind-the-line worker who really deserved it.

"Later I detailed him to work on the Advance Section history, but he tried it out and said he couldn't play with the past,—he had to do something in the present he could count, so I sent him home."

Captain Luery asserts that his country can always have his services when it needs him, but only as an active fighting man. He therefore prefers not to hold a Reserve Corps commission, and upon his honorable discharge at the termination of the World War, returned definitely to the status of a civilian, and again took up his residence in Chicago, re-entering the manufacturing business.

For the past several years, and at present, he is the President and part owner of the American Rock Wool Corporation, at Wabash, Ind., engaged in the manufacture of insulation material, his product being largely marketed through national mail order houses and national manufacturers and distributors of building materials.

Captain Luery married Frances K. Kamins, daughter of Isidor N. Kamins and Hannah Kamins, in Chicago, February 20, 1927. They have no children.

He is an indefatigable worker, his principal joy in life being the accomplishment of results in the business in which he is for the time engaged. As a consequence he has never been much of a "joiner," his only activity outside of his home and his business being in the Masonic Fraternity, being a 32° Mason of the Scottish Rite.

Like the majority of former cadets, Captain Luery cherishes the memories of his days at West Point, and to his experiences at the Academy, with its constant emphasis upon "Duty, Honor, Country," may be attributed his earnest patriotism finding practical application in his military service rendered in two wars, and his honorable and successful record in the business world.

LXVII

3942 GUSTAVE RUDOLF LUKESH 3

Colonel, Corps of Engineers

Headquarters Eighth Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
Additional 2nd Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers	June 13, 1900
2nd Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Captain	May 5, 1906
Major	February 27, 1913
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	July 18, 1917
Colonel (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Honorably discharged from temporary commission,	October 6, 1919
Lieutenant Colonel	February 16, 1920
Colonel	December 13, 1928

Gustave Rudolf Lukesh was born in Akron, O., August 29, 1878, the son of Frank Lukesh and Emma Lukesh, nee May. As a boy he attended the public schools of Akron, and upon completing high school, matriculated at Buchtel College, now the Municipal University of Akron. Receiving an appointment to West Point from his native State, he entered the Academy with the Class of 1900 in June 1896. He is a nephew of Colonel Gustav J. Fiebeger, of the Class of 1879, who was Professor of Civil and Military Engineering at the United States Military Academy from May 4, 1896 until his retirement on May 9, 1922.

As a cadet Lukesh was distinguished for his high class standing, his name having been in the annual Army Registers as a "star" cadet for his third, second and first class years. His final class standing at graduation was number three.

Commissioned an Additional Second Lieutenant at graduation, Lukesh was assigned to the Corps of Engineers. His first duty was at the Engineer School, then located at Fort Totten, N. Y., where he remained until the end of October 1900. He was then transferred to Montgomery, Ala., on river and harbor work, where he continued on duty into the following year.

The passage of the Act of February 2, 1901, providing for a considerable expansion of the army, following the Spanish War and the Philippine Insurrection, not only brought relief from the status of an Additional Second Lieutenant, but resulted in his promotion to a First Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers.

In March, 1901 Lieutenant Lukesh joined Company "H", 2nd Battalion of Engineers, at Fort Totten, N. Y., and in June of that year proceeded with his battalion to the Philippine Islands, remaining on duty there until July, 1903, when the battalion returned to the United States for station at Washington Barracks, D. C.

Lieutenant Lukesh was relieved from duty with troops in December, 1903, to become Assistant to the Engineer Officer in charge of the Boston Engineer District, with station in Boston, Mass. He continued on this duty until July, 1906, also serving from March to May of that year in temporary charge of the Engineer Office in New London, Conn. On May 5, 1906, he was promoted to the grade of Captain.

Captain Lukesh's next assignment was as Secretary of the Mississippi River Commission, with station in St. Louis, Mo., remaining on this duty until November, 1908. During March and April, 1907, he served as recorder of a board to examine and report upon the Mississippi River from St. Louis to its mouth, in connection with a proposed 14-foot waterway from St. Louis to the Gulf. During 1908 he was the Engineer of the 15th Lighthouse District, and at various times during his tour of duty in St. Louis, was in temporary charge of the Engineer Offices in that city and in Memphis, Tenn. and Little Rock, Ark.

From 1909 until 1914 Captain Lukesh was again on duty with troops, in command of Company "M", Third Battalion of Engineers, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., until July, 1909; in the Department of California, in connection with a land defense project, until October, 1910; at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., now Fort Francis E. Warren, until March, 1911; at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., until July, 1911; and at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., until the following December.

Captain Lukesh went to the Philippine Islands for his second tour of duty in January, 1912, remaining there in command of the Third Battalion of Engineers until the summer of 1914. He also served as Assistant to the Chief Engineer Officer of the Philippine Division, in charge of military mapping. While in the Philippines, he received his promotion to the grade of Major, on February 27, 1913.

Returning to the United States, Major Lukesh was assigned to duty as Director of Civil Engineering at the Engineer School at Washington Barracks, D. C., remaining on this duty until after the declaration of war. He was then assigned to the newly organized First Regiment of Engineers, serving with it during its period of organization at Washington Barracks, and during its movement overseas as a part of the first contingent of the American Expeditionary Forces, from May to August of 1917. During that summer he was promoted successively to the grades of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel (temporary), in the Corps of Engineers.

While on duty in France, Colonel Lukesh commanded the First Engineers from August until October, 1917. He was then detailed as Commandant of the Army Engineer School and the Army Gas School, serving as such from October, 1917 until the end of February, 1918. From then until May, 1918, he served as Assistant to the Chief Engineer Officer of the A. E. F., when he returned to the United States for General Staff Duty, serving in the War Plans Division from May to September, 1918. His next, and last, war assignment was as commanding officer of the 73rd Engineers.

Following demobilization, Colonel Lukesh was ordered to Charleston, S. C., in charge of the improvements of Charleston Harbor and other waterways of South Carolina, from January, 1919 until March, 1920. During this period he was honorably discharged from his temporary rank of Colonel, reverting to his permanent rank of Major.

His next station was Louisville, Ky., where, as District Engineer, he was charged with building locks and dams in connection with the Ohio River canalization project. He was also a member of the Mississippi River Commission, which had charge of flood control and navigation of the Mississippi Valley. During this tour he was promoted to permanent rank as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Corps of Engineers.

In addition to these highly important engineering duties, Colonel Lukesh was also on duty with the Organized Reserves of the 5th Corps Area.

In June, 1925, Colonel Lukesh assumed the duties of Division Engineer of the Pacific Division of the United States Engineer Department, continuing on this assignment until September 30, 1926. He was also a member of the California Debris Commission from June, 1925, to August, 1927, and Engineer, Ninth Corps Area, from October, 1926, until July, 1927.

Colonel Lukesh was transferred to Portland, Ore., during the summer of 1927, and assumed the duties of Division Engineer of the North Pacific Division, and of District Engineer in charge of river and harbor improvements of the Columbia River and its tributaries, as well as of the coast ports in that section of the United States. Owing to his familiarity with Mississippi River conditions, he was called to St. Louis for special duty with the Mississippi River Commission during that summer following the great flood of that year. On July 27, 1930, he was relieved from detail work of District Engineer, but continued as Division Engineer in Portland until 1931.

From 1931 to 1935 Colonel Lukesh was stationed in New York City, as District and Division Engineer. He also served as a member of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. In January, 1936, he assumed the duties of Corps Area Engineer at Headquarters Eighth Corps Area with station at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Colonel Lukesh was married December 21, 1907, at Boston, Mass., to Ruth Stevens, the daughter of David Kilbourne Stevens and Jennie Stevens, nee Waite. Colonel and Mrs. Lukesh have two sons, Frank Waite Lukesh, born July 8, 1912; and Joseph Stevens Lukesh, born January 10, 1915. The former was educated at the Polytechnic Institute, in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, and the latter at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Frank Waite Lukesh married Ruth Harman, daughter of John and Flora Harman, at Flushing, in the Borough of Queens, New York City in 1934. They have one child, John Stevens Lukesh, born August 3, 1935.

Colonel Lukesh is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Society of American Military Engineers.

LXVIII

From a portrait in oils

3951 CHARLES FLETCHER MARTIN 12

Colonel (Cavalry), Inspector General's Department

Residence: St. Nicholas Apartments, 2230 California Street, Washington, D. C.
Office: Room 1714, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Captain	March 3, 1911
Major (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Major of Cavalry (Regular Army)	August 18, 1917
Colonel of Cavalry, U. S. A. (emergency commission)	April 7, 1919
Vacated Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	April 11, 1919
Honorably discharged from emergency commission,	October 30, 1919
Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry (Regular Army)	July 1, 1920
Detailed in Field Artillery	February 1, 1924
Relieved from detail in Field Artillery	June 30, 1926
Colonel of Cavalry	January 6, 1929
Detailed in Inspector General's Department	June 30, 1936

Charles Fletcher Martin, son of M. D. Martin and Sarah Radman Martin, was born in Monroe County, Ark., October 25, 1876. He is a descendant of a Norman French family, which moved from France to England during the middle ages. His first American ancestor settled in Virginia in colonial days, his great-great-grandfather, the first of the family to be born in this country, being a native of that colony. His great-grandfather, William G. Martin, was also born in Virginia, but removed to the Abbeville district of South Carolina, where he married Rebecca Anderson, of Andersonville, S. C. His grandfather was the Rev'd Joseph John Martin, who removed to Atlanta, Ga., and there married Jane Thurman on November 3, 1839. His father was born in Atlanta in September, 1840, and left law school to join the Confederate Army. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg. After the war he removed to Arkansas and engaged in business, until ruined by the floods during the period from 1887 to 1895. He died at Marvel, Ark., in 1905.

Charles received his early education in the public schools, and was attending Hendrix College, Conway, Ark., when he received an appointment to the Military Academy from Senator Neal. He reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Martin held the respect of both his classmates and his instructors, who regarded him as a student of more than average ability. He maintained a high academic standing throughout his four years at the Academy, his class position being number 9 in both his plebe and yearling years, 16 in his second class year, and 12 at graduation. In the Battalion he was a Cadet Corporal in his yearling year, a Cadet Sergeant in his second class year, and an Acting Cadet Sergeant during First Class Camp.

Following graduation Lieutenant Martin was assigned to the 5th Cavalry, and joined his regiment at Fort Wingate, N. M. In February, 1901 he was promoted First Lieutenant, and sailed with his regiment for duty in the Philippine Islands, where he served as a Squadron Adjutant.

Leaving Manila in August, 1903, he stopped off en route to the United States for a visit in Japan. Upon arrival in San Francisco, he proceeded to West Point for a four year tour of duty as an Instructor in the Department of Modern Languages.

In September, 1907, Lieutenant Martin rejoined his regiment, at Fort Apache, Ariz., where he was again assigned to duty as a Squadron Adjutant, and as Post Adjutant. In the latter capacity he commanded the detachment of Apache Scouts, which was composed of famous scouts who had served under General Crook and other noted Indian fighters of the "old Army."

From November, 1908 until April, 1910, he served with his regiment at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., as Post Adjutant and as Assistant to the Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park. He was then detailed as an instructor of modern languages at the Army Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.,

but before assuming his duties in the fall, he went to France at the request of the War Department, but at his own expense, to study French and Spanish.

His tour of duty at the School at Fort Leavenworth was of two years duration, during which time he was promoted Captain on March 3, 1911.

Upon being relieved from this duty, Captain Martin was assigned to the 15th Cavalry constituting a part of the garrison of Fort Leavenworth. On January 1, 1914 he was transferred to the 8th Cavalry, and accompanied that regiment to the Philippines, where he was stationed at Camp Stotsenburg and Fort William McKinley. On August 15, 1915 he was transferred back to the 15th Cavalry, and returned to the United States in July, 1916, visiting China and Japan en route.

Again detailed to West Point, Captain Martin was assigned to duty as Assistant Professor of French, until May, 1917, when he was detailed as Associate Professor of Modern Languages, and became Acting Professor during a period of time when Colonel Wilcox, the head of the department, was on detached service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

Promoted on August 5, 1917, to Major and Lieutenant Colonel (temporary), Colonel Martin was relieved from duty at West Point and ordered to France in August, 1918. Upon arrival he was ordered to the Army General Staff School at Langres, as a student officer. On the day that the course was to begin he received orders from General Headquarters at Chaumont, by telephone, to report at once to Colonel P. S. Bond, to collaborate with him, under the direction of G-5 of the A. E. F. General Staff, headed by Brigadier General Harold B. Fiske, Assistant Chief of Staff, in the preparation of a tactical treatise desired by General Pershing.

Colonel Martin was engaged upon this important assignment until June, 1919, when he returned to the United States via Marseilles. He served with the War Department General Staff until the following September, when, upon recommendation of General Pershing, he was selected as one of three officers detailed to attend the two year course of the French Ecole Superieure de Guerre, in Paris. He was graduated in 1921, and returned to the United States in January, 1922, for duty at Fort Riley, Kans.

Colonel Martin was promoted Major in the Regular Army on August 18, 1917, and Colonel of Cavalry, U. S. Army (emergency commission), on April 7, 1919, his acceptance of which automatically vacated his prior temporary promotion to Lieutenant Colonel. On October 30, 1919, he was honorably discharged from his emergency commission, reverting to his permanent status as a Major of Cavalry. On July 1, 1920, the effective date of the National Defense Act, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry in the Regular Army.

He was graduated from the Field Officers' Course at the Cavalry School at Fort Riley in 1922, and then being detailed in the Field Artillery, pursued the Field Officers' Course at the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Okla., from

which he was graduated in 1923. His next assignment was as a student officer at the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., where in 1924 he obtained the rating of Distinguished Graduate. He was then assigned to the General Staff with Troops, with duty at Headquarters, Eighth Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., which was also the station of the Second (Infantry) Division.

In 1928 Colonel Martin was detailed as a student officer at the Army War College at Washington Barracks, D. C., from which he was graduated in 1929, and was then assigned to the command of the 7th Cavalry, at Fort Bliss, Tex. He received his promotion to Colonel on January 6th of that year.

In November, 1930, he was again assigned to General Staff duty with Troops, and proceeding to the Philippine Islands, was detailed as Chief of Staff of the Philippine Division.

In 1933 Colonel Martin returned to the United States and assumed command of the 13th Cavalry at Fort Riley, where he served for three years in command of that regiment. On June 30, 1936 he was detailed for service in The Inspector General's Department, and assigned to duty in Washington.

Colonel Martin has had an unusual connection with the Army's educational system. He is a graduate of four of the American post graduate schools, including the Army War College, and one foreign school. In addition he served for two years as an Instructor of modern languages at the Leavenworth schools, and seven years as an Instructor, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Acting Professor of the Department of Modern Languages at West Point. This is an unusual record, and one that bears testimony to his efficiency, not only in connection with his knowledge of French and Spanish, but as an all around line and staff officer of marked ability.

Colonel Martin was married at the American Consulate in Nagasaki, Japan, on August 28, 1903, to Mabel Wood, daughter of William and Ann Amelia Loftus Doyle. Mrs. Martin is a descendant of the Loftus family of England, of which the Marquis of Ely is the head.

Colonel and Mrs. Martin have one child, Kelsey Loftus, who is now the wife of Major John W. Mott, of the Infantry. She was born at West Point, and is a graduate of Cornell University, College of Law. She took a post graduate course at Oxford University, England, and also studied at the Sorbonne, in Paris. She speaks French and Spanish fluently, and has been admitted to the Bar in Texas, California and New York. She practiced law in California, being associated with her uncle, William A. Martin, Esq., and in Manila.

Major and Mrs. Mott were married at Fort William McKinley, P. I., on October 10, 1931. They have two children, Kelsey Martin Mott, born at Manila, P. I., October 17, 1933, and Alice Martin Mott, born at Fort Riley, Kans., April 12, 1935. Major Mott is stationed at Fort McClellan, Ala., and is serving as Adjutant and Executive Officer of the 22nd Infantry.

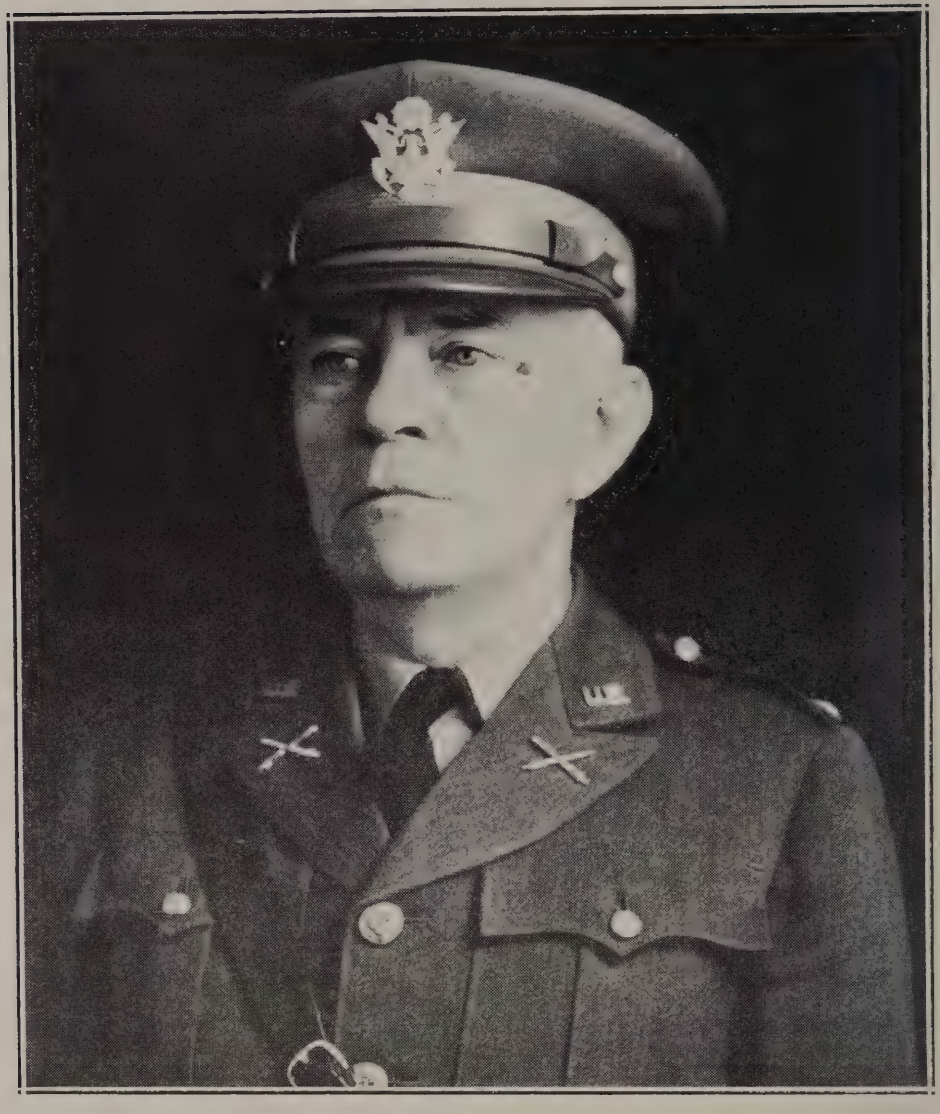
Colonel and Mrs. Martin have both done a considerable amount of literary work, and both are listed in "Who's Who in America" as authors. Among Colonel Martin's works are "Winning and Wearing Shoulder Straps" (Macmillan Company), a study of Leadership; French text books now in use at West Point and at civilian educational institutions; short stories published in various magazines; special studies and articles on military subjects published in the United States Cavalry Journal; and a translation from the French of "A Critical Study of Germany Tactics."

Mrs. Martin is the author of short stories and novels.

Colonel Martin has commanded two regular cavalry regiments, the 7th and the 13th, has served actively with three divisions of the Regular Army, the Second Division at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., the First Cavalry Division at Fort Bliss, Tex., and the Philippine Division at Fort McKinley, P. I. He has served two tours of duty on the General Staff, and is now serving in The Inspector General's Department.

Colonel Martin is a member of various Military Clubs. He is a Protestant.

LXIX



3991 **AUGUSTINE McINTYRE** **52**

Colonel, Field Artillery

(Eligible for Retirement as Brigadier General, U. S. Army)
(Act of June 21, 1930)

Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry	June 13, 1900
Transferred to Artillery	July 11, 1900
1st Lieutenant, Artillery Corps	July 1, 1901
Captain	January 25, 1907
Assigned to Field Artillery	May 4, 1907
Major	May 15, 1917
Colonel of Field Artillery, N. A.	August 5, 1917
Brigadier General N. A.	April 12, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	September 30, 1919
Lieutenant Colonel of Field Artillery (Regular Army)	April 20, 1920
Colonel	March 30, 1929

AUGUSTINE MCINTYRE, son of 2nd Lieutenant Augustine McIntyre, 2nd Infantry, and Katherine Donohue McIntyre, his wife, was born at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 19, 1876. He attended the grade and high schools of Chattanooga, and was appointed to West Point in time to enter the Academy as a member of the Class of 1900, in June, 1896.

Cadet McIntyre, popular with his classmates from the very first, early acquired the nickname of "Villain." He was interested in all of the activities of the Corps, including some not definitely authorized by "regulations." He had parts in the Color Line and Hundredth Night Entertainments of 1897, took part in all athletics, and played on the Army baseball team, where he made quite a reputation as a base runner. He won his "A" in baseball. In the Battalion he was a Cadet Corporal during his yearling year.

Following graduation Lieutenant McIntyre was assigned to the Cavalry, but almost immediately transferred to the Artillery, being assigned to the 6th Artillery, then serving as infantry in the Philippine Islands. With others of his classmates he reported for duty with recruits at Columbus Barracks, O., going from thence to similar duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y. In November, 1900, he sailed from New York for the Orient, via the Suez Canal, with a large draft of replacements. Upon arrival at Manila, he reported for duty on December 30th with his regiment, and served with it in Manila and in the field in northern Luzon until October 1, 1901, when he left the islands to return to the United States.

He was promoted First Lieutenant on July 1, 1901.

Lieutenant McIntyre arrived at San Francisco on October 28, 1901, and for a time was stationed at Alcatraz Island, and later at the Presidio of San Francisco, serving first with coast artillery units and later with a light battery. He spent nearly four years on these assignments, and was then transferred, October 1, 1905, to duty at Fort Flagler, Wash., one of the newly established posts for the defense of the entrance to Puget Sound. He served there until the following summer, except for a period of detached service in San Francisco, Calif., during the days following the earthquake and fire.

Lieutenant McIntyre's next assignment was as a student officer at the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va. He completed the course with the rating of Distinguished Graduate in July, 1907. In the meantime he had been promoted to Captain in January, and was permanently assigned to the Feld Artillery in May.

Captain McIntyre joined the 3rd Field Artillery at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., during the summer of 1907, and was assigned to the command of "B" Battery, remaining on duty with his regiment at that station until September, 1911. From then until December following, he was a student officer at the School of Fire for Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Okla., when he was relieved and assigned as Senior Instructor at the school.

During 1913 Captain McIntyre was sent by the War Department on detached service to France to observe and study French methods of field artillery fire.

Relieved from duty at the School of Fire for Field Artillery in June, 1914, he was detailed as a member of the Machine Gun Board, and spent the following summer on duties pertaining to it at Texas City and Leon Springs, Tex. In September he was again sent to Europe as an observer with the Austro-Hungarian Army on the Eastern and Serbian fronts.

Captain McIntyre returned to America in October, 1915, and was assigned to the 4th Field Artillery, at Fort Myer, Va., remaining on duty at that station until March, 1916, when he was transferred to the 1st Field Artillery, and proceeded to Schofield Barracks, T. H., to join that regiment, serving with it until August, 1917. He was promoted to Major in the permanent establishment in May, and to Colonel of Field Artillery in the National Army, in August, 1917.

From August 18th to September 10th he served as Senior Instructor at the School of Fire for Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Okla., and then received orders to join his new regiment, the 326th Field Artillery of the 84th Division, at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. He completed the organization of the regiment, and carried on its initial training until April, 1918, when he was promoted to Brigadier General in the National Army, and was assigned to the command of the 63rd Field Artillery Brigade at Camp Shelby, Miss. He accompanied the 38th Division to France in September and October, 1918, and retained the command of his brigade at Camp Meucon, in France, during the further training period, until the cessation of hostilities brought about by the signing of the Armistice.

While in France, and later in Germany as a part of the American Army of Occupation, General McIntyre commanded successively the 63rd, 154th, 4th and 1st Field Artillery Brigades. He returned to America in September, 1919, with the 1st Division, commanding the 1st Field Artillery Brigade, and participated in the great street parades held in New York and Washington to welcome the victorious return of the first American contingent to go overseas.

On September 30, 1919, General McIntyre was honorably discharged from his emergency commission, reverting to his permanent status as a Major of Field Artillery. He was ordered to Fort Sill, Okla., where he was detailed as a member of the Field Artillery Board, and as Assistant Commandant and Director of Instruction of the Field Artillery School. He continued on these duties until August, 1920, having been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in April.

Colonel McIntyre was next assigned as a student officer at the Army War College, Washington Barracks, D. C., from which he was graduated in 1921, and was then assigned to duty in the Office of the Chief of Field Artillery for the next four years.

From April, 1925, to September, 1927, Colonel McIntyre commanded the 6th Field Artillery at Fort Hoyle, Md. In December, 1927, he joined the 11th Field Artillery at Schofield Barracks, T. H., and in the following March was assigned to General Staff duty at Headquarters Hawaiian Division. He was Acting Chief of Staff, and Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, until July, 1929, when, having been promoted Colonel, he was assigned to the command of the 13th Field Artillery.

He left Honolulu in July, 1931, for station at Fort Bragg, N. C., and duty as President of the Field Artillery Board. Upon relief from this duty he was assigned to duty as Commandant of the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Okla. He joined that station June 29, 1936, and has continued on this assignment until the present date.

Colonel McIntyre was married at San Francisco, Calif., on May 10, 1906, to Jane Clemens Swigert, daughter of Colonel Samuel Miller Swigert, U. S. Army, Retired, Class of 1868, and his wife, the former Miss Mary Clemens. Colonel and Mrs. McIntyre have no children.

Colonel McIntyre's service has been intimately connected with the development of the Field Artillery arm of the Army along modern lines. He has served three times on the Field Artillery Board, including more than four years as its President. His service in the Office of the Chief of Field Artillery, and as instructor several times, as Assistant Commandant and Commandant of the Field Artillery School, together with his two tours of observation, one with the French field artillery in peace time, and the other with the Austro-Hungarian Army in active war service, have contributed much to the present high state of efficiency of the American Field Artillery.

Colonel McIntyre is eligible for retirement as a Brigadier General under the provisions of the Act of June 21, 1930.

Colonel McIntyre's father, while serving on military duty protecting civil officers, was murdered by moonshiners in northern Georgia on February 14, 1877.

Colonel McIntyre is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C. He is a Catholic.

LXX

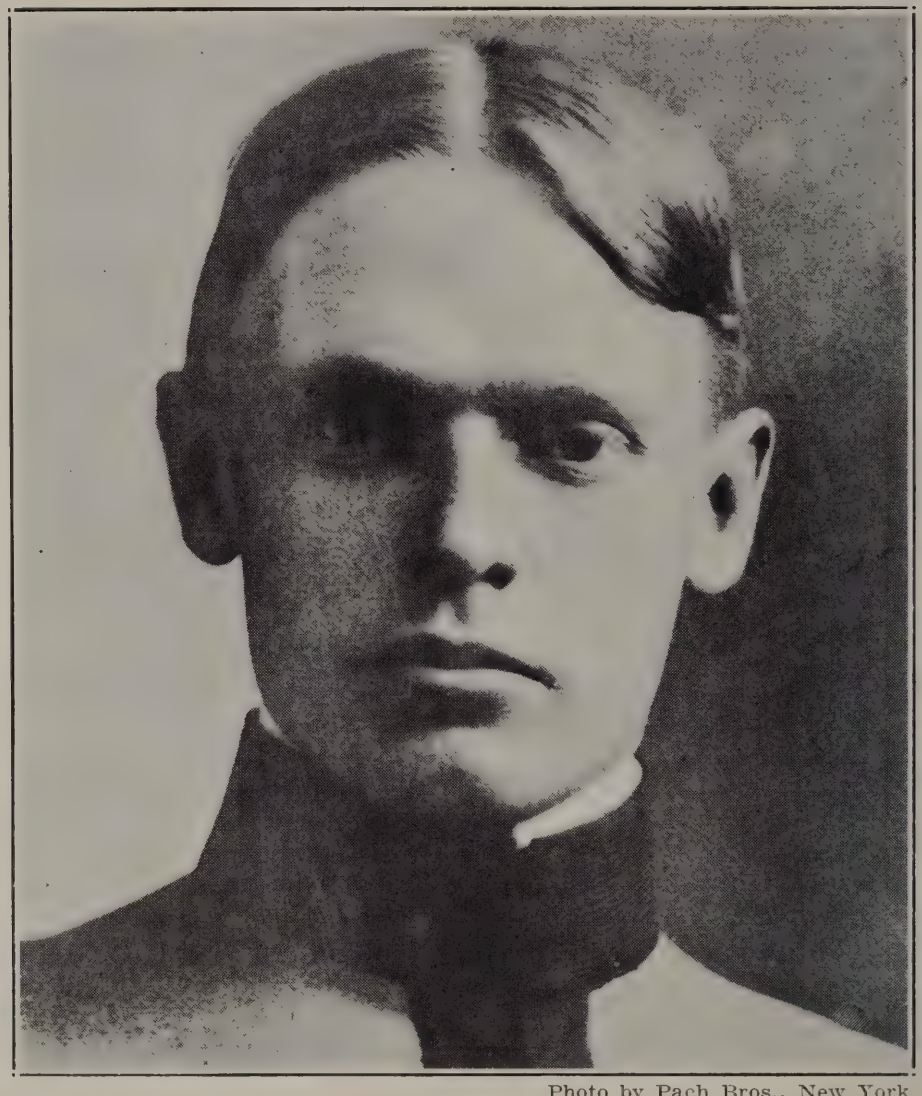


Photo by Pach Bros., New York

3989 **JOHN McMANUS†** 50

Cadet, M. A	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant, 3rd Artillery	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant, Artillery Corps	July 1, 1901
Captain	January 25, 1907
Retired because of physical disability in line of duty (Section 3, Act of October 1, 1890)	January 25, 1907

Died at Asheville, N. C., February 17, 1911

Captain John McManus, U. S. Army, Retired, died at Asheville, N. C., of tuberculosis, on February 17, 1911. His illness had been of long standing.

He was born at Thurlow, Pa., June 25, 1875, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William S. McManus. He received his early education in the public schools, and upon finishing high school, matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he pursued a scientific course. While a student at the University he received an appointment to West Point from Pennsylvania, and entered the Military Academy in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet McManus was not possessed of a robust physique, and in consequence was hard put to keep up with the physical demands made by the strenuous life of the Academy, but was never pressed to keep pace with the mental ones. His low place in the class was due to a physical exhaustion which left him scant energy for study. Looking back, and considering the final development of tuberculosis of the throat, it is a fair assumption that the disease which resulted in his death, although not recognized at the time, had already begun its insidious attack when he entered the Academy. When he returned from furlough he was far from a well man, and for the remaining two years at the Academy he was constantly beset by fever temperature.

Following graduation Lieutenant McManus was commissioned in the artillery, and assigned to the 3rd Artillery, then serving in the Philippine Islands. With a number of his classmates he reported for duty at the Recruit Depot at Fort Slocum, N. Y., at the end of graduation leave. Due to the overcrowded condition of that post, he was sent in September, with a draft of recruits, to the neighboring post of Fort Schuyler for station. Early in November, 1900, he sailed from New York with a large detachment of replacements, by way of the Suez Canal, and arrived at Manila on January 3, 1901.

Reporting for duty with his regiment, he was assigned to a battery that had been detailed to guard Matate Insurrecto Prison, and remained on this duty until May, 1901. On July 1st following, he received his promotion to First Lieutenant in the new Artillery Corps, and returned immediately to the United States.

His next assignment was in the then Artillery District of the Columbia River, where he commanded a company of coast artillery at Fort Canby, Wash., followed by a brief period at District Headquarters at Fort Stevens, Ore., continuing until October 24, 1901, when he was ordered to the east coast.

From November, 1901, until August, 1902, Lieutenant McManus served as Adjutant, Ordnance Officer, Engineer Officer and Signal Officer of the then Artillery District of the Delaware, with station at Fort Du Pont, Del.

Upon the termination of this assignment he sailed for the Philippine Islands, and on arriving September 26, 1902, was assigned to a company of coast artillery. In February, 1903, he was detailed as Adjutant of the then Artillery District of the Philippines, and continued to serve as such until October 10, 1904.

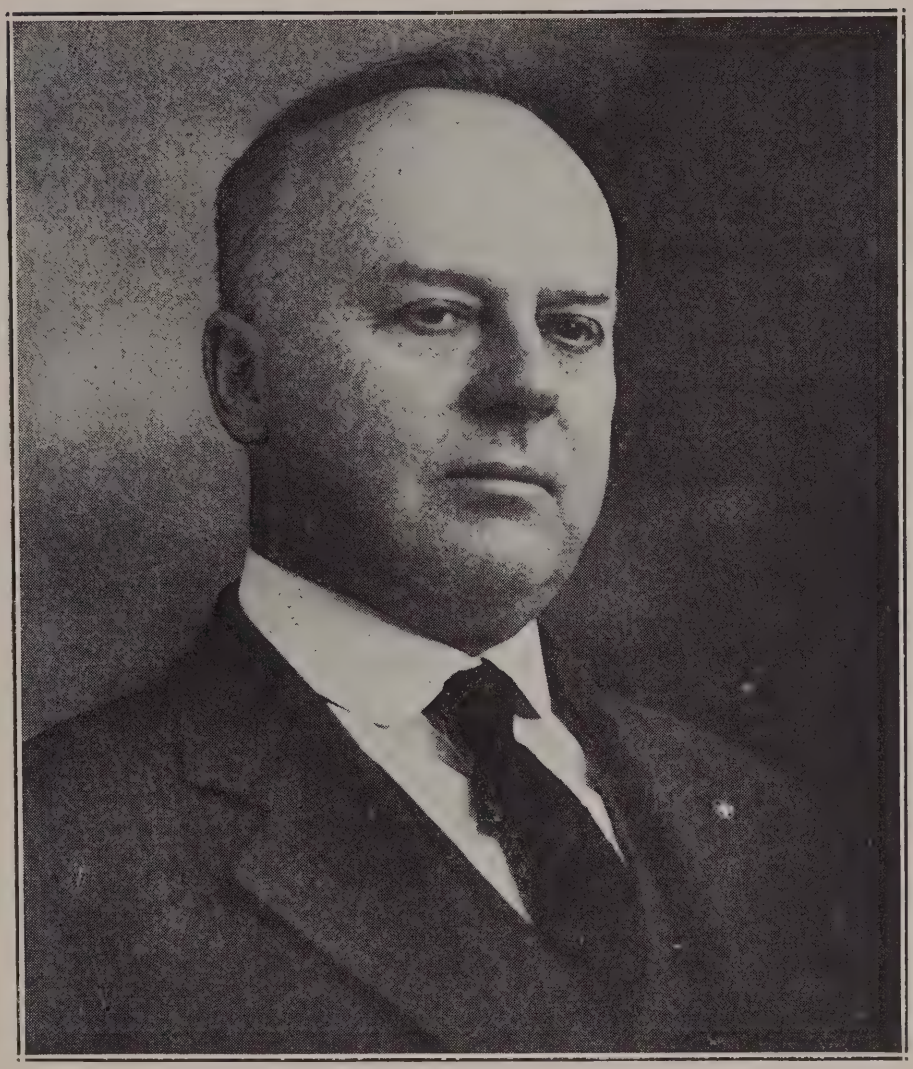
While in the Philippine Islands Lieutenant McManus developed positive symptoms of tuberculosis, and was returned to the United States for treatment at the General Hospital at Fort Bayard, N. M., where he reported on November 15, 1904. Unhappily he made little or no progress toward recovery, and when due for promotion, January 25, 1907, was found to be physically incapacitated, and in consequence was retired as a Captain under the provisions of the Act of October 1, 1890.

Captain McManus remained for some time after retirement at Fort Bayard, and finally went to Asheville, N. C., to make his home, in the hope that the high altitude and the fine air would be beneficial, but it was all to no purpose, for on February 17, 1911, he answered the last roll call, the sixth member of the Class of 1900 to die.

Captain McManus was unmarried, and according to the records of the War Department, he was survived by his mother and a brother-in-law, John R. Dickey, of Westtown, Pa.

Captain McManus was a lovable, dependable man and an eminently fair one. He was never heard, by those who knew him most intimately, to utter a complaint about anything or anybody. No finer epitaph could be written than this. His death thus early, in what promised to be a splendid career, deprived the Army of an efficient officer, and his brother officers and classmates of a friend of sterling character.

LXXI



JAMES RUFUS McVICKER, Ph.D., J.D., S.J.D.

Major, Officers' Reserve Corps

Home Address: 1117 East College Street, Iowa City, Ia.

College of Law, John B. Stetson University, Deland, Fla.

Cadet, M. A.	June 18, 1895
Honorably discharged	January 26, 1897
Corporal, Co. "F", 51st Iowa Infantry, U. S. Volunteers,	May 30, 1898
Honorably discharged	March 24, 1899
Candidate, R. O. T. C. (Fort Snelling, Minn.)	August 27, 1917 to October 25, 1917
Captain, Military Intelligence Section, O. R. C.	May 16, 1924
Major	November 1, 1929
Transferred to Auxiliary Section, O. R. C.	August 17, 1932

James Rufus McVicker, son of Norvel Wilson McVicker and his wife, the former Miss Margaret Emma Hill, was born at Wilton Junction, Muscatine County, Ia., July 6, 1876. He attended the public schools of his native town and at Sigourney, Ia., and was graduated from Sigourney High School on May 25, 1893. While residing with his parents at Sigourney, he received an appointment to West Point in 1896, following a competitive examination held the preceding year, which had resulted in his being placed as an alternate.

Following his graduation from high school he clerked for about a year for his uncle, James R. Hill, in the latter's store in Crescent City, Fla., then returned home and soon after entered the employ of the *Keokuk County News*. Upon receipt of his appointment to West Point, he resigned his position on the newspaper, in March 1896, in order to prepare for the entrance examinations, which he in June passed with satisfactory grades.

In June, 1896, he reported for duty at the Military Academy, and was admitted as a Cadet and a member of the Class of 1900. Owing to deficiency in his mathematical examination at plebe January, Cadet McVicker was honorably discharged and returned to his home. He was, however, recommended by the Academic Board for reappointment, and was reappointed by his Congressman as an alternate, but declined in favor of Emory J. Pike (Class of 1901), who was appointed in his stead. Harry S. McVicker had offered to quit high school and go to work so that his brother could accept reappointment, but James R. McVicker declined to accept this sacrifice. His declination of reappointment was from a sense of duty, his parents being unable to meet debts and mortgage payments without his help.

Soon after returning to his home, Mr. McVicker received an appointment as a rural school teacher, and thus began his career in educational work.

When war was declared against Spain in April, 1898, Mr. McVicker gave up his school to re-enter the military service. On May 2nd he enlisted in the 3rd Regiment of Iowa Infantry, then being mobilized at Des Moines, Ia., and on May 30th he was mustered into Federal service as a Corporal in Co. "F", the regiment being re-designated as the 51st Iowa Infantry, United States Volunteers.

His was one of the regiments selected for service in the Philippine Islands, and he served with it during the concluding phases of the Spanish-American War, and the early part of the Philippine Insurrection. He was honorably discharged on March 24, 1899. His mother died while he was in active service in the Philippines.

While in the volunteer service Corporal McVicker acted as war correspondent for the Ottumwa, Ia., *Daily Courier*. His articles from the Philippines, which appeared at frequent intervals, were widely read in his own home county of Keokuk, and not only kept the people at home informed concerning the activities of the 51st Iowa Infantry, but gave him considerable prestige

which later was of value to him when he was a local political candidate and office holder.

Upon returning to the United States Mr. McVicker resumed his duties as a teacher, and spent the following year with the rural schools of his county. He then attended Iowa State College at Ames, Ia., and Valparaiso University at Valparaiso, Ind., receiving from the latter his baccalaureate degree in Science in 1902.

In November, 1902, he was elected Clerk of the District Court of Keokuk County, Ia., and was re-elected in 1904, leading his county ticket by several hundred votes in each election. He discharged the duties of this office for the four years, 1903 to 1907.

The first half of the year 1907, Mr. McVicker was Principal of Schools at Fremont, Ia.; and from September, 1907, until June, 1910, he was Superintendent of Schools at Keota, Ia.

He attended summer session courses at the University of Michigan Law School at Ann Arbor, Mich., followed by courses at the State University of Iowa at Iowa City, Ia., where he received his Bachelor's degree in Arts in 1911, and his Master's degree in Arts in 1912. He continued his law courses for a year's work during this time, and a full additional year in the College of Law of the State University of Iowa, earning the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B) in 1913, having taken full advantage of time by attendance at University summer sessions.

For the next four years Mr. McVicker was a practicing attorney at Sigourney, Ia., individually for the first two years, and then for two years in partnership with Hon. Wilson H. Hamilton, now a Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa.

Upon the entrance of the United States into the World War Mr. McVicker participated as a volunteer in the course of instruction at the second Officers' Training Camp at Fort Snelling, Minn., from August 27 until October 25, 1917. He then resumed educational work, going to Hortonville, Wis., in November, where he superintended the public schools for the remainder of the school year.

During 1918 and 1919 Mr. McVicker was Superintendent of the Dow City, Ia., Consolidated Schools; and for the next four years he filled a similar office in the Belle Plaine, Ia., public schools. He then returned to the Graduate College of the University of Iowa, where he received his Doctorate of Philosophy in 1925, specializing in Political Science. He also received the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) from the College of Law at the same time. Mr. McVicker then resumed the practice of law at Cedar Rapids, Ia., in partnership with Walter R. Watsabaugh, a law school classmate, continuing through 1925 and 1926.

During these years he gave some time to teaching, serving as a Graduate Assistant in the Department of Political Science at the University of Iowa

from January to June of 1924, teaching a course in "State and Municipal Government," and during the summer sessions of 1925 to 1928, at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., teaching courses in "American State Government," "Political Parties and Electoral Problems," and "National Administration."

Dr. McVicker discontinued his partnership practice of law in August, 1926, and accepted appointment on the Law School faculty of the University of Detroit, at Detroit, Mich., as Professor of Law. He continued there through 1926 to 1928, and in 1929-1930 was Professor of Law at Chicago-Kent College of Law, Chicago, Ill.

In September, 1930, he entered the Graduate Department of the Law School of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., where he earned the degrees of Master of Laws (LL.M) in 1931, and Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.) in 1932. He then resumed individual practice of law at Iowa City, Ia. In 1935 Dr. McVicker accepted the office of Acting Professor of Law at the University of Kentucky College of Law, Lexington, Ky., during the year's leave of absence of Dean Alvin E. Evans. Having concluded this appointment, in the late summer of 1936 he returned to Iowa City, and again took up individual practice of law. Dr. McVicker is at present visiting Professor of Law at John B. Stetson University, Deland, Fla.

In all, Dr. McVicker has earned, in course, eight academic degrees: three Bachelor's, two Master's, and three Doctor's, a most unusual record and one that called forth comment in the *Iowa City Press-Citizen* in its issue of December 16, 1933. In addition to his service on college and university faculties, Dr. McVicker served for twelve years in public school work, nine and a half years of which were spent in administration.

Dr. McVicker has also done a considerable amount of research and writing. From 1923 to 1925 he served as a Research Assistant on the staff of the State Historical Society of Iowa. Among his writings may be mentioned three chapters in the 716-page volume entitled "County Government and Administration in Iowa," edited by Dr. Benjamin F. Shambaugh, and published in 1925 by the State Historical Society of Iowa. His subjects were: Chapter VI, "The Clerk of the District Court"; Chapter VII, "The County Attorney"; and Chapter XI, "The Administration of Justice in the County."

He is the author of an historical monograph of 101 pages, entitled "The Iowa State Bar Association and Law Reform," published by the State Historical Society of Iowa in the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* in April, 1926. He was the reviser for the 1925 edition of Aurner's "An Introduction to the History and Government of Iowa," published by Houghton-Mifflin Company.

Others of his writings deserving mention are: a brochure entitled "Representative Stipend-Holders in the Graduate College of the State University

of Iowa, 1900-1920," published by the University in its series, "Aims and Progress of Research," on July 1, 1926; and a law review article entitled "Fair Comment as Defense to Libel in Illinois," published in *Chicago-Kent Review*, February, 1930. He has written a monograph entitled "The Seventeenth Century Justice of the Peace in England," which appeared in the May, 1936, issue of the *Kentucky Law Journal*.

With his educational, historical, literary, and legal interests, Dr. McVicker has found time for a further interest in national defense. Since 1924 he has held commissions as Captain and Major in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and has pursued basic and advanced courses bearing upon army organization, field service, military, administrative and international law, the Military Intelligence Service and the functions of the Judge Advocate General's Department. As a reserve officer, Major McVicker completed tours of active service in 1929 and 1930. Called for such service in 1932, he was found to be physically disabled for active duty and was thereupon transferred to the Auxiliary Reserve Section of the Reserve Corps with recommendation for his detail if called to limited duty in emergency in the Judge Advocate General's Section.

Major McVicker was married at Lone Tree, Johnson County, Ia., on March 12, 1905, to Miss Virginia Matilda Constant, daughter of Henry and Amanda Constant, nee DeMarce. Mrs. McVicker's parents were born near St. Eugene in the Province of Quebec, about fifty miles from Montreal, and both her parents' families removed to Iowa before the Civil War. During that conflict three of her uncles served in Iowa regiments of volunteers.

Major and Mrs. McVicker have five children: Bernadine Constant McVicker, born March 1, 1906; Mildred Hill McVicker, August 10, 1908; Benjamin Franklin McVicker, August 6, 1912; Thomas Edison McVicker, June 1, 1915; and Patricia Virginia McVicker, April 27, 1921.

Bernadine was graduated from Belle Plaine, Ia., High School, in June, 1923, and from the State University of Iowa with the degree of A.B. in June, 1926. She was a high school teacher for two years, and on August 27, 1928, married Raymond E. Norman, also a graduate of the University of Iowa, and who is now an accountant for the City of Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Mildred was graduated from Iowa City High School in June, 1925, and from the University of Iowa with the degree of A.B. in February, 1930. She taught in a rural school during one of the years before her graduation, and taught Art in the Rock Island, Ill., public schools for two years after finishing her course at the University. On August 30, 1932, she married Gilbert L. Kelso, a graduate of the University of Iowa, who is now a chemist and instructor for the West Virginia State Public Health Training Center, at Beckley, W. Va.

Benjamin was graduated from Iowa City High School in June, 1931, and having enlisted in the Navy was graduated from the Machinists' Mates'

School, Hampton Roads, Va., in September, 1932. In August, 1933, he married Miss Dorothy Allmond, of Philadelphia, Pa. His service in the Navy covered the period from August, 1931, to August, 1935.

Thomas was graduated from Iowa City High School in June, 1935, and for two years carried on job printing on his own account in Iowa City. In September, 1935, he matriculated in the University of Kentucky College of Engineering, at Lexington, Ky., and is now pursuing his second year of the mechanical engineering course at the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.

Patricia is a second year student in the Iowa City High School.

Major and Mrs. McVicker have five grandchildren: Clarence Dean Norman, born April 19, 1931; John Edward Kelso, March 18, 1934; Dolores Anne McVicker, April 28, 1934; Nancy Virginia Norman, August 11, 1935; and Dorothy Virginia McVicker, November 1, 1936.

Two of Major McVicker's great-grandfathers, Duncan McVicker and Jeremiah Hill, were born in Scotland, the one in 1739 and the other about 1746. The latter lived to an advanced age of some years over a century. They both emigrated to the American colonies, the former settling in New Jersey and the latter in Pennsylvania. Captain Duncan McVicker served in the Second Regiment, New Jersey Line, of the Continental Army, and Jeremiah Hill as a private in the Third Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line.

His uncle, Ashbel F. Hill, (1842-1876), of the 8th Pennsylvania Reserves, lost a leg at the Battle of Antietam. He was afterwards an author and newspaper writer of note in Pennsylvania.

His brother, Harry S. McVicker, Superintendent of Keokuk County, Ia., Public Schools, has served in this office since January 1, 1909, and was recently re-elected for another three-year term.

Mr. McVicker was admitted to the practice of law in the State and Federal Courts in Iowa, and became a practicing member of the Bar in Keokuk, Linn and Johnson counties. He is a Mason, holding membership in Webb Lodge, No. 182, A. F. & A. M., at Sigourney, Ia., where he was raised in January, 1900. He has taken the degrees of the Royal Arch Masons of Iowa. He is a Phi Delta Kappa man. He holds life membership in the State Historical Society of Iowa. He became a member of the University of Kentucky Club, Lexington, Ky. He is also a member of Harry L. Stone Camp, No. 31, Department of Iowa, United Spanish War Veterans, at Oskaloosa, Ia., and of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States. He is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. McVicker is listed in "Who's Who in American Education," with a sketch (page xxvi) in the Seventh Edition (1935-36) of that publication. He is also listed in "Who's Who in Kentucky" (1936).

LXXII

Photo by Nola Brooks Studio, Long Beach, Calif.

3973 HARRY ELWOOD MITCHELL 34

Captain, U. S. Army, Retired

375 Freeman Avenue, Long Beach, Calif.

Cadet, M. A.	June 19, 1895
2nd Lieutenant of Infantry	June 13, 1900
Transferred to Artillery Corps	April 18, 1901
1st Lieutenant	July 1, 1901
Captain	January 25, 1907
Assigned to Field Artillery	May 4, 1907
Retired (Sec. 1251, Revised Statutes)	September 10, 1909
Active Duty	September 16, 1909 to March 31, 1910
Active Duty	April 3, 1917 to March 11, 1919
Active Duty	November 19, 1919 to August 15, 1932

HARRY ELWOOD MITCHELL, son of John M. and Mary A. Mitchell, was born at Mattoon, Ill., March 15, 1877. He received his early education in the public schools, and was appointed to West Point from his native State, entering in June, 1895, as a member of the Class of 1899. Illness during his yearling year necessitated his taking a sick leave from February 22, 1897, until the 28th of the following August. Upon his return to duty he became automatically a member of the then third class, the Class of 1900, with which he was graduated, with a final class standing of 34.

During his days at the Academy, Cadet Mitchell was active in the Young Men's Christian Association, and served as its president during his first class year. His natural bent, which thus expressed itself while a cadet, has prompted him always to use his influence, first among the enlisted men, and later, after retirement while serving as military instructor at several educational institutions, among the students, toward character building, always of the manly, Christian type.

Following graduation, Lieutenant Mitchell was assigned to the 14th Infantry, and joined his regiment in China where it was engaged in active service as a part of the China Relief Expedition. Accompanied by Brice and Allen, he marched with a wagon train and replacements for the troops in Pekin, from Tientsin to the capital. Arriving in Pekin, he served with his regiment, policing the area of the city allotted to the American troops, until November, when the 14th Infantry left China for station in the Philippine Islands.

Mitchell and Allen purposely planned parallel careers. They served together in the same company of the 14th Infantry, both transferred to the Artillery Corps, and both ultimately were assigned to the same battery, the 8th Battery, Field Artillery, then stationed at Catbalogan in the island of Samar. They received promotion to the grade of First Lieutenant on July 1, 1901, and after returning to the United States with their battery, for station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., they lived together until Allen's death on March 4, 1902. While still in Samar Lieutenant Mitchell joined the expedition against Lukban as a volunteer, serving with the 3rd Infantry.

Having finished his tour of duty with the Field Artillery, Lieutenant Mitchell was assigned to what was then known as the Artillery District of the Columbia, serving from 1905 to 1907 at both Fort Stevens, Ore., and Fort Columbia, Wash. During this period he was promoted to the grade of Captain, and upon the permanent separation of the field and coast artillery, was assigned to the former. He was retired for physical disability, contracted in the line of duty, September 10, 1909.

Captain Mitchell regarded the military profession as of foremost importance in his life. After seven years of farm life in Klickitat County, Washington, he had sufficiently recovered his health to seek and obtain an active duty status, which continued until the adoption of the present policy of the

War Department in 1932, of not utilizing the services of retired officers in time of peace.

Before retirement, Captain Mitchell had served for a year as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Grove City College, Grove City, Pa., and was on duty in the same capacity at Washington State College, Pullman, Wash., when retired. He continued, however, on this latter detail until April, 1910.

In 1917 he was assigned to recruiting duty in Spokane, Wash., and after several short details at Peoria, Ill., the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and a college detail at Purdue University, he served for two years at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

While at Purdue University, in January, 1918, he was ordered to the School of Fire for Field Artillery, at Fort Still, Okla., as a student officer in the war course.

At Jefferson Barracks Captain Mitchell was assigned the duty of cleaning up deplorable conditions that existed in the Recruit Depot located there for which he received official commendation.

His last active assignment, covering a period of more than ten years at one station, was as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Kansas City High Schools, Kansas City, Mo., from January, 1922, until August, 1932.

Counting active duty as a retired officer, Captain Mitchell has completed more than twenty-nine years of active duty service. During the long periods of college and school duty, he took an active part in encouraging athletics, marksmanship and entertainments, seeing in these activities important factors toward character building. In this, especially during his ten year tour of duty in Kansas City, he had the unanimous support of the educational authorities, including women with pacifist inclinations. He also received the public and official commendations of six general officers of the Regular Army, Corps Area Commanders, and an editorial of commendation in the *Kansas City Star* concerning the character of his work, but with special emphasis on the R. O. T. C. circus and the unusually large number of schools in Kansas City, under his direction, that were listed in War Department orders as Honor Schools.

Captain Mitchell has done a considerable amount of literary work, including the compilation of the first "Guide Book to West Point," "History of Jefferson Barracks," and magazine and newspaper articles bearing on the military service. He also collaborated in the writing of the "History of Fort Leavenworth."

Captain Mitchell was twice married. On December 24, 1902, he married Pauline Eastman, the daughter of Major Frank F. Eastman, Subsistence Department, and Susan J. Eastman, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. His three children were all born of this marriage. On September 30, 1916, Captain Mitchell married Estelle Tulles, daughter of Dr. J. W. and Martha Tulles,

of Laurel, Wash., and the children were reared by his second wife to his great satisfaction.

Captain Mitchell's two sons, Donald E. Mitchell and Bruce Mitchell, both entered West Point, the former graduating in the Class of 1925, at the time the Class of 1900 held its twenty-fifth anniversary reunion. The younger son, Bruce, died of pneumonia in February, 1929, a member of the Class of 1932.

Donald E. Mitchell was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry, and resigned August 12, 1930. He is the oldest living God-son of the Class of 1900, the death of Colonel Fenner's son, giving him that distinction. Donald E. Mitchell married Helene Winans, of Tuckahoe, N. Y., and has two sons, Bruce Mitchell, II, and John Rogers Mitchell. They are living in Peekskill, N. Y.

Captain Mitchell's daughter, Dorothy, married Oscar Anderson, of Portland, Ore., where they are now living. They have one child, Clyde E. Anderson.

With the change of policy by the War Department resulting in the discontinuance of retired officers on an active duty status, Captain Mitchell is keeping active mentally and physically by taking up mineralogy as a hobby, with special effort to encourage both adults and youths to start what he feels to be a really thrilling avocation. He believes that once one starts, he will continue, for he himself finds the fascination and the educational benefits great indeed.

LXXIII

Photo by Underwood & Underwood

3980 LEWIS SIDNEY MOREY 41

Colonel, Finance Department

Residence: 1661 Crescent Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Office: Room 3321, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Captain	March 11, 1911
Major of Field Artillery, N. A.	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel	August 5, 1917
Major of Cavalry (Regular Army)	March 1, 1920
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	March 15, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel	July 1, 1920
Transferred to Finance Department	August 6, 1920
Colonel	March 10, 1929

Lewis Sidney Morey, son of Rev'd Lewis Hall Morey and his wife, May Delia Morey, was born at Pittsford, N. Y., July 19, 1875, where his father was Pastor of the Presbyterian Church. As is usual with clergymen, his father moved from time to time, and a considerable part of Sidney's boyhood was spent in Stillwater, Minn., where he obtained the greater part of his early education in the public schools.

His father accepted a call to be Pastor of a prominent church in San Antonio, Tex., in 1892, and while living there Sidney received an appointment to a cadetship at the United States Military Academy from Texas. He went to Highland Falls for preparation at Braden's School, and in June, 1896, reported for duty at West Point as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Morey was noted among his classmates for his thorough conscientiousness, not only in the performance of his military and academic duties, but in living up to the ideals in which he had been bred. In the Battalion he was a Cadet Corporal as a yearling, Cadet Sergeant Major during the first half of his second class year, a Cadet Lieutenant during the second half, and First Class Camp, and was appointed Cadet Lieutenant and Adjutant for the remainder of his first class year. He served as one of the Hop Managers of his class, and took part in the Hundredth Night Entertainment in 1900.

Following graduation Lieutenant Morey was commissioned in the cavalry arm, and was assigned to the 10th Cavalry, then serving as a part of the Army of Cuban Occupation. He joined his regiment at Holguin, and served with it at that station and at Manzanillo and Bayamo, all in Santiago Province, until the following summer.

In February, 1901, he was promoted First Lieutenant and was assigned to the newly organized 12th Cavalry. He left Cuba in July and reported for duty with his new regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., where he served until the spring of 1902, and then changed station to Fort Clark, Tex.

In November, 1902, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Frederick Dent Grant, Class of 1871, and served in this capacity until the following summer, when he rejoined his regiment and accompanied it overseas for duty in the Philippine Islands. His station was at Camp Jossman, on Guimaras Island, where his duty with his troop was constantly interrupted by special assignments on surveys, leases, etc.

In June, 1904, Lieutenant Morey was transferred, with a troop of the 12th Cavalry to Santa Masa Garrison, just outside of Manila. In March, 1905, he was appointed a Squadron Adjutant, and in the spring of 1906 returned with his regiment, to the United States, for station at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. While at that post it fell to his lot to complete the construction of the small arms target range at Catoosa Springs, Ga., and he afterwards had the satisfaction of qualifying as an Expert Rifleman on it.

In the summer of 1906 he participated in the rifle competition at Fort Niagara, N. Y., and then proceeded to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., entering the

Infantry and Cavalry School as a student officer. He finished the course in 1907 with the rating of Distinguished Graduate, and then entered the Staff College, from which he was graduated in 1908.

During the following summer, and the next one, he performed duty at various National Guard camps of instruction, and was asked for during later years by the National Guard authorities of Pennsylvania and Michigan.

In September, 1908, while preparing to avail himself of a two months' leave of absence, he received telegraphic orders from the War Department to proceed at once to West Point for duty as an Instructor in the Department of Modern Languages. He remained at the Academy for the next four years. He taught English and History for the first two years, and Spanish during the last two.

At this time these courses were entirely revamped by Professor John C. Adams, whose services had been secured for the purpose in the belief that new blood was required, especially in the English course. He worked upon this under the supervision and with the coordination of Captain Peter E. Traub, Associate Professor of Modern Languages. The result was the establishment of the new Department of English and History. Professor Adams having declined a permanent appointment, Professor Holt was appointed from civil life to head this department.

Lieutenant Morey was promoted Captain on March 11, 1911, and in September, 1912, rejoined the 12th Cavalry at Fort Robinson, Neb. The following year his troop changed station by marching to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., now Fort Francis E. Warren.

In February, 1914, Captain Morey was transferred to the 7th Cavalry, then serving in the Philippine Islands. Sailing from San Francisco, he joined his regiment at Fort William McKinley, and later changed station, with the command, to Camp Stotsenburg. While serving there he had the unusual opportunity of a visit for recuperation at Camp John Hay, and also a trip to China, where he visited the Great Wall and the tombs of the Ming Dynasty.

Captain Morey returned to the United States in February, 1916, and upon arriving at San Francisco received orders for immediate duty with the 10th Cavalry, then assigned to the Mexican Punitive Expedition. He proceeded at once to Columbus, N. M., where he joined another regiment as a casual, just entering Mexico. He caught up with the 10th Cavalry at Namaquipa, Mexico, and reported for duty with it.

Service in Mexico was the closest approximation that has been experienced by the Army in recent years to the old time cavalry campaigning. Rations and forage were scarce. At no time did Captain Morey's troop have any transportation other than 4-mule team escort wagons. Frequently while on scouting expeditions it was necessary for the troops to butcher their own beef and eat it without salt. Vegetables were almost unheard of, and it was no

uncommon thing to save one's coffee grounds and reboil them two or three times.

The most interesting phases of Captain Morey's service with the Mexican Punitive Expedition included a two weeks' scout, thirty odd miles east of the line of communications, and a more important one which included the affair at Carrizal. This short engagement between some 400 Mexican soldiers and about 80 American troops, with three officers, occurred on June 21, 1916, about ninety miles east of the line of communications. Two officers and several soldiers were killed and Captain Morey and many soldiers were wounded.

When not out on scouting expeditions, Captain Morey spent most of the time in camp at Colonia Dublan, where the only tentage was shelter halves. The absence of roads, and the rains, made the transportation service exceedingly difficult, and the Quartermaster service was able to carry on only through the energy and able assistance of the Engineers.

Upon the withdrawal of General Pershing's expedition from Mexico, Captain Morey was assigned to duty at Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., as Professor of Military Science and Tactics. He served there throughout the college year 1916-17, giving particular attention during the latter part of the period to the training of a large corps of civilians in preparation for service and commissions in the Army, then about to be expanded for war service.

In the early summer of 1917 he returned to garrison duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., with a cavalry regiment that had been designated for conversion into field artillery. On August 5th he was promoted to Major and Lieutenant Colonel of Field Artillery in the National Army, although the notification of the second promotion did not actually reach him until the following spring.

His next assignment was with the 39th Division, at Camp Beauregard, La., where he served as Director of Training. In February, 1918, he was transferred overseas.

Arriving in France, Colonel Morey was detailed as a student officer at the General Staff School established at Langres. After finishing the course in May, he was assigned to Headquarters of the 77th Division, where he served as Assistant Chief of Staff, both as G-3 and G-2, in the Second Battle of the Marne and in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. In the last engagement of the war in which the Division participated, he commanded the 305th Infantry.

After the Armistice Colonel Morey was on duty in Paris for almost a year. For a part of the time he was Executive Officer at Headquarters District of Paris, and for the greater part of the time he was Commandant of the American Prison. He returned to the United States in November, 1919, and was assigned to duty with the Finance Department, in Washington.

On March 1, 1920, he was promoted in the normal order in the Regular Army to Major of Cavalry, and on March 15th was honorably discharged from his emergency commission. On July 1, 1920, he was promoted Lieuten-

ant Colonel, and in August following was transferred from the cavalry to the Finance Department.

In 1923 Colonel Morey was designated by the War Department to pursue the course in Business Administration at the Graduate School of Harvard University. In June, 1925, he was graduated with the degree of Master of Business Administration.

The next year he spent in pursuing the course at the Army War College, from which he was graduated in 1926. He was then assigned to duty in the Office of the Chief of Finance, in Washington.

Colonel Morey was transferred in 1929 to Headquarters Fourth Corps Area, Atlanta, Ga., as Corps Area Finance Officer, remaining on that duty until June, 1935, when he was transferred back to Washington in charge of the Army Finance Office in that city. This is his present assignment.

Colonel Morey was married June 18, 1903, at Austin, Tex., to Irene Maclin Palm, daughter of August B. and Delia Palm. Mrs. Morey, a relative of the former President, James K. Polk, is a Colonial Dame. Colonel and Mrs. Morey have no children.

Colonel Morey has been awarded the service medals pertaining to the Army of Cuban Occupation, the Mexican Punitive Expedition, and the World War, the last with four battle clasps. He was also the recipient of the decoration of the Solidaridad from the Republic of Panama.

While at Harvard Colonel Morey was President of the Business School Club of the University. He is a member of the National Geographic Society. He is a Mason, and a member of the Sojourners and of Acacia Fraternity of Harvard University. His clubs include the Atlanta Chess Club, of Atlanta, Ga., and the Chevy Chase Country Club, of Chevy Chase, Md.

LXXIV

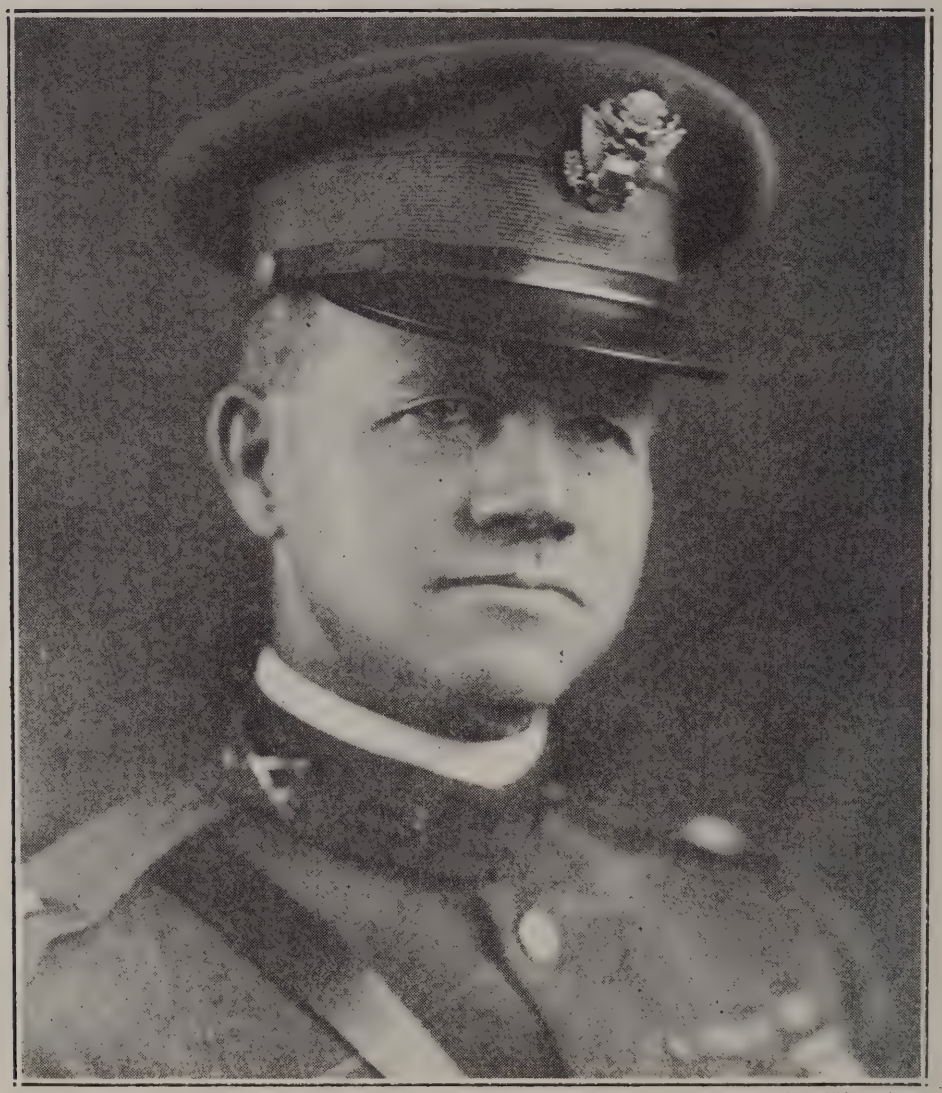


Photo by Clinedinst

3953 WILLIS VIRLIN MORRIS 14

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Captain	March 3, 1911
Major (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Major of Cavalry (Regular Army)	August 24, 1917
Colonel, Inspector General, U. S. A. (emergency commission)	November 5, 1918
Detailed in The Inspector General's Department	July 21, 1919
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	March 15, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel	July 1, 1920
Relieved from detail in The Inspector General's Department	June 1, 1923
Colonel	January 7, 1929

Died at Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., July 17, 1931

Colonel Willis V. Morris, Assistant Chief of Staff of the Second Corps Area, died at Nassau Hospital, Mineola, L. I., on July 17, 1931, from injuries resulting from a collision with another player in a polo game on July 11th.

Willis Virlin Morris was born at Marion, Ind., on January 12, 1876, the son of Byron Morris and his wife, Elizabeth Fay Morris. His parents were Quakers, in which faith he was brought up. Throughout his life he continued to contribute to the support of the work of that denomination, but being himself in the military profession, was precluded from actual membership.

While he was a boy he removed with his parents to Dayton, in the eastern part of the State of Washington, where, after finishing his early education in the public schools, he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy. He reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

The outstanding soldierly qualities which marked his entire career, brought him the successive appointments of Cadet Corporal, Cadet First Sergeant and Cadet Adjutant. His sterling honesty and his loyalty to his associates in the troublous times of First Class Camp resulted in his demotion, but established him even more firmly in the affection of his friends.

At graduation Lieutenant Morris chose the cavalry, and was assigned to the 6th Cavalry, then serving as a part of the China Relief Expedition. He joined "B" Troop of his regiment at Tientsin, China, early in September, 1900. He served there and at Yang Tsun and Tongku, and also escorted the paymaster on a trip to Peking and return, until November, when he accompanied his regiment to the Philippine Islands for station at Pasay Cavalry Barracks, Manila.

His service in the islands, until March, 1903, was varied, as was to be expected, during the "mopping up" period of the Philippine Insurrection including numerous tours of field service. In February, 1901, he was promoted First Lieutenant, and was reassigned to the 6th Cavalry.

Lieutenant Morris returned to the United States with his regiment in the spring of 1903, and was stationed at Fort Meade, S. D. During the following year he was on detached service several times, at Fort Keogh, Mont., Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Sea Girt, N. J., being a competitor in the Department Pistol Competition at Fort Sheridan and on duty in connection with the National Matches at Sea Girt.

From 1904 until 1908 Lieutenant Morris was an Instructor in the Department of Mathematics at West Point, and upon the expiration of this tour of duty, he rejoined the 6th Cavalry at Jolo, P. I. He returned to the United States in January, 1910, and took station, with his regiment, at Fort Des Moines, Ia.

In March, 1911, he was promoted Captain. During the summer of 1910 he participated in maneuvers at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. From April, 1911, until January, 1912, he was on duty on the Mexican border at Douglas

and Fort Huachuca, Ariz. A little more than a year at the home station of the regiment, Fort Des Moines, followed, broken by service at the maneuver camp at Sparta, Wis., during the summer; then back to border service, with station at Texas City, Tex.

From August until October, 1914, Captain Morris participated in the Vera Cruz Expedition, and upon returning to the United States, served at Texas City and Harlingen, Tex., until November, 1915. During these years he served as a troop commander, and as Regimental Adjutant.

In March, 1916, Captain Morris accompanied his regiment back to the Philippine Islands, where he was stationed at Camp Stotsenburg. He was serving there when the United States entered the World War.

On August 5, 1917, he was temporarily promoted to Major and Lieutenant Colonel, and on August 24th received his permanent promotion to Major. In September he was detailed as Department Inspector at Headquarters Philippine Department, with station in Manila, and served as such until August of the following year.

Colonel Morris was assigned to duty as Inspector General of the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia, and from August, 1918, until June, 1919, was stationed at Vladivostok at the Headquarters of Major General William S. Graves. In November, 1918, he received an emergency commission as Colonel, Inspector General, U. S. A.

Upon the withdrawal of American troops from Siberia, Colonel Morris returned to the United States, and served as Assistant to the Department Inspector at Headquarters Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., from August, 1919, until June 1, 1923. During this period he was detailed for service in The Inspector General's Department.

On March 15, 1920, he was honorably discharged from his emergency commission, reverting to his permanent rank of Major, and on July 1st following was promoted Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army.

Colonel Morris entered the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., in 1923 and was graduated in 1924. He was then assigned to duty in Washington, in the Office of the Chief of Cavalry, until the summer of 1927, when he was relieved to enter the Army War College as a student officer. He was graduated in 1928, and spent the following summer on duty with the 2nd Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kans. From August, 1928, until July, 1929, he commanded the 9th Cavalry, having been promoted to Colonel on January 7th of the latter year. He also served during this period, in addition to his other duties, as Executive Officer of the Cavalry School at Fort Riley.

In August, 1929, he reported for duty at Headquarters Second Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y., and in November following was detailed to the General Staff and was assigned to duty as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3. This proved to be his last assignment.

Colonel Morris was one of the outstanding polo players of the Army. Throughout his career he was a leader in the development of the game, rightly considering it to be of inestimable value in promoting the efficiency of the arm to which he had devoted his life. Army polo was in its infancy when he joined the service. His energy and foresight in organizing regimental teams, and in developing players, have been a large factor in establishing polo in the Army. He was affectionately known as the "father of Army polo."

He captained the Army Polo Team which was runner-up in the tournament in Argentina in 1930. He was in charge of the Army team at Mitchell Field, Long Island, N. Y. At a polo game on July 11, 1931, at the Meadow Brook Club, L. I., between the Governors Island "four" and the Meadowbrook Vipers he was fatally injured by colliding with an opposing player, and died in Nassau Hospital, on July 17th.

Colonel Morris was married at Deadwood, S. D., on June 20, 1904, to Genevieve Alexander, daughter of Henry Ostrom Alexander and his wife, Gertrude Hays Alexander. Three children were born of this marriage, Elizabeth, on May 7, 1907, at West Point, N. Y.; Willis Virlin, Jr., on August 14, 1908, at Deadwood, S. D.; and Catherine, on June 20, 1910, at Fort Des Moines, Ia.

Elizabeth and Catherine finished their education at Gunston Hall, Washington, D. C. Willis, after graduating from Devitt's Preparatory School, in Washington, attended the National Academy of Design, in New York City, for three years. He then pursued a special course at the Art Students' League, in New York, under Bridgman.

Elizabeth is now the wife of Captain Clark Lewis Ruffner of the Cavalry, who is stationed at Fort Clark, Tex. Captain and Mrs. Ruffner were married at Fort Riley, Kans., on May 10, 1929. They have two children, Genevieve Ruffner, born at Fort Riley, September 22, 1930, and Ernest Lewis Ruffner, born at Fort Clark, Tex., December 15, 1934.

Catherine is the wife of Captain Earl Foster Thomson, Class of 1922, also of the Cavalry, stationed at Fort Des Moines, Ia. They were married at Governors Island, N. Y., on April 17, 1931. Their children are Willis Morris Thomson, who was born at San Diego, Calif., on April 10, 1932; and Samuel Peter Thomson, born at Fort Riley, Kans., March 9, 1933.

Willis Virlin Morris, Jr., is unmarried, and is following the profession of an artist in Los Angeles, Calif. His mother lives with him at 1805 Hill Drive, Eagle Rock, Los Angeles, Calif.

Willis Morris had the affection and respect of all who knew him. His career has done honor to the Military Academy, and to the Army, which he served so well. He was buried with military honors in the cemetery at West Point.

The above is based upon an obituary signed "G. B. P." which appeared in the Annual Report of the Association of Graduates, of June 9, 1932.

LXXV

ALLAN FLOYD MORRISSETTE†§

Died at Albuquerque, N. M., August 8, 1935

Allan Floyd Morrissette died at Albuquerque, N. Mex., of long standing lung trouble, on August 8, 1935. For twenty-eight years he had been Claim Agent of the Santa Fe Railroad System in New Mexico and Southwest Texas. He is survived by his wife, Nan Cooke Morrissette.

For many years he had been active in the life and work of the Episcopal Church in the Southwest, indeed, outside of his home and his attention to official duties for the railroad, the Church was his very life, and all his interests centered in it.

He was born in Richmond, Va., the son of Isaac and Sarah Morrissette. nee Bradley. His early life followed the normal routine of the average American boy, and upon graduation from high school he received an appointment from his native State to West Point. Having passed the entrance examina-

§Entered West Point under the name of Allen Floyd Morrissett.

tions, he reported for duty with the Class of 1900, in June, 1896. His genial personality quickly made him popular with his classmates, who dubbed him "Little Morris," a play on the name Morrissette, and in contradistinction to Willis Morris, much larger in stature, who was "Big Morris."

In February, 1897, Cadet Morrissette was honorably discharged for deficiency in his studies. He was reappointed, however, and reentered the Academy the following June, as a member of the Class of 1901, but was again honorably discharged for deficiency in March, 1898.

Abandoning a military career, he turned his attention to business, and in the course of time entered the service of the Santa Fe Railroad, having found it to be in the interest of his health to live in the dry climate of the Southwest.

Mr. Morrissette was married at Newport News, Va., on June 4, 1901, Mrs. Morrissette being the daughter of the Rev'd William H. Cooke, D.D., and his wife, Elizabeth S. Cooke. Dr. Cooke was for twenty-one years on the staff of Trinity Parish, New York City, as Vicar of St. John's Chapel, Varick Street. Mr. and Mrs. Morrissette had two children, Elizabeth Stephens Morrissette, born April 11, 1903, and who died August 7, 1929, and Clemence Amelia Morrissette, born March 10, 1906, and who died September 30, 1909.

Mr. Morrissette was a 32° Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. In the Church he was a lay reader and Senior Warden of St. Alban's Church, El Paso, Tex., for ten years.

He began his active Church work with his appointment as a lay reader by the late Rt. Rev'd John M. Kendrick, D.D., then Bishop of New Mexico, on September 25, 1909. His license was renewed year after year by Bishop Kendrick and his successor, Bishop Howden, and he continued in this status until the time of his death.

His first service to the Church was in Belen, N. M., in 1909, where he was instrumental in the organization of St. Philip's Mission, of which he was both warden and lay reader. Later he removed to Las Vegas, N. M., and for several years was active in St. Paul's Parish, in that city. From there he went to Albuquerque, continuing his active service as a member of the vestry, lay reader, etc.

About ten years ago he became a resident of El Paso, Tex., and was an important factor in the organization of St. Alban's Mission, where he served as a member of the governing committee, and as Senior Warden. His several changes of residence were in connection with his duties in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad, of which he was a highly respected and much beloved representative.

In every one of his Church connections he was vitally interested at all times, and a most zealous attendant at the services and in participation in the various social and religious activities of the parish or mission with which

he was at the time identified. He was elected, on numerous occasions, as delegate to Convocation and to the Provincial Synod, and served for many years as a member of the "Bishop and Council" of the Missionary District of New Mexico and Southwest Texas.

Bishop Howden, writing in appreciation of Mr. Morrissette and his work for the Church, states that it is difficult "to express that really passionate devotion to the Church which he was incessantly manifesting. I have known him to take long journeys in order to be on hand for the services in St. Alban's, El Paso, on Sunday, and to fulfill his own conscientious obligation as an usher and a warden."

Disappointed in his ambition to be a soldier in the service of his country, he became a true soldier of the Cross.

Mr. Morrissette's Masonic activities included serving as Master of Anthony Lodge, No. 48, and for several years as District Deputy Grand Master, both under the Grand Lodge of New Mexico. He was also Patron of Renick Chapter, No. 37, Order of the Eastern Star, of Anthony, N. M.

About three years ago Mr. Morrissette's old lung affliction began giving him trouble again, ultimately forcing him to give up active business to enter the hospital at Albuquerque. Failing to respond to the course of treatment, his end came peacefully on August 8, 1935. In addition to his widow, he is survived by a brother, Otis B. Morrissette, of Washington, D. C., and a sister, Mrs. Paul Dismukes, of Columbus, Ga.

Mr. Morrissette was admired, respected and loved by all who knew him, and has left a vacant place among his associates in business, in the Church and in the Masonic fraternity, as well as in his family, that will be hard to fill. May God grant him an abundance of refreshment, light and peace in His Paradise.

LXXVI

3966 MORTON CLAIRE MUMMA 27

Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired

Residence: 242 South Peck Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Office: Sears, Roebuck & Company,
2650 East Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

Cadet, M. A.	June 18, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Captain	March 3, 1911
Major (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Colonel of Cavalry, U. S. Army (emergency commission)	October 2, 1918
Major of Cavalry (Regular Army)	November 2, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission,	January 23, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry (Regular Army)	July 1, 1920
Retired at his own request, after 30 years service (Section 1243, Revised Statutes)	August 28, 1928
Colonel, Retired (Act of June 21, 1930)	June 21, 1930

Morton Claire Mumma, son of Eber L. E. Mumma and Sara A. Mumma, nee Waltz, was born at Benton Ridge, O., March 8, 1878. He later removed, with his family, to Findlay, O., where his early education was completed with his graduation, in 1895, from Findlay High School. Receiving an appointment from the 8th Ohio Congressional District to the Military Academy, he reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Mumma was interested in all of the activities of the Corps and of his class. He participated in the Indoor Meet and played on the baseball team in each of the four years he was at the Academy, winning his "A" in baseball. He was a member of the cast for the Color Line Entertainment at the end of plebe camp, and of the Hundredth Night Entertainments in 1897 and 1898. He was Business Manager on the "Howitzer" Board in 1900. As a student he maintained a position in the middle of his class, and in the Battalion was Cadet Color Sergeant during the last half of his second class year, and Acting Cadet First Sergeant during First Class Camp. Among his classmates he was always well liked.

At graduation Lieutenant Mumma was commissioned in the cavalry arm, and was assigned to the 2nd Cavalry then serving as a part of the Army of Cuban Occupation at Matanzas, Cuba. He joined his regiment at the end of August, 1900, remaining with it on foreign service until May, 1902, when he accompanied it to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for station. The passage of the Act of February 2, 1901, providing for an expansion of the Regular Army, resulted in his immediate promotion to First Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Mumma accompanied his regiment to the Philippine Islands in February, 1904, and returned to the United States two years later, for station at Fort Assinniboine, Mont. In June, 1907, the regiment changed station to Fort Des Moines, Ia., Lieutenant Mumma remaining on duty with it until August, 1909, when he was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Iowa, Iowa City. He continued on this duty for three years, being promoted Captain on March 3, 1911.

Returning to duty with troops, he joined the 14th Cavalry at Fort McIntosh, Tex., and served on border duty until March, 1914, when he again went to the Philippines, remaining in the islands for two years. He joined the 8th Cavalry at Camp Stotsenburg. On August 15, 1915, he was transferred to the 15th Cavalry when the Eighth left to return to America.

Upon returning to the United States in June, 1916, Captain Mumma was assigned to the 11th Cavalry then a part of the Mexican Punitive Expedition and joined it at Colonia Dublan, Mexico. The entire summer of 1916 was spent in chasing Villa, and he commanded the squadron which went to the rescue of the survivors of the Carrizal fight, in which his classmate, Captain Morey, had been wounded.

During his former tour of duty on the border, Captain Mumma had commanded Troop "L" of the 14th Cavalry stationed on the International Bridge at Laredo, Tex., during severe fighting between Huertistas and Carranzistas on New Year's day of 1914, and from March 17th to 19th, of the same year.

In September, 1916, Captain Mumma returned to the University of Iowa as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, but American entry into the World War brought this detail to an end the following June, when he was relieved and assigned to the newly organized 25th Cavalry, soon converted into the 83rd Field Artillery, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., now Fort Francis E. Warren.

He received temporary promotion to the grades of Major and Lieutenant Colonel, both on August 5, 1917, and in September of that year was detailed to the General Staff Corps, with station in Washington and duty in the Operations Division. The following April Colonel Mumma was relieved from General Staff duty and was assigned to the command of the Small Arms Firing School at Camp Perry, O. In October he was promoted Colonel, and when the School was consolidated with the Infantry School of Arms at Camp Benning, Ga., he was assigned to duty as Assistant Commandant and Director of Training, remaining on this duty until January, 1919, when he was ordered back to the University of Iowa for his third tour of duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics. In the meantime his number had been made for permanent promotion to the grade of Major on November 2, 1918.

In January, 1920 Colonel Mumma was honorably discharged from his emergency commission, but was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on the first of July following, the result of the passage of the National Defense Act.

Colonel Mumma was relieved from college duty in June, 1923, and served at Camp Perry, O., as Executive Officer during the National Matches extending from June until October. Two short tours of duty then followed, first with the 67th Brigade, Organized Reserves, and then as a student officer in the special Refresher Course at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., after which Colonel Mumma was ordered back for his fourth and last tour of duty at the University of Iowa. This continued from December, 1924, until May, 1928, when he applied for retirement, and availed himself of an extended leave of absence. On August 28, 1928, Colonel Mumma was retired after 32 years of service, and on June 21, 1930, was advanced on the Retired List to the grade of Colonel, the highest war time rank held by him.

Colonel Mumma immediately entered commercial business, accepting appointment as Manager of the retail store of Sears, Roebuck & Company in Des Moines, Ia., holding this position until October 15, 1929, when he resigned to accept the Assistant General Managership of the Chapultepec Heights Company, at Mexico City. In March, 1930, he resigned to re-enter the Sears, Roebuck organization where, from May 1, 1930, he was engaged

on special service. At present he is Group Manager of a number of Sears stores in Arizona, New Mexico, and California.

Early in Colonel Mumma's military service he developed a liking and marked ability for rifle and pistol shooting. At the Department of the East Rifle Competition in 1903, he won the second prize, and a place on the National Rifle Team. He also won the second prize in the National Individual Rifle Match of that year. In 1904 he won the first gold medals in both Department Rifle and Pistol Competitions in the Philippine Islands, and made the Department Pistol Team. He was a Distinguished Marksman that year. In 1905 he made the Department Pistol Team again.

In 1909 he was a Distinguished Pistol Shot, and won the gold medal and a place on the Central Department Pistol Team.

He was a member of the U. S. Cavalry Rifle Team in the National Matches in 1903, 1906 and 1907, and was Captain of the Team in 1919.

He served as Statistical Officer at the National Matches in 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1913.

He was a member of the United States Rifle Team in the Palma Trophy Match (International) in 1907 and 1912, and captained the team in 1913. He was the winner of the Cavalryman's Cup in 1912, and medal winner in the National Pistol Matches of 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1913, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922. He was Executive Officer of the National Matches of 1918, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924.

Colonel Mumma was married at Findlay, O., on August 7, 1902, to Gail Cass Zugschwert, daughter of Albert and Augusta Zugschwert, nee Cass, and a direct descendant of General Lewis Cass. Mrs. Mumma is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Colonel and Mrs. Mumma have five children and seven grandchildren. The children are Morton C., Jr., born August 24, 1904; Albert G., born March 2, 1906; Martha A., born October 6, 1907; George E., born March 10, 1911, and Sara A., born December 29, 1912.

All three of Colonel Mumma's sons are graduates of the United States Naval Academy, and his daughter, Sara, was "Color Girl" at the June Week exercises at Annapolis in 1934.

Morton C., Jr., was graduated in 1925, and is now a Lieutenant in the Navy, serving in command of U. S. Submarine 43 at Coco Solo, C. Z. As a Midshipman he was Captain of the Naval Academy Rifle Team, and Manager of the Swimming Team. He is the holder of the world's record in the Palma Trophy Course, having made the phenomenal score of 225 (possible), with fifteen shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. He also coached and shot on the Navy Team which established a world's record in the Herrick Trophy Match, only 8 points off a possible for the score of the whole team of eight men, each man firing fifteen shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

Lieutenant Morton C. Mumma, Jr., was married to Virginia Elder of Berryville, Va., on October 7, 1925. They have two children, Morton C., III, born August 24, 1926; and Ann, born April 25, 1929.

Albert G. was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1926, and is now a Lieutenant (J. G.) in the Navy, serving at Paris, France. He won the Class of 1924 gold watch for standing number one in engineering and aeronautics for the four year course. His standing as an undergraduate entitled him to take the post graduate course at the Naval Academy, which he completed as the head man. He was then selected by the Navy Department to do further post graduate work at the French Technical Naval Engineering School at Paris.

Lieutenant Albert G. Mumma married Carmen Braley, of Wesley, Ia., on October 1, 1927. They have three children, Albert G., Jr., born July 2, 1928; John, born April 25, 1932; and David, born June 12, 1934.

George E. was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1934. He was awarded one of six letters of the Superintendent for outstanding officer qualities shown as a midshipman. He was a "four striper," or battalion commander. At graduation he resigned from the Navy to enter private business, and is now with Sears, Roebuck & Company in Chicago.

George E. Mumma married Leonora Kimball, of Swampscott, Mass., on May 16, 1936.

Martha A. is a graduate of the University of Iowa, Class of 1929. She was married to Dr. John C. McClintock of Iowa City, Ia., July 11, 1930, and has two children, Gail, born January 1, 1932 and Beulah Jane, born July 6, 1935.

Sara A. was graduated from Stevens College, Columbia, Mo., in 1932, and from the University of Iowa in 1935. She is unmarried.

Colonel Mumma is a 32° Mason of the Scottish Rite, and a Shriner, holding membership in the Blue Lodge at Iowa City, and in the Consistory and Shrine at Davenport, Ia. He is a member of Triangle (Engineering Fraternity) and Acacia Fraternity, both at the University of Iowa, Iowa City. His clubs include the Triangle (Faculty Club) of the University of Iowa, and the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

LXXVII

WILLIAM SUMMERFIELD NEELY

Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired

Residence: Los Griegos Road, P. O. Box 1114, Albuquerque, N. M.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
Honorably Discharged	March 18, 1897
Private, corporal and sergeant, Battery "A", 6th Artillery	February 16, 1899
2nd Lieutenant of Infantry	July 25, 1900
1st Lieutenant	September 3, 1903
Captain	September 5, 1913
Major (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	February 7, 1918
Major of Infantry, Regular Army	March 19, 1920
Honorably discharged from temporary commission	May 6, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel	July 1, 1920
Retired, 30 years service (Section 1243, Revised States)	January 6, 1929

William Summerfield Neely, son of Dr. William S. and Adelaide S. Neely, was born at Whiteville, Tenn., October 8, 1877. While he was still a boy the family moved to Charleston, Ark., where he graduated from high school, and received an appointment to West Point. He entered the Academy with the Class of 1900, in June, 1896, but was honorably discharged the following March for deficiency in mathematics.

Returning to his home, Mr. Neely entered the University of Arkansas, where he remained for a year, when the urge for a military career prompted him to enlist in the Regular Army. He was assigned to Battery "A", 6th Artillery, and during his year and a half of service as an enlisted man, was appointed a corporal and promoted to sergeant. He served with his battery at St. Augustine, Fla., Honolulu, T. H., and Manila, P. I., until his discharge to accept a commission in August, 1900.

Upon being commissioned, with rank from July 25, 1900, Lieutenant Neely was assigned to the 22nd Infantry, and served with his regiment in Luzon, until its return to the United States early in 1902. For nearly two years he served at Fort Crook, Neb., and then returned to the Philippine Islands, for service in Mindanao. He was stationed at Camp Keithley, with his regiment until March, 1905, being promoted to First Lieutenant, September 3, 1903, when upon being appointed a Captain in the Philippine Scouts, he served until the following July at Fort Pikit. He was then assigned to the command of a convict camp on the Iligan-Lake Lanao road, remaining on this duty until April, 1906, when he was transferred to San Isidro, Nueva Ecija Province in Luzon. His final service in the islands was at Headquarters Department of Luzon, where he was on duty from May until July of 1907.

During the two and a half years Lieutenant Neely was on duty in Mindanao, the Moros were so hostile that an American always went armed when outside of his quarters. It was customary when calling upon friends at night, to carry a lantern in one hand and a gun in the other. The convict camp which he commanded was in definitely hostile country, and the greatest vigilance was necessary on his part, as commanding officer.

Upon return to the United States Lieutenant Neely was stationed at Angel Island, Calif., from August, 1907 until the following May, when he was transferred to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, remaining there for more than two years, until July, 1910. His next station was Fort Sam Houston, Tex., where he was on duty until August, 1911. He was then detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Ohio Northern University, Ada, O., continuing on this duty for the next three years, during which time he was promoted to Captain. Captain Neely received a letter of commendation from Senator Frank B. Willis, of Ohio, upon the performance of his duties at the University.

A short tour of duty at Fort Porter, N. Y., was followed by a longer tour in Texas as a part of the Border Patrol, from June, 1915 to May, 1917, with station at Texas City, Galveston and El Paso.

While in camp with the 23rd Infantry at Texas City Captain Neely was caught in the terrific hurricane of August 16, 1915 that exacted a toll of hundreds of lives and many million dollars of property damage. The wind reached a velocity of 123 miles per hour, which blew nine feet of water over the camp, completely destroying it, and carrying the debris to higher ground. When it was over all that was left of the camp were two or three telephone poles and three small trees. The command lost most of their clothing and equipment, being able to salvage practically nothing but what they had on. Eleven men of Captain Neely's battalion lost their lives.

During the World War period Captain Neely was promoted successively to Major (temporary) and Lieutenant Colonel (temporary) in the Regular Army. He was disappointed in not having the opportunity for service overseas, but discharged duties of importance and responsibility on this side. He served at Syracuse, N. Y., from May to November, 1917, when after a short tour of duty at Camp Greene, N. C., he was ordered to Washington and assigned to duty as Provost Marshal of the District of Columbia and vicinity, charged with the heavy responsibility of guarding the Nation's Capital and its vicinity, and Government buildings and archives. It fell to his lot to perfect the organization of the provost guard and military police, which he commanded for about six months.

Colonel Neely's next assignment was as Assistant Troop Movement Officer at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J. As such he supervised the loading and unloading of troop ships, including the *Leviathan*. He also was required to make frequent trips to and from Philadelphia, upon similar duty. He continued on this important assignment from July 7, 1918 until August 1, 1919.

Following relief from duty at Hoboken, Colonel Neely was ordered to Portland, Ore., but after three months there was transferred to Seattle, Wash., where he was assigned as Executive Officer and Transportation Officer of the Quartermaster Depot located in that city, remaining until December, 1920.

During this period he had received his permanent promotion to Major in the Regular Army, March 19, 1920, had been honorably discharged from his temporary commission as Lieutenant Colonel, May 6, 1920, and had been promoted to that grade under a permanent commission on July 1, 1920.

The next two years were nearly equally divided between duty at Camp Grant, Ill., and Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., now Fort Francis E. Warren. From January, 1923 until September, 1924, he was stationed at Salt Lake City and Fort Douglas, U., and was then ordered to the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., as a student officer in the Advanced Course, graduating in June, 1925.

Colonel Neely was next assigned to National Guard duty, serving as Senior Infantry Instructor of the National Guard of Iowa, at Des Moines, from July, 1925 until August, 1927; and of Arizona, at Phoenix, from August, 1927 until November, 1928.

Colonel Neely was retired at his own request, after more than thirty years of service, on January 6, 1929.

In addition to the Campaign Medals for the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, Mexican Border service and the World War, Colonel Neely was awarded the Silver Star decoration "for gallantry in action against Moros at Pehtud, Lake Lanao, Mindanao, in April, 1904." He prizes letters of commendation from Major General Leonard Wood for the manner in which he performed his duties at the Division Meet held in Manila in the spring of 1907, and from Major General Mathew A. Tinley, National Guard, on the performance of his duties as Senior Instructor of the National Guard, of Iowa, in 1927. His efficiency reports indicate "Superior in combat," the comment of Colonel F. G. Stritzinger, and "Very brave and energetic in the field," that of Captain J. L. Donovan.

Colonel Neely was married in Washington, D. C., June 28, 1906, to Helene Wyman, daughter of the Hon. Albert U. Wyman and Margaret T. Wyman. Mr. Wyman was the Treasurer of the United States during the administrations of both President Grant and President Arthur, and later was president of a trust company in Omaha, Neb. Mrs. Neely was a professional singer, lyric soprano, and had studied voice at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston; also in New York City and in Omaha. She was vocal instructor for two years at Waterman Hall, a boarding school for girls, at Sycamore, Ill.

Colonel and Mrs. Neely have three children. Margaret A. Neely was born June 21, 1907; Albert W. Neely, June 27, 1910; and Helene Ann Neely, known as Nancy, October 15, 1911.

Margaret Neely studied art for a number of years and at various places before Colonel Neely's retirement, and since then at the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, and at the Chicago Art Institute. She is now a professional artist. Albert Neely has studied for literature and journalism; and Nancy, vocal and piano music. All finished high school and Margaret had one year in college.

Since retirement the Neelys have lived at Glencoe and Evanston, Ill., and are now living at Albuquerque, N. M., on Los Griegos Road. For nearly three years, from early in 1929 until late in 1931, Colonel Neely was with the Chicago Title and Trust Company, having the responsibility of handling large amounts in the nature of valuable securities in the vault and finance office. At present he has no business connection, but is enjoying life, with his family, as a retired officer.

Colonel Neely is a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

LXXVIII

Photo by Cusick, Louisville

3969 EDWARD PORTER NONES† 30

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Artillery	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant, Artillery Corps	July 1, 1901
Captain, Coast Artillery Corps	January 25, 1907
Detailed in Quartermaster Department	August 30, 1907
Relieved from detail in Quartermaster Department	August 29, 1911

Died at Galveston, Tex., January 13, 1916

Captain Edward P. Nones, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, and three privates of the same Corps, were drowned in Galveston Channel, Tex., January 13, 1916, when a boat, *J. B. 16,* in which they were, was run down and sunk by the tank steamer *Charles E. Harward,* outward bound.

The *Army and Navy Journal* at the time gave the details of the accident, which were as follows: The *Charles E. Harward* was proceeding to sea, bound for Tampico. Captain Nones and his men were enroute to Fort San Jacinto in a junction box boat pertaining to the submarine mine defense of Galveston Harbor. According to available evidence, the small boat was caught in the suction of the steamer, and thrown broadside across the bow of the larger vessel.

The Quarantine launch *Seaway,* was in the immediate vicinity, and went at once to the rescue, arriving within a few seconds after the men were thrown into the water. The only one of the crew who was able to swim, however, was Private Powell Braun. He was rescued at the point of drowning. Captain Underhill, of the *Seaway,* reported that the water was so cold that none of the other men were able to swim. The first life belt thrown out fell within five feet of the man for whom it was intended, but he was so benumbed by the icy water that he was unable even to make an effort in the direction of the belt, and shortly after sank from sight. A member of the crew of the *Seaway* got hold of Captain Nones' body, and after passing a rope around him, he was drawn on board, and transferred to the deck of the Immigration Service launch *Alfred H.,* when the utmost efforts at resuscitation were made in the attempt to save his life, but altogether without success. His was the only body recovered.

The crew of the *Seaway* stated that the *Harward* sounded no signal, and that both vessels were proceeding in the same direction when the suction of the larger vessel drew the small boat into its direct path, and ran it down.

Edward Porter Nones was the son of William C. Nones, a well to do and prominent wagon manufacturer of Louisville, Ky. The son was born May 21, 1876 and grew up in his native city. Upon finishing high school he received an appointment from Kentucky to the United States Military Academy, and entered West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900. As a cadet he was popular with his classmates, and was referred to by the Class Editor in "The Howitzer" of 1900 as "the Adonis of profane history. A composite photo of Faith, Hope and Charity with very pink cheeks and a smile of cherubic sweetness thrown in." His nickname was "Sal."

Although not a brilliant student, Cadet Nones had no difficulty in maintaining a creditable standing in the middle of his class. His standing at graduation was number 30 in a class which finally numbered fifty-four members.

Following graduation Lieutenant Nones was commissioned in the artillery, and was assigned to the First Artillery. He served with "D" Battery of that regiment, and the following year was promoted to First Lieutenant in the

newly formed Artillery Corps. From August, 1903 until August, 1905 he served with the 3rd Battery, Field Artillery, and was then assigned to the 36th Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Moultrie, S. C.

In August, 1906 Lieutenant Nones entered the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., as a student officer, but was relieved in October for duty as Transport Quartermaster in connection with the troop movement to Cuba, necessitated by the second military occupation of the island. Relieved from this duty after the troops had reached Cuba, in November, 1906, it was too late for him to rejoin his class, and he was assigned to staff duty at Fort Monroe. He ultimately returned to the Coast Artillery School as a student officer, and in 1914 received the rating of "Distinguished Graduate."

He was promoted to the grade of Captain on January 25, 1907, and was permanently assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps. After a brief tour of duty in command of the 118th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, at Fort Monroe, he was detailed on August 30th of that year for a period of four years in the Quartermaster Department. He served at Fort Washington, Md., as Post Quartermaster until September, 1908, and then departed, under orders, for station and duty in the Philippine Islands. His assignment upon arrival was as Assistant to the Depot Quartermaster in Manila.

Upon the expiration of his detail in the Quartermaster Department, in August, 1911, Captain Nones returned to the United States, and served at Fort Miley, Calif., in command of a company of coast artillery. In 1913 he was ordered back to the Coast Artillery School for the purpose of completing the course that had been interrupted seven years previously. He was graduated in 1914.

Relieved from duty at Fort Monroe after receiving his diploma, Captain Nones was ordered to Texas, where he commanded a company on border patrol duty at Brownsville, going from thence to garrison duty at Fort Crockett, where he met with the accident that brought his career to an untimely close.

Captain Nones was married at Yonkers, N. Y., shortly after graduation from West Point, to Elizabeth Madden, of Louisville, Ky. One child, a daughter, was born of this marriage.

Surviving him at the present time are his daughter, now Mrs. Toulmin H. Ewing, of 1604 Island Drive, Monroe, La., two sisters, the Misses Martha and Ethel Nones, of 1505 Edgewood Place, Louisville, Ky., and a brother, Seth M. Nones, of New York City.

Captain Nones' death, in his fortieth year, brought to a close a career of much promise, and deprived the Army of an efficient officer and his classmates and friends of a beloved and respected comrade.

He was buried, with military honors, at Louisville, Ky., on January 16, 1916.

The above is based upon an obituary which appeared in the Annual Report of the Association of Graduates, June 12, 1916.

LXXIX

Photo by Signal Corps, U. S. A.

4017 WILLIS GRANDY PEACE 24

Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps **(1901)**

14th Coast Artillery, Fort Worden, Wash.

Cadet, M. A.	June 18, 1896
2nd Lieutenant, Artillery Corps, with rank from February 2, 1901	February 18, 1901
1st Lieutenant	June 11, 1905
Captain, Coast Artillery Corps	April 14, 1909
Major of Field Artillery, N. A.	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel of Field Artillery, N. A.	May 3, 1918
Colonel of Field Artillery, U. S. A. (emergency commission)	September 11, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	August 31, 1919
Major, Coast Artillery Corps (Regular Army)	July 1, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel	July 3, 1920
Colonel	October 1, 1931

Willis Grandy Peace, son of Alexander S. and Ella Courtney Peace, nee Grandy, was born at Oxford, N. C., September 21, 1875. After receiving his early education at private schools, he entered the University of North Carolina, and while a student there received an appointment from his native State to the United States Military Academy. He reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896 as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Peace found great difficulty with analytical geometry, and in consequence was turned back in yearling January to join the then fourth class. The second time over the fourth class course his academic standing was number 11, and at the end of his third class year, in the Class of 1901, he was a "Star" cadet, with an academic standing of number 5. In the Battalion he was Acting First Sergeant during First Class Camp and senior Lieutenant of "B" Company during the remainder of his first class year.

The passage of the Act of February 2, 1901 resulted in the graduation of the Class of 1901 on February 18th of that year, and the members of the class were given commissions dating from the date of the passage of the Act.

Lieutenant Peace chose the Artillery Corps, and was assigned to the 90th Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Screven, Ga., where he joined in March, 1901. During 1902 and 1903 he was District Adjutant of the then Artillery District of Savannah, and upon being relieved from this duty he was reassigned to a company. In 1904 he was transferred from Fort Screven to the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., where he served until July, 1905.

He was promoted First Lieutenant on June 11, 1905, and from July until November of that year he was engaged on Progressive Military Map work in Southern California. He then returned to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty with the 24th Battery, Field Artillery.

Lieutenant Peace went to the Philippine Islands in the early spring of 1906, and served with the 13th Battery, Field Artillery until July, 1907, when he returned to the United States for station at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., in the then Southern Artillery District of New York, where he served until 1910, being promoted to Captain in the Coast Artillery Corps on April 14, 1909.

From 1910 until 1913 Captain Peace was on duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at North Carolina State College at West Raleigh, N. C.

His next station was Fort Caswell, N. C., commanding a company until the summer of 1916, and was then detailed as student at the Coast Artillery School, graduating in 1917. He was then detailed as Inspector-Instructor of the Coast Artillery Corps, North Carolina National Guard, Raleigh, N. C.

War having been declared in April of that year against the Central Powers, Captain Peace was promoted on August 5, 1917 to Major of Field Artillery in the National Army, and was assigned to the 319th Field Artillery of the 82nd Division. He reported for duty with his regiment at Camp Gordon, Ga., on August 25th. Major Peace served with his regiment, supervising the organization and training of his battalion until its departure for France, June 26, 1918, except for a period of detached service, January to

April, when he pursued the war course at the School of Fire for Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Okla. On May 3, 1918 he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

Colonel Peace went overseas with his regiment, arriving in France on July 10th, and accompanied it to its training center at La Courtine. In August he was transferred to the 11th Field Artillery, and joined it at Le Valdahon. He was promoted to Colonel on September 11, 1918, and commanded the 11th Field Artillery during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive from October 25th until the cessation of hostilities brought about by the signing of the Armistice. He continued in command of the regiment, with headquarters at Cervisey, Department of Cote d'Or, and the three battalions billeted in three neighboring villages, until the following summer, except for a period of detached service during May and June as a student officer at the Artillery School at Treves, Germany. He then brought the regiment back to the United States, via Brest, for station at Camp Grant, Ill. He retained the command of the 11th Field Artillery until August, 1919, when he finally relinquished it to enter the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., as a student officer.

On September 1, 1919 he was discharged from his emergency commission, and reverted to his permanent status as Captain, Coast Artillery Corps.

In 1920 Captain Peace was rated as Distinguished graduate, Command and General Staff School. On July 1st he was promoted to Major, Coast Artillery, Regular Army, and on July 3rd to Lieutenant Colonel. He then entered the General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, graduating in 1921.

The next scholastic year Colonel Peace served as an Instructor in the General Service Schools, and was then ordered to Washington as a student officer at the Army War College, from which he graduated in 1923.

For the next three years he served on the General Staff as Assistant Chief of Staff, Panama Canal Department at Quarry Heights, C. Z.

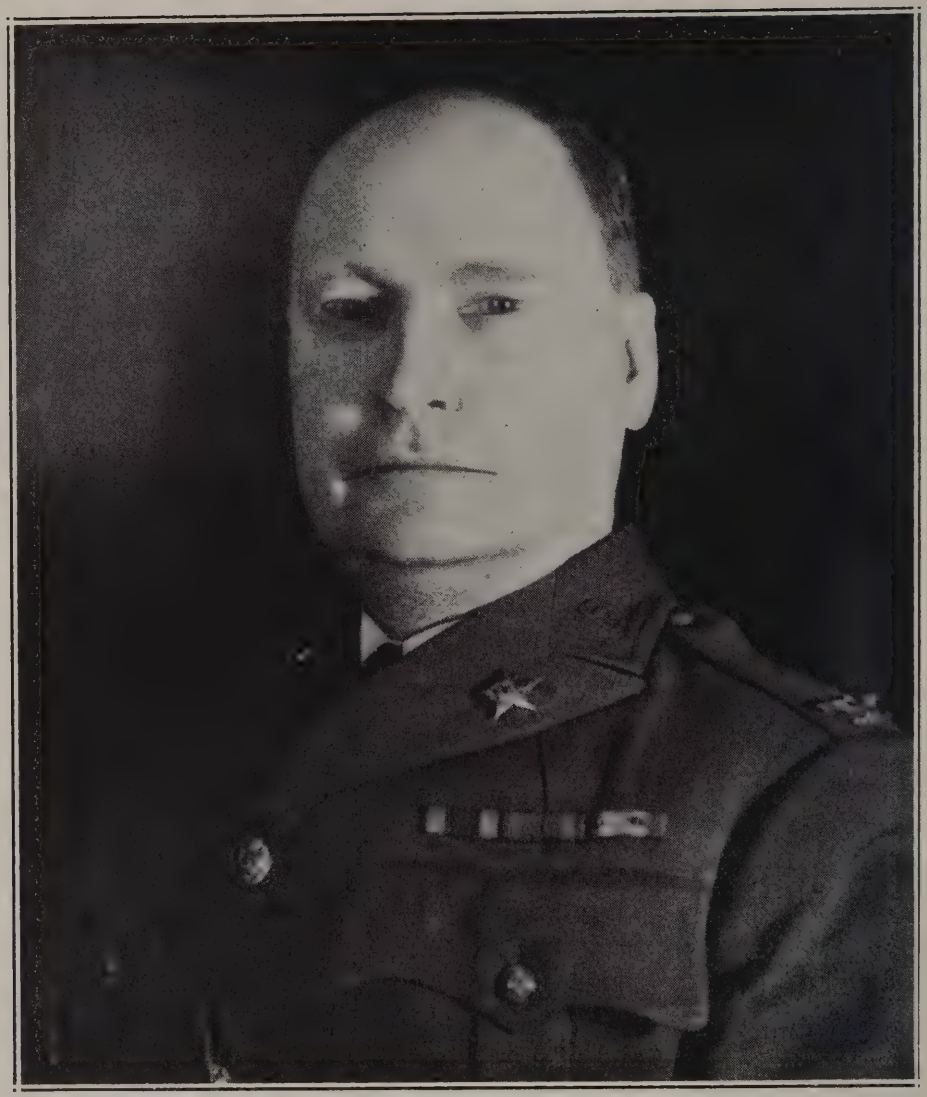
Returning to the United States he was assigned to duty as Commanding Officer of the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles, with station at Fort MacArthur, Calif., remaining on this duty until 1929. For the next four years he was on duty with the Organized Reserves, first in San Francisco, and later in Los Angeles, Calif. He was promoted Colonel on Oct. 1, 1931.

From 1933 until 1936 he was on duty at Fort Shafter, T. H., in command of the 64th Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft), and the post. In January, 1937, he assumed command of the 14th Coast Artillery, and the Harbor Defenses of Puget Sound, with station at Fort Worden, Wash.

Colonel Peace was married at San Francisco, Calif., on January 24, 1906, to Dorothy Bruce Dustan, daughter of Robert Jaffray Dustan and his wife, the former Miss Mary Fessenden Richardson. Colonel and Mrs. Peace have one child, Mary Grandy Peace, born in Manila, P. I., November 9, 1906. She was married July 6, 1933 in Los Angeles, Calif., to Justus B. L. Lawrence.

Col. Peace belongs to the Sons of the Revolution, and Sigma Chi fraternity.

LXXX



3987 GEORGE THOMPSON PERKINS 48

Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps

Residence: Ambassador Apts., 1229 S.W. Sixth Ave., Portland, Ore.

Office: 227 United States Court House, Portland, Ore.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Infantry	June 13, 1900
Transferred to Artillery Corps	April 18, 1901
1st Lieutenant	July 1, 1901
Captain, Coast Artillery Corps	January 25, 1907
Major	July 9, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	February 28, 1918
Detailed in The Adjutant General's Department	March 1, 1918
Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, N. A.	July 12, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	March 15, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Army	July 1, 1920
Relieved from detail in The Adjutant General's Department	June 3, 1922
Colonel	March 12, 1929

George Thompson Perkins was born at La Crosse, Wis., January 4, 1879. He is the son of Eugene G. and Alice Maria Perkins. Educated in the public schools, he was appointed to West Point from his native state, and entered the Military Academy with the Class of 1900 in June, 1896.

During his four years at the Academy, Cadet Perkins took a most active interest in athletics and gymnastics. He was champion gymnast in each of his four years, held the fence vault record, was a member of the Baseball Team in 1897, '98, '99 and 1900, and of the Track Team in 1898. He won his "A" in baseball. During First Class Camp he was an Acting Sergeant.

Upon graduation Lieutenant Perkins was assigned to the 20th Infantry, and reported, with a number of his classmates, upon the expiration of graduation leave, at Columbus Barracks, O., for temporary duty with recruits. In November of that year he sailed from New York, for the Philippine Islands, via the Suez Canal, with a large draft of replacements. Arriving in Manila early in January, 1901, he joined his regiment, and participated with it in some of the mopping up experiences in connection with the later stages of the suppression of the Philippine Insurrection.

Following the passage of the Act of February 2, 1901, providing for a considerable increase in the Regular Army, Lieutenant Perkins transferred to the newly formed Artillery Corps, was promoted First Lieutenant and returned to the United States for station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., where he served from October, 1901, until April, 1903. His next station was at Fort Sheridan, Ill., where he served until October, 1904.

At that time service with a light battery was in the nature of a detail for from two to three years, and was followed by a more permanent assignment to a coast artillery company. In November, 1904, Lieutenant Perkins reported for duty at Fort Morgan, Ala., in the then Artillery District of Mobile, remaining at that station until July, 1906, when he reported for duty as a student officer at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. During his course he was promoted Captain, and with the separation of coast and field artillery, was assigned to the former. Captain Perkins was a Distinguished Graduate of the Coast Artillery School in the class of 1907.

Captain Perkins' next station was in the Artillery District of Charleston, at Fort Moultrie, S. C., where he spent more than four years, going from thence to the Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay, with station at Fort Adams, R. I., for the period from October, 1911, to July, 1914.

Captain Perkins entered the School of the Line, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., in August, 1914, and was graduated the following June.

The Coast Defenses of San Francisco, with station at Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., was his next post of duty, where he spent a year, being transferred to the Coast Defenses of Oahu, at Fort Armstrong, T. H., in July, 1916, and Fort Ruger, T. H., from October, 1917 until the following December.

Having organized the 144th Company, C. A. C. as a mine company, in 1907, and having had considerable experience in the details of sub-

marine mine defense, Captain Perkins was assigned to duty as Mine Commander at Fort Armstrong.

With American entry into the World War came successive promotions to Major in the Regular Army, Lieutenant Colonel (temporary), and Colonel in the National Army.

Colonel Perkins was among the earlier officers to be ordered to duty overseas. He left the United States in December, 1917, and remained on duty with the American Expeditionary Forces until July, 1919. During this period he discharged duties of the greatest responsibility. Early in the spring of 1918 he was assigned to duty as Adjutant General of the Advance Section of the Services of Supply, at a time when there were no General Staff officers on duty at those headquarters. During the four and a half months he served in this capacity, the command was increased from 20,000 men to 55,000 men. During this period Colonel Perkins had the entire coordinative and executive responsibility for the operation of the section, under the Commanding General of the Section. At the time of the Armistice he was Chief of Anti-Aircraft Artillery, Second Army, and participated in the Second Army's offensive.

Colonel Perkins was detailed in The Adjutant General's Department, and upon returning to the United States in the summer of 1919, was assigned to duty in The Adjutant General's Office, in Washington, where he remained until August, 1922. In the meantime he was discharged from his emergency commission on March 15, 1920, reverting to his permanent status as a Major, and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on July 1, 1920.

Upon relief from detail in The Adjutant General's Department, Colonel Perkins was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., as a student officer at the General Staff School, from which he was graduated in 1923, and was then ordered to the Army War College. Upon graduation in 1924, he was selected as one of the four graduates of his Army War College class to attend the Naval War College, at Newport, R. I., graduating in June, 1925.

Colonel Perkins was next detailed to the General Staff Corps, and served until June, 1929, with G-2 of the War Department General Staff. Toward the end of this period he was promoted Colonel in the Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from March 12, 1929.

A tour of duty from October, 1929 until April, 1932 in the Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, with station at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, followed, and from August, 1932 until 1936 Colonel Perkins was on duty at Headquarters, Third Corps Area, as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4. He is now with the Organized Reserves as Executive Officer, Third Reserve District, Ninth Corps Area, at Portland, Ore.

Colonel Perkins was married at Bayou La Batre, Ala., on August 1, 1906, to Gertrude Elizabeth Bromberg, daughter of Frederic W. and Martha L. Bromberg. Colonel and Mrs. Perkins have no children.

Colonel Perkins is a member of the Columbia Country Club, and of the Maryland Yacht Club. He is a Congregationalist.

LXXXI

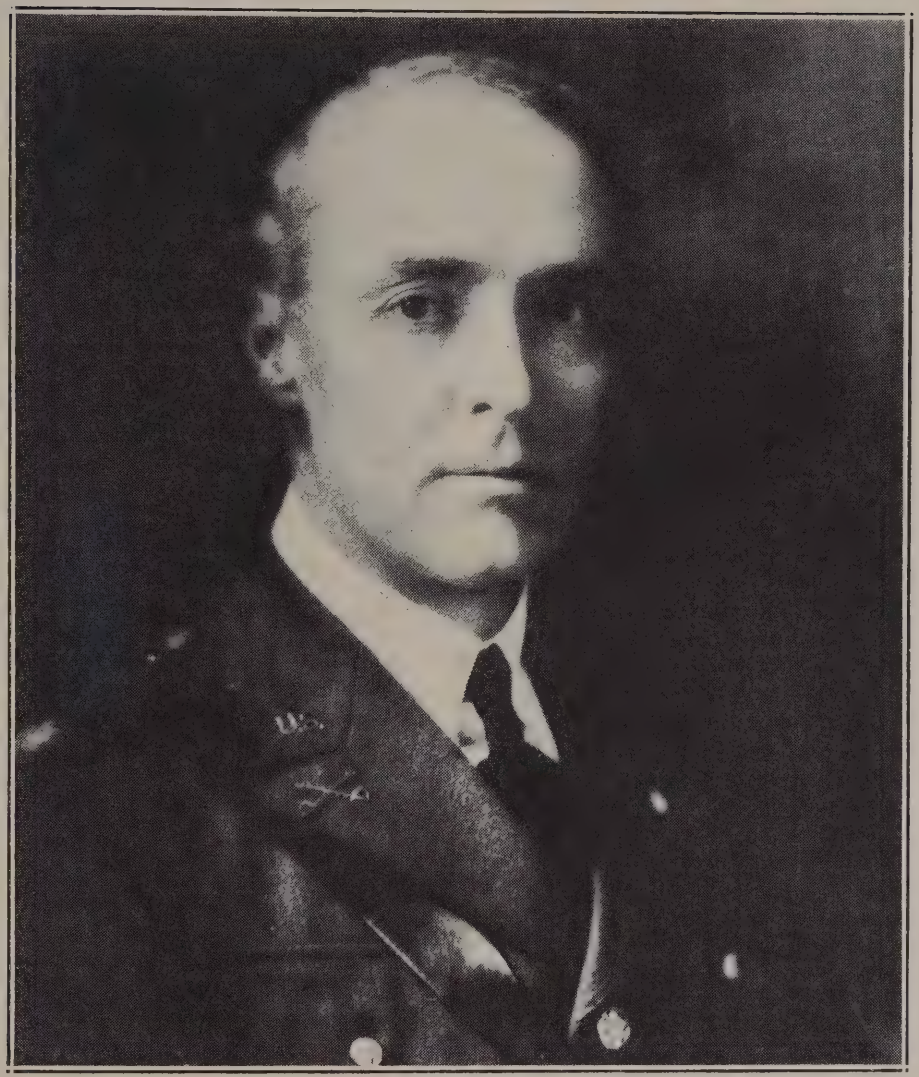


Photo by H. S. Stevenson, Leavenworth

4032 **JEROME GRAY PILLOW** **39**

Colonel of Cavalry **(1901)**

Residence: North Wayne and Eagle Roads, Wayne, Pa.

Office: 800 Customs House, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1895
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry (with rank from February 2, 1901)	February 18, 1901
1st Lieutenant	August 16, 1905
Captain	July 1, 1916
Major of Field Artillery, N. A.	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel of Field Artillery, N. A.	May 11, 1918
Colonel of Cavalry, U. S. A. (emergency commission),	April 7, 1919
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	June 30, 1920
Major of Cavalry (Regular Army)	July 1, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel	July 16, 1920
Recess appointment expired	March 4, 1921
Lieutenant Colonel	July 20, 1920
Colonel	December 1, 1931

Jerome Gray Pillow, son of Jerome B. and Jennie H. Pillow, nee Hargraves, was born at Columbia, Tenn., August 7, 1875. His boyhood was passed in Arkansas, his early education being obtained in public and private schools in Arkansas, and at Webb's School, in Tennessee. He was appointed from Arkansas to the United States Military Academy, where he reported for duty in June, 1895, as a member of the Class of '99.

In yearling January he dropped to the then fourth class, and thus became a member of the Class of 1900. In the beginning of his second class year he had a serious illness, which confined him to the Cadet Hospital for many weeks, and necessitated his going on sick leave for the remainder of the academic year. Having fully recovered his health, Cadet Pillow reported back at West Point for duty on August 28, 1899, and joined the then second class, becoming a member of the Class of 1901, with which class he was graduated in February, 1901.

Cadet Pillow was a popular member of each of his classes, and each one counts it an honor to carry his name on its roster. In the Battalion he was Acting Color Sergeant during First Class Camp, and the senior Cadet Lieutenant in "A" Company during the remainder of his first class year.

The passage of the Act of February 2, 1901, providing for an increase in the Regular Army to meet the demands made by the expansion of American territory following the Spanish-American War, resulted in the early graduation of the Class of 1901. Diplomas were presented on February 18th, and commissions were dated back to February 2nd.

Lieutenant Pillow was commissioned in the cavalry arm, and was assigned to the 14th Cavalry. He joined his regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., where it was being organized, early in March, 1901, and served with it at that post until the following September. For the next two years he was stationed at Fort Logan, Colo., with short tours of detached service at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., now Fort Francis E. Warren, and at Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

In September, 1903, he sailed from San Francisco, with his regiment, for service in the Philippine Islands. This tour of foreign service continued until October, 1905, and included station at Camp Overton, Mindanao; Manila and Mariveles. While in Mindanao he was three times in the field against the Moros, including participation in the Taraca expedition under the command of Major General Leonard Wood.

He was promoted First Lieutenant on August 16, 1905, and was assigned to the 7th Cavalry, but in November following was transferred to the 13th Cavalry.

Lieutenant Pillow joined his new regiment at Fort Riley, Kans., and served there on troop duty and as Squadron Adjutant from December, 1905, until July, 1907, when he marched with his squadron of the 13th Cavalry, in connection with a change of station, to Fort Sheridan, Ill. There he served as Post Adjutant until January, 1908, when he was detailed as Professor of

Military Science and Tactics at Carlisle Military Academy, Arlington, Tex., but in September of that year was relieved at his own request and returned to duty with his regiment at Fort Sheridan.

In March, 1909, Lieutenant Pillow accompanied his regiment to the Philippines, and was stationed at Camp McGrath, Batangas Province, for a short time, and was then appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General William H. Carter, commanding the Department of Luzon. He served at Department Headquarters, filling various staff positions in addition to his duties as aide, until January, 1911, when he availed himself of leave of absence with permission to return to the United States via Europe.

Lieutenant Pillow spent the next four months in travel, visiting many countries of Asia, Africa and Europe, each with its own particular interest, and in May he rejoined his regiment at Fort Riley. He served on troop duty and as Post Adjutant, at that post until September, 1912, and then went to the Mexican border in command of Troop "D", 13th Cavalry for patrol duty until the following March, when he was again appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major General Carter, commanding the Division mobilized near Galveston. He was with the General at Texas City, Tex., until February, 1914, and then accompanied him to Honolulu, serving with him at Headquarters Hawaiian Department until the following December.

In December, 1914, Lieutenant Pillow was transferred to the 4th Cavalry, and upon termination of duty as aide, joined his regiment at Schofield Barracks, T. H., where he served until July of 1917. In July, 1916, he was promoted Captain, and was reassigned to the 4th Cavalry, but a year later was transferred back to his old regiment, the 13th Cavalry, and joined it at Fort Riley, Kans.

The United States having entered the World War in April, 1917, Captain Pillow was promoted to Major of Field Artillery in the National Army in the following August, and was assigned to the 89th Division, being mobilized at Camp Funston, Kans., on the Fort Riley Reservation. He was detailed as Division Adjutant, and served as such until February 17, 1918, when he left the Division for duty overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces. He was then detailed as a student officer at the General Staff College, A. E. F., at Langres, from March 10, 1918, to the end of May, when he completed the course. On May 11th he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of Field Artillery in the National Army.

Colonel Pillow spent the greater part of the month of June with the British Expeditionary Forces at Arras and at Bracquemont, and then joined the 35th Division on the Alsace Front, where he served during July as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2. At the end of July he was transferred to the 32nd Division and joined it in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry. He served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, in the Aisne-Marne Offensive from July 30th to August 7th; in the Oise-Aisne Offensive, with the 10th French Army, from

August 28th until September 2nd, and in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive from September 30th until November 11th. During the greater part of this time Colonel Pillow had been an acting General Staff officer, but on October 2, 1918, he was detailed to the General Staff, A. E. F.

After the cessation of hostilities on November 11th, he accompanied the 32nd Division on its march from Vilosnes-sur-Meuse to the Rhine, and continued on duty with the Division when it garrisoned the Coblenz Bridgehead from December 13, 1918, until it was withdrawn for the homeward movement on April 18, 1919.

On April 7, 1919, he was promoted to Colonel of Cavalry.

From April 18th until July 3rd Colonel Pillow served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of the III Army Corps, at Neuwied, Germany, when the Corps was discontinued and he returned to the United States. Arriving in Washington, he was assigned to duty with the General Staff, until July, 1920.

On June 30, 1920, he was honorably discharged from his emergency commission and reverted to his status as a Captain of Cavalry, but the following day was promoted to Major in the Regular Army, and later in July to Lieutenant Colonel.

Colonel Pillow was detailed as a student officer at the General Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. He received his diploma from the School of the Line in 1921, and that from the General Staff School in 1922. During the following year he served as an Instructor in the Schools, and from July, 1923, until July, 1926, was the Secretary of the Schools, and Executive Officer of the Post. He was then detailed as a student officer at the Army War College, at Washington Barracks, D. C., from which he was graduated in 1927.

For the next two years Colonel Pillow was on duty in the Office of the Chief of Cavalry as Executive Officer. He pursued the Refresher Course at the Cavalry School at Fort Riley in May and June, 1929, and then joined the 11th Cavalry at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., for duty.

Colonel Pillow was detailed for duty at Headquarters Ninth Corps Area, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., in January, 1931, as the officer in charge of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. In December of that year he received his promotion of Colonel of Cavalry.

In October, 1933 he was relieved from duty at Headquarters, Ninth Corps Area, and proceeded to Rome, Italy, where he was with the American Embassy as Military Attache to Italy and Albania until October, 1936.

Upon returning to the United States, he was assigned to duty as Chief of Staff of the 79th Division, with station at Philadelphia, Pa.

Colonel Pillow was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. His citation reads: "As assistant chief of staff, G-3, 32nd Division, he displayed marked ability and high professional attainments, rendering immeasurably

valuable services in the operations of his division in the offensives of Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, the Meuse-Argonne, and during the march to the Rhine."

His name is borne upon the Initial General Staff Eligible List, and he received the foreign decorations of the Croix de Guerre (French) with palm, and of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor (French). For his service as Military Attache with the American Embassy at Rome, he was tendered by the Italian Government the Order of the Crown of Italy. He has been awarded the campaign medals pertaining to the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and the World War, the last named with four battle clasps.

Colonel Pillow was married at Atchison, Kans., February 14, 1903, to Mary Louise Hetherington, daughter of Webster Wirt and Lillie Miller Hetherington. Colonel and Mrs. Pillow have no children.

Colonel Pillow is a member of the United States Cavalry Association, and a life member of the Association of Graduates. His clubs include the Army and Navy Club, and the Army and Navy Country Club, of Washington, D. C., and the Chevy Chase Club, of Chevy Chase, Md. He is also a member of the Monterey History and Art Association, of Monterey, Calif. He is an Episcopalian.

LXXXII

Photo by Harris & Ewing

3940 GEORGE BIGELOW PILLSBURY 1

Brigadier General, Assistant to the Chief of Engineers

Residence: 2216 Wyoming Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Office: War Department, Washington, D. C.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Captain	March 2, 1906
Major	October 12, 1912
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	July 14, 1917
Colonel of Engineers, N. A.	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers (Regular Army)	February 6, 1920
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	June 30, 1920
Colonel	November 30, 1928
Brigadier General, Assistant to the Chief of Engineers,	June 27, 1930
Appointment renewed for additional term of four years,	June 27, 1934

George Bigelow Pillsbury, son of Dr. George H. and Mary A. Pillsbury, was born at Lowell, Mass., December 19, 1876. His early education was obtained in the public schools, and upon graduation from high school he matriculated at Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he successfully completed his freshman and sophomore years. Having received an appointment to West Point from Massachusetts, he left the Institute and reported for duty at the Military Academy in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

George early gained the deserved confidence of his classmates, who looked to him not only as a man who possessed a keen analytical mind, but as a comrade whose judgment was always good, and who habitually maintained high ideals. He therefore quickly became universally recognized as a leader among his classmates.

Except in his yearling year, Cadet Pillsbury consistently held first place in academic standing in his class. In the Battalion he was a Cadet Sergeant during the first half of his second class year, and was appointed a Cadet Lieutenant when 1900 became the senior class, due to the early graduation of the Class of '99. At the beginning of First Class Camp he was detailed as the Cadet Officer in charge of new cadets, and promoted to the rank of Cadet Captain.

When the class entered upon a united protest against stringent orders issued to break up hazing, and which seemed to threaten some of the most cherished traditions of the Corps, Cadet Pillsbury was one of the victims, and with others of the outstanding men of the class, lost his chevrons, but by no means the respect in which he was universally held.

Cadet Pillsbury was interested in all cadet activities. He was Vice-President of the class, President of the Dialectic Society, Baseball Manager in both 1899 and 1900, a member of the cast for the Hundredth Night Entertainment in 1900, and on the "Howitzer" Board as Statistical Editor, in 1900. At the New Year's dinner at the Cadet Mess in 1900 Cadet Pillsbury responded to the toast, "The Riding Hall."

Following graduation Lieutenant Pillsbury was assigned to the Corps of Engineers, his first duty being in the Office of the District Engineer in San Francisco, Calif., where he served from August 1, 1900, until June 25, 1901. On February 1, 1901, he was promoted to First Lieutenant.

Ordered to the Philippine Islands, he served with Company "E", Second Battalion of Engineers until December 15, 1903, when he accompanied the battalion to the United States, and continued to serve with it as Adjutant, at Washington Barracks, D. C., until April, 1905.

Lieutenant Pillsbury's next assignment was as a member of the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska, and in charge of the Alaska Engineer District, being stationed at Skagway. He was promoted Captain March 2, 1906, the first of the class to wear the double bars.

Captain Pillsbury left Alaska early in August, 1908, under orders for duty as Associate Professor of Mathematics at West Point, where he reported on August 28th following, and remained on this duty until September, 1912.

For the next four years he was in charge of River and Harbor and Fortification work in the district that centered at New London, Conn. He was promoted Major in October, 1912, almost at the beginning of this assignment.

From January 31, 1916, until May 1, 1917, Major Pillsbury was stationed at Los Angeles, Calif., on similar duty, and was then assigned to the Presidio of San Francisco as an Instructor at the Reserve Officers' Training Camps until the following August.

In July, 1917, he was promoted temporarily to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, and in August to that of Colonel of Engineers in the National Army. The latter promotion was accompanied by assignment to the command of the 115th Engineers of the 40th Division, at Camp Kearny, Calif. The next eleven months were devoted to the training of his regiment for war service, at the end of which time the division left the Pacific Coast en route to France, where it arrived on August 23, 1918.

In September, 1918, Colonel Pillsbury was transferred to the command of the 102nd Engineers of the 27th Division, and Division Engineer of the Division, then assigned to the Fourth British Army. He arrived in time to take part in the assault on the Hindenburg Line on the Somme front, from September 24th to October 1, 1918. On October 10th he was assigned the duty of Corps Engineer, II Corps, composed of the 27th and 30th Divisions, and was relieved from duty with the 27th Division. He was in charge of the engineer operations of the Corps in its advance beyond the Selle River, October 10th to October 23rd, when the Corps was withdrawn from the front line.

The II Corps formed a part of the Fourth British Army during this offensive, and Marshal Haig gave unstinted praise to the character of the work done by the American troops, as quoted by General Pershing in his book, "My Experiences in the World War."

Colonel Pillsbury was recommended for promotion to Brigadier General, but as the policy had been adopted by the War Department of making no more promotions above the grade of Colonel, after the Armistice, he, with others of the Class, were destined not to receive this reward for distinguished service in action.

After the Armistice, and the movement of the II Corps to an embarkation center, Colonel Pillsbury was assigned in January, 1918, to the Office of the Chief Engineer of the American Expeditionary Forces, serving as Deputy Chief Engineer from January 10th to February 5th. Returning to the United States in May, 1919, he was assigned to duty in the Office of the Chief of Engineers in Washington, as assistant to the officer in charge of River and Harbor works.

On February 6, 1920, he was promoted in the Regular Army to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, and on June 30th following, was honorably discharged from his emergency commission.

From August, 1920, until June, 1921, Colonel Pillsbury attended the Army War College at Washington Barracks, D. C., as a student officer, and was graduated in the latter month. He was then reassigned to duty in the Office of the Chief of Engineers. In August, 1923, he was detailed as a student officer at the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and was an Honor Graduate in June, 1924.

Colonel Pillsbury was next given a most important and responsible assignment, as Engineer on the Joint Board of Engineers for the St. Lawrence Waterway project, and continued on this duty for the next four years. He also served at the same time as District Engineer in charge of the United States Lake Survey, at Detroit, Mich.

In April, 1928, after the completion of the report on the St. Lawrence Waterway, he was assigned to duty as District Engineer at Philadelphia, Pa., and was promoted to Colonel in the Corps of Engineers on November 30, 1928. During this assignment he served as a member of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, and was a member of the Hoover-Young Commission appointed to pass on the proposal to construct a bridge across San Francisco Bay, between San Francisco and Oakland.

On June 27, 1930, he was appointed by President Hoover as Brigadier General and Assistant to the Chief of Engineers, which appointment was renewed for an additional period of four years by President Roosevelt on June 27, 1934. While on this duty his station has been in Washington.

General Pillsbury has occupied the office of Assistant Chief of Engineers at a time when very heavy duties and responsibilities have rested upon the Army's *corps elite,* of which he is so distinguished a member. To the solution of its unusual and difficult engineering problems and the direction of the expenditure of vast public funds he has applied with conspicuous success his keen mind and his unflagging energy. During his incumbency he has carried stoutly and capably one of the heaviest loads ever laid upon a public servant. His classmates feel a well justified pride in his outstanding public service, and the great heights to which his exceptional talents and sterling character have carried him.

General Pillsbury was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Corps Engineer, II Army Corps, from October, 1918, to January, 1919, he displayed professional qualifications of an exceptionally high order. During operations which broke the Hindenburg Line between Cambrai and St. Quentin his tireless energy and highly efficient work contributed in a marked degree to the success of the operations of the Corps."

General Pillsbury was married at San Francisco, Calif., on June 22, 1909, to Bertha Eldredge Smith, daughter of Sidney M. and Elizabeth Smith.

General and Mrs. Pillsbury have four children, George H., who was born March 22, 1910, Elizabeth E., born September 16, 1913; Philip Lansdale, born November 13, 1914, and Thomas S., born October 5, 1918.

Elizabeth attended various private schools at the stations of her father, and Edith Walker Preparatory School in Washington. She is a graduate of Bryn Mawr, and is now ably pursuing a course of Architecture at the Frost School at Cambridge, Mass. She was introduced to society in Washington.

Philip was graduated with honors from Princeton in 1936 and is now attending Harvard Medical School.

Thomas is a student at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.

General Pillsbury is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Society of American Military Engineers, and the American Geophysical Union. He is a member of the Military Order of the Carabao. His clubs include the Chevy Chase Club of Chevy Chase, Md., the Rittenhouse Club of Philadelphia, and the Army and Navy Club, and Army and Navy Country Club of Washington.

Photo by Harris & Ewing

3946 FRANCIS AMORY POPE 7

Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired

Legal Residence: Glade, Kans.

Mail Address: Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Artillery	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant, Artillery Corps	July 1, 1901
Transferred to the Corps of Engineers as a Second Lieutenant, with rank from February 2, 1901	January 18, 1902
1st Lieutenant	May 2, 1901
Captain	June 7, 1907
Major	August 12, 1913
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Colonel of Engineers, N. A.	August 5, 1917
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	July 14, 1919
Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers (Regular Army)	May 11, 1920
Detailed in Militia Bureau	May 24, 1928
Colonel	December 21, 1928
Relieved from detail in Militia Bureau	May 23, 1932
Retired for disability in line of duty (Section 1251, Revised Statutes)	September 30, 1934

Francis Amory Pope was born at Monticello, Ia., July 2, 1875. He is the son of Henry Stafford Pope and his wife, the former Miss Ellen Augusta Thompson. Though a native of Iowa, and afterwards a resident of Kansas, from which latter State he was appointed to West Point, he is a descendant of an old New England family, tracing his lineage in fifty-three lines of direct Mayflower descent.

His lineage presents this remarkable record: Direct descendant in the ninth generation from Captain Miles Standish in two ancestral lines; ninth from John Alden and his wife, Priscilla Mullins, in three lines; tenth from William and Alice Mullins, three lines; ninth from Isaac Allerton and his wife, Mary, four lines; eight from their daughter, Mary Allerton, four lines; eighth from Francis Cooke, one line; ninth from Francis Cooke, three lines; ninth from Francis Eaton, one line; ninth from Stephen Hopkins and his wife, Elizabeth, three lines; ninth from John Howland and his wife, Elizabeth Tilley, one line; tenth from Howland and his wife, one line; tenth from John Tilley and his wife, one line; eleventh from John Tilley and his wife, one line; tenth from Degory Priest, two lines; tenth from Thomas Rogers, two lines; ninth from Henry Samson, one line; ninth from George Soule, two lines; ninth from Richard Warren, two lines.

He also is directly descended from Robert Cushman, who made arrangements in England for the trip of the Mayflower; from Kenelm Winslow, brother of Governor Edward Winslow, and from Philippe de la Noye, the first Huguenot to arrive in the colonies, and who landed in Plymouth in 1621. Practically all of his male ancestors, living at the time, fought in the colonial Indian wars, the Revolutionary War, and the War of 1812.

While still a child, Francis removed with his parents to Kansas, where he received his early education in the public schools, and was attending the University of Kansas at Lawrence, Kans., when he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy. In June, 1896 he reported at West Point for duty, entering with the Class of 1900.

Cadet Pope maintained a consistently high standing in his class, never falling below eighth place, and in his yearling year he was a "star" cadet. In the Battalion he was a Cadet First Sergeant during the latter part of his second class year, Acting Cadet Sergeant during First Class Camp, and a Cadet Lieutenant in "A" Company during the remainder of his first class year.

At graduation Lieutenant Pope was assigned to the 6th Artillery, his first station being with recruits at Columbus Barracks, O. Being under orders to accompany a large draft of replacements to the Philippine Islands, and ultimately to join his regiment, then stationed in Manila, he was taken ill and was on sick leave until April, 1901, when he reported for duty with a light battery at Fort Riley, Kans. He served at that station until March, 1902.

The Act of February 2, 1901 had resulted in his promotion to First Lieutenant in the newly formed Artillery Corps, dating from July 1, 1901. This Act, providing for a considerable expansion of the Regular Army, made pos-

sible the transfer of juniors officers from other branches of the service to the Corps of Engineers. The policy established by the War Department provided that those who availed themselves of this privilege, should be transferred as Second Lieutenants, to rank from the date of the passage of the Act. A number of the members of the Classes of '98, '99, 1900 and 1901, including Lieutenant Pope, took advantage of this opportunity. His order for transfer was dated January 18, 1902, but in the meantime his number for promotion had been made, so that he entered upon his duties as an engineer officer as a First Lieutenant with rank from May 2, 1901.

Lieutenant Pope's first duty in the Corps of Engineers was with troops. He joined the First Battalion of Engineers at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in March, 1902, and very shortly thereafter changed station, with the battalion, to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., where he remained on duty until September, 1903.

His next tour of duty was in the Philippine Islands, continuing until March, 1905, when he was assigned to river and harbor, and fortification work in the Puget Sound area, with station at Seattle, Wash.

In August, 1906, Lieutenant Pope was assigned to duty as an Instructor in the Department of Civil and Military Engineering at West Point, and remained on this duty until April, 1908. In June, 1907 he was promoted Captain, and upon being relieved from further duty at West Point, joined and assumed command of Company "A", 1st Battalion of Engineers, and of Fort Mason, Calif. He also had charge of the Engineer Depot at that post.

In July, 1908 Captain Pope was detailed as the Engineer Officer of the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska, and had charge of all Engineer Department work in that Territory until January, 1911, when he returned to Seattle for station and duty until the following August.

He was next assigned as a student officer at the Army Field Engineer School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., but was relieved in May, 1912, before the completion of the course, and was assigned to the charge of the field work involved in the raising of the U. S. S. *Maine,* sunk in Havana Harbor, Cuba, prior to the beginning of the Spanish-American War. Having completed this duty, Captain Pope was ordered to New York City, where he became Recorder of the Board of Engineers, and of the New York Harbor Line Board. He was promoted Major in August, 1915.

From November, 1914 until August, 1917 Major Pope was engaged on river and harbor work, with station at Portland, Me. In the latter month he was temporarily promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army, and to Colonel of Engineers in the National Army. His assignment was as commanding officer of the 301st Engineers, and as Division Engineer of the 76th Division, at Camp Devens, Mass. There he organized his regiment and gave it its preliminary training, going overseas with the Division in the early part of July, 1918.

Upon arriving in France Colonel Pope was transferred to the 315th Engineers of the 90th Division, and served at the front with it from August 18th until November 10th. He participated in both the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne major offensives as a part of the First Army of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Returning to the United States shortly after the Armistice, Colonel Pope was assigned to river and harbor work with station at Duluth, Minn., where he remained until February 28, 1921. In July, 1919 he was honorably discharged from his emergency commission, reverting to his permanent rank of Major, but was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on May 11, 1920.

In April, 1921 Colonel Pope went to the Philippines, where he served as Department Engineer of the Philippine Department; District Engineer in charge of fortifications; and in command of the 14th Engineers, until July, 1923, when he returned to the United States.

From August, 1923 until September, 1927 he was stationed at Norfolk, Va., on fortification and river and harbor duty, and also on duty in connection with the training of engineer officers of the Reserve Corps. From October, 1927 until May, 1928 he served as Corps Area Engineer of the Seventh Corps Area, with station at Omaha, Neb.

Colonel Pope was detailed in the Militia Bureau in May, 1928 for a period of four years. His duties included the responsible ones of the charge of all construction, and transportation to and from summer training camps for the National Guard. He discovered that no officer of the Bureau, nor anyone else, could tell what was being spent at the various camps, what construction was needed, and what it would cost. He therefore undertook to visit more than sixty camps located in almost every State, for the purpose of making a personal survey of facilities and conditions, with special reference to what had been spent on construction, and the estimated cost for the completion of the entire encampment project. This not only supplied valuable data for the use of the Bureau for strictly military purposes, but proved of especial usefulness in connection with the relief problem of putting the unemployed to work. The Militia Bureau was the only bureau in the War Department that was able to present a complete program for construction when suddenly called upon to do so, owing to Colonel Pope's work.

He was promoted Colonel on December 21, 1928, and after the completion of his detail in the Militia Bureau, was assigned to duty in Philadelphia, Pa., until November, 1932. He was then ordered to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., as Corps Area Engineer of the Eighth Corps Area, on which duty he remained until June, 1933. His last active duty station was Detroit, Mich., where, on September 30, 1934 he was retired on account of physical disability contracted in the line of duty.

Colonel Pope was married at New York City on July 14, 1925 to Dorothy, daughter of Judge Nathan Hampson Barber and his wife, the former Miss Sarah Virginia Clarke. Mrs. Pope is a descendant of many of the founders

and first settlers of Virginia, Maryland, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Delaware. Colonel and Mrs. Pope have no children. Mrs. Pope has a daughter by a former marriage.

Colonel Pope has not yet determined where he will make his permanent home. He retains his legal residence at Glade, Kans., and when in Washington stops at the Mayflower Hotel. His mail address is Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C. With a fondness for travel, he has recently started on a trip around the world of indefinite duration. Communications received by the Editor during the past several months, from Colonel Pope, have come from such widely separated points as Honolulu, Jerusalem and London.

Colonel Pope has been for years a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Society of American Military Engineers (Charter Member); National Geographic Society; Society of Mayflower Descendants; Sons of the American Revolution; and the Order of Founders and Patriots of America. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C. He is an Episcopalian.

LXXXIV

Photo by Harris & Ewing

4060 **JAMES PRENTICE†** **67 (1901)**

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant, Artillery Corps (to rank from February 2, 1901	February 18, 1901
1st Lieutenant	February 19, 1906
Captain, Coast Artillery Corps	December 6, 1909
Detailed in Aviation Section, Signal Corps	June 27, 1917
Major (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Major, Signal Corps, U. S. A. (emergency commission)	September 27, 1917
Relieved, Aviation Section, Signal Corps	February 26, 1918
Lieutenant Colonel, Signal Corps, U. S. A. (emergency commission)	February 26, 1918
Colonel, Air Service, U. S. A. (emergency commission)	October 5, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	March 25, 1920
Major, Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Army	July 1, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel	July 18, 1920
Recess appointment expired	March 4, 1921

Lieutenant Colonel ..... September 21, 1920
Retired because of physical disability in line of duty
(Section 1251, Revised Statutes) ..... December 10, 1926
Colonel, Retired (Act of June 21, 1930) ..... June 21, 1930
Died at Washington, D. C., March 11, 1934

JAMES PRENTICE was born in Leroy, N. Y., July 5, 1874, the son of John and Sarah Ann Randall Prentice. He was a cousin of General George M. Randall, and of General Emory Upton, of Civil War fame, and also of the late Brigadier General La Roy S. Upton, who served in France through the World War.

He was a lineal descendant of Captain Thomas Prentice ("The Trooper") who was born in England in 1621, and emigrated to Massachusetts in 1636 with Lieutenant Colonel Harlakenden, his friend and instructor, who was of the Parliamentary forces of Cromwell. Captain Thomas Prentice learned surveying, and did a great deal of that work in the settlement of Massachusetts, and had an excellent military record. Seven of James Prentice's ancestral family served during the Revolutionary War.

He was graduated February 18, 1901. His military record is outlined in a letter received from General Douglass MacArthur, Chief of Staff:

> Entering the United States Military Academy as a Cadet, June 15, 1896, Colonel Prentice was graduated and appointed a Second Lieutenant, Artillery Corps, February 18, 1901; was promoted First Lieutenant, February 19, 1906; Captain, Coast Artillery Corps, December 6, 1909; Major, July 1, 1920; Lieutenant Colonel, July 18, 1920; and was retired December 10, 1926, on account of disability in line of duty. During the World War he served a detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, from June 27, 1917, to February 26, 1918, and held temporary commissions as Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel. Under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved June 21, 1930, he was advanced on a retired list to his highest wartime rank of Colonel. He was a graduate of the Coast Artillery School.
>
> Following his commission in the Army, Colonel Prentice was on duty with his Corps at several stations in the United States; served a tour of duty in the Philippine Islands; commanded Army Balloon Camp, San Antonio, Tex.; and was in the Office of the Director of Air Service, Washington, D. C. He also served as Assistant to the Department Air Service Officer, Headquarters Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., was on duty with the Coast Defenses of Portland, Me.; was President, Sound Range Board, and Officer in charge of sound ranging apparatus at Fort Eustis, Va.; and was commanding Fort Story, Va., at the time he was ordered to his home to await retirement from active service.
>
> Colonel Prentice was a capable, loyal, and hard working officer of high personal character, well versed in the technical phases of his arm, who performed the various duties assigned him during his long military career of over twenty-five years' commissioned service, with characteristic devotion and zeal. His death is deeply regretted.

After his retirement from active service in 1926, due to injuries sustained in a balloon crash in 1918, when he was commanding the Army Balloon Camp at San Antonio, Tex., he spent most of his time in Florida, where he became deeply interested in the introduction, development and propagation of tropical plants. His activities in that direction are well explained in a recent article published in the Washington *Star*:

> Down in Florida, nature is paying unique tribute to the memory of a war hero who, crippled by service with the Balloon Corps in 1918, de-

voted the last years of his life to the introduction of new plants in that balmy southern climate.

In and around Miami there are verdant arbors of the ancient gourd-like vegetable, chayote, which owe their existence to the expert and loving care of the late Colonel James Prentice, U. S. A., Retired, who died recently at Walter Reed Hospital.

At Opa-Locka, Fla., is an experimental grove where bamboo plants from far-flung parts of the world attest his skill as a soldier-turned-botanist.

Of Colonel Prentice and his work, Dr. David Fairchild, veteran agricultural explorer of the Department of Agriculture, has this to say:

"Most men of his age who had been crippled as he was would simply lie down and die, or become chronic invalids—but he had an interest in plants that was irrepressible."

Dr. Fairchild related how he invited Colonel Prentice to take the Fairchild house in Coconut Grove, Fla., for the summer after the ailing Army officer had shown keen interest in propagation of bamboos. The first summer Colonel Prentice nearly succumbed to his old injuries received during the World War in a balloon fall, but the climate proved a tonic and before long he was stirring up interest of others in the plants he was studying.

The chayote—prounounced chi-o-ta, with long i, o and a, and accent on the second syllable—dates back to Aztec days, when its squashlike, pear-shaped fruit is believed to have been a great delicacy at Aztec feasts. The name is of Aztec origin and means spine-covered squash. The Spanish conquistadores mentioned the chayote and its oyster-like flavor in reports of their Central American adventures.

Colonel Prentice is credited with having done more than anyone else in developing and popularizing the chayote in Florida, where its flourishing green vines have become not only an important landscape attraction, but where its fruit has found a considerable market. Colonel Prentice made a scientific study of its culture and published a pamphlet on uses of the chayote and the method of cultivation.

Colonel Prentice also was active in developing the Chapman Field Plant Introduction Garden at Miami.

That a West-Pointer, and one-time head of the Balloon Corps, should in his last years of life distinguish himself as an expert gardener, is a fact that every West Point Cadet ought to know about, Dr. Fairchild recently declared.

Colonel Prentice was well known in Washington. During recent years he had made his home in Coconut Grove. He was buried in Batavia, N. Y.

He was, to a very great extent, a pioneer in aeronautics and during his years in Florida after retirement, he maintained a keen and active interest in everything aeronautical. Upon his death the Greater Miami Airport Association, of which he was an active member, noted the following resolution upon its records:

> In recognition of the many services performed in the advancement of aviation, and the active interest of Colonel James Prentice in our Association, the Greater Miami Airport Association, at its regular meeting, wishes to express its sense of personal loss in the death of Colonel Prentice, and its appreciation of his services as a member.
>
> He was for a number of years a regular attendant at the Association meetings, and his suggestions and counsel on the various activities of the Association in support of the development of aviation in the Greater Miami area, were wise and timely.
>
> Be it therefore resolved that this expression of sympathy and appreciation be sent to the family of Colonel Prentice, and also that it be spread on the records of the Association.

In a letter quoted in his Class Bulletin (Class of 1901), just issued, one of his classmates says of him:

> I believe no one knew Jimmie better than I did. We were together at Fort Riley for two or three years right after graduation, and I never lost

touch with him for any great length of time afterwards. Of late years he has frequently stopped with me for a night.

He never failed in his love and loyalty to his friends, and to the Class. Of his real subjects, air and certain things chemical, he had outstanding knowledge, and everything he had to say of them was of absorbing interest—but he much preferred to tell at great length how he happened to think up the "B-ache's Roundelay," or how the Indians ate oysters, or something else.

He was a peculiar genius, and a real one. I wish I could tell of my inspections of his post—Fort Story, at Cape Henry. His house! His Ford! that ran up over any of the sand hills—it had run more than one hundred thousand miles and had little or no vibration—due to a process of his in the cylinder heads—thought of by him when in a *porcelain factory* in China! His sound ranging device based on the different rates of travel of sound in air and in water—how he had me guess the range to chugging boats off shore, and then checked me on his instrument! All of us know stories of Jimmie—some of them remarkable.

His poor health, and his death, were the result of a balloon accident during the war. He deliberately risked his life to save several student officers. He was terribly hurt, and I think all the young officers escaped.

I believe he never did, or thought, a thing to hurt a friend, and this is about my idea of "Your duty toward your Neighbor." We all loved him and will miss him.

BEVERLY BROWNE

He endeared himself to all who knew him, and his death leaves a place in the hearts of those close to him which can never be filled.

He was loyal to the traditions of his Alma Mater. He never criticized his fellow officers, to all of whom he was affectionately known as "Jimmie" and which appellation was most pleasing to him.

He is survived by two brothers, David K. and Wendell H. Prentice, of Stafford, N. Y., and four sisters, Mrs. Frederick C. Kelsey, of Minneapolis, Minn., Mrs. Lewis S. Henion, of Batavia, N. Y., Mrs. Charles A. Edgerton, of New York City, and Mrs. DeWitt C. Sixbey, of Boston, Mass.

J. P. E.

Reprinted, by permission, from the Annual Report of the Association of Graduates, June 11, 1934.

LXXXV

Photo by Harris and Ewing

4036 LEONARD WILLIAM PRUNTY 43

Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired **(1901)**

Address: Belvue, Kans.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry (with rank from February 2, 1901)	February 18, 1901
1st Lieutenant	September 22, 1905
Captain	July 1, 1916
Major of Infantry, N. A.	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, N. A.	May 11, 1918
Colonel of Cavalry, U. S. A. (emergency commission)	August 31, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	March 15, 1920
Major of Cavalry (Regular Army)	July 1, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel	July 16, 1920
Recess appointment expired	March 4, 1921
Lieutenant Colonel	July 29, 1920
Detailed in the Militia Bureau	May 11, 1923
Relieved from detail in the Militia Bureau	August 16, 1926
Retired for disability contracted in line of duty (Section 1251, Revised Statutes)	March 8, 1929
Active Duty status	June 15, 1929
Colonel, Retired (Act of June 21, 1930)	June 21, 1930
Relieved from Active Duty status	August 15, 1932

Leonard William Prunty, son of Leonard C. and Adeline Prunty, was born at Laclede, Kans., on August 21, 1875. His early education was obtained in the public schools, after which he entered the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, Kans. While a student there he was appointed from his native state to the United States Military Academy, and reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896 as a member of the Class of 1900.

During his second class year Cadet Prunty was ill, and in consequence missed so much of the academic work that he was obliged to take a sick leave until the 28th of August following, when he joined the then second class, the Class of 1901, with which he was graduated in February, 1901.

Lieutenant Prunty chose the cavalry and was assigned to the 4th Cavalry, at Fort Riley, Kans. In September, 1901 he was appointed Quartermaster and Commissary, 2nd Squadron, and ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

In October, 1903 his regiment was transferred to the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., where he served with a troop until September, 1905, and then accompanied his regiment to the Philippine Islands, where he served at Jolo until the following November.

He was promoted First Lieutenant in September, 1905, and was assigned to the 1st Cavalry, but his commission and orders did not reach him until after his arrival in Jolo. He thereupon returned to the United States and joined his new regiment at Fort Clark, Tex., where he served with a troop from December, 1905 until June, 1906. He was then transferred back to his old regiment, and went again to the Philippines, where he reported for duty with the 4th Cavalry at Camp Overton, and served there until October, 1907.

Returning to the United States, Lieutenant Prunty served at Fort Meade, S. D., until September, 1908, and at Fort Snelling, Minn., until March, 1911. On September 30, 1909 he was appointed a Squadron Adjutant, and returned to troop duty in February, 1911.

For the next two years he served on the Mexican border, at El Paso, Tex., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and at Fort Apache, Ariz., and in January, 1913 accompanied his regiment to the Hawaiian Islands, where he was stationed at Schofield Barracks until August, when he was detailed as student officer at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kans. He graduated in April, 1914, and in the early fall rejoined his regiment at Schofield Barracks, where he served as troop commander and Regimental Adjutant until March, 1917. On July 1, 1916 he was promoted Captain and reassigned to the 4th Cavalry, but in February, 1917 was transferred to the 7th Cavalry.

Captain Prunty joined his new regiment at Camp Stewart, Tex., and served there and at Fort Bliss, Tex., until August, commanding a troop, and part of the time the machine gun troop of the regiment.

The expansion of the army following upon the declaration of war, resulted in the promotion of Captain Prunty to Major of Infantry in the National Army on August 5, 1917. He was assigned to the 351st Infantry of the 88th Division. He joined his regiment at Camp Dodge, Ia., at the end of August,

and occupied himself with problems of organization and training until the following March, when he was detailed to the General Staff Corps, and ordered to Washington for duty in the Office of the Chief of Staff of the Army. On May 11, 1918 he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry in the National Army, and on August 31st following to Colonel of Cavalry.

Colonel Prunty's assignment was in the Operations Division of the General Staff, under Major General Henry Jervey, Assistant Chief of Staff and Director of Operations. He continued on this duty until August 15, 1920, when he was detailed as a student officer at the General Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. In the meantime he was honorably discharged from his emergency commission, reverting to his permanent status as a Captain of Cavalry on March 15, 1920, and was promoted in the Regular Army to Major on July 1st, and to Lieutenant Colonel, later in the same month of 1920.

Colonel Prunty was graduated from the School of the Line in 1921, and from the General Staff School in 1922. He was then assigned to duty as Instructor of the National Guard with station at Santa Fe, N. M., until May 1923, when he was detailed in the Militia Bureau, with station in Washington. In August, 1926 he entered the Army War College, from which he graduated in 1927. He was then assigned to the 4th Cavalry and joined his regiment at Fort Meade, S. D., where he served until retired for physical disability contracted in the line of duty, on March 8, 1929.

Colonel Prunty was placed on an active duty status in June, 1929, and was assigned as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Joliet, Ill., High Schools until July, 1930, when he was detailed for General Recruiting Duty at Chattanooga, Tenn. Meantime he was promoted Colonel, Retired, June 21, 1930, pursuant to the Act restoring wartime rank to retired officers. On August 15, 1932 he was relieved from further active duty.

Colonel Prunty was married on June 17, 1903 to Bertha B. Huston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Huston, of Belvue, Kans. Two children were born of this marriage, Carroll H. Prunty, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., July 29, 1904; and Gertrude E. Prunty, at Fort Meade, S. D., on March 26, 1908.

Carroll has followed in his father's footsteps. He entered West Point July 1, 1924 and was graduated in 1928. He is now a First Lieutenant of Cavalry, assigned to the 4th Cavalry, and is serving at Fort Meade, S. D. He married Miss Rebecca Harley at Rapid City, S. D., in January, 1929.

Gertrude attended Simmons College, Boston, Mass., from which she was graduated in 1931. She then attended Drexel College, Philadelphia, Pa., completing her courses in 1933. She resides with her parents.

Colonel Prunty served over seventeen years in the 4th Cavalry, in all grades from Second Lieutenant to Colonel, Commanding. He was thoroughly steeped in the traditions of the regiment, the last "old timer" to leave it.

Since Colonel Prunty's retirement he has been living on a farm near Belvue, Kans. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is an Independent.

LXXXVI

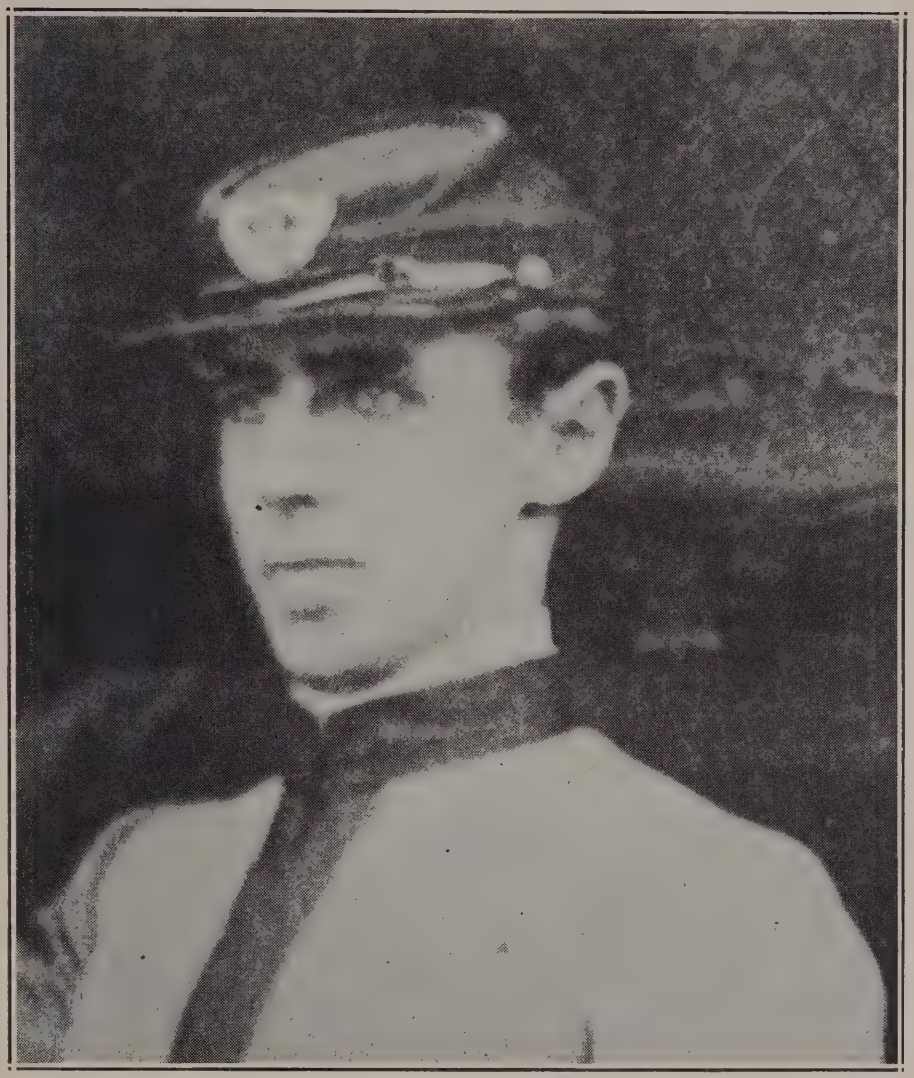


Photo by Pach Bros., New York

FREDERICK NORTON READ †§

Died at Mount Clemens, Mich., June 5, 1899

Frederick Norton Read, son of Thomas and Alice Read, nee Freeman, was born at Ray Center, Macomb County, Mich., August 3, 1874. His father died while he was a boy, which put a responsibility upon him out of proportion to his years, in assisting his mother to keep the home together in a community distinctly rural, situated fourteen miles from Mount Clemens, while he was obtaining his education.

He attended the public schools, and after graduating from high school at Romeo, Mich., taught school for several years. Upon receiving an appointment to the United States Military Academy from the 7th Michigan Congressional District, he resigned his position as a teacher, and reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Read was one of the oldest men in the class, being just under the maximum age limit. Perhaps for this reason, coupled with concern for

§Entered West Point under the name of Fred Norten Read.

the welfare of his family, he found the routine of the Academy a little hard to become adjusted to, and the course, with its unfamiliar methods of instruction, a difficult one. In January of his plebe year he was honorably discharged because of deficiency in mathematics at the mid-year examinations.

Returning to his home, Mr. Read entered Olivet College, from which he was graduated in 1898. In the fall of that year he became a partner in the milling firm of Walcott & Read, in Mount Clemens, whither he had removed in order the better to attend to his business.

On May 31, 1899 while driving a horse and wagon on the streets of Mount Clemens, the horse took fright and ran away, throwing him from the wagon. He lit upon his head and was picked up unconscious. He was taken immediately to St. Joseph's Hospital where he was given every care and attention, including an operation, but all to no avail. He regained consciousness for only a few hours, and died on June 5th of concussion of the brain.

Mr. Read was a direct descendant of Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts. His father had served in the Army during the Civil War, and upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he planned to volunteer, but his brother, Ernest, having already enlisted, he found it necessary to remain at home to look after the family.

Prior to his death Mr. Read had been active in the Mount Clemens Presbyterian Church. He was President of the Christian Endeavor Societies both of his own church, and of Macomb County. He took a leading part in many of the religious activities in the county, and was very much admired and loved by his many friends. He had a happy and very friendly disposition.

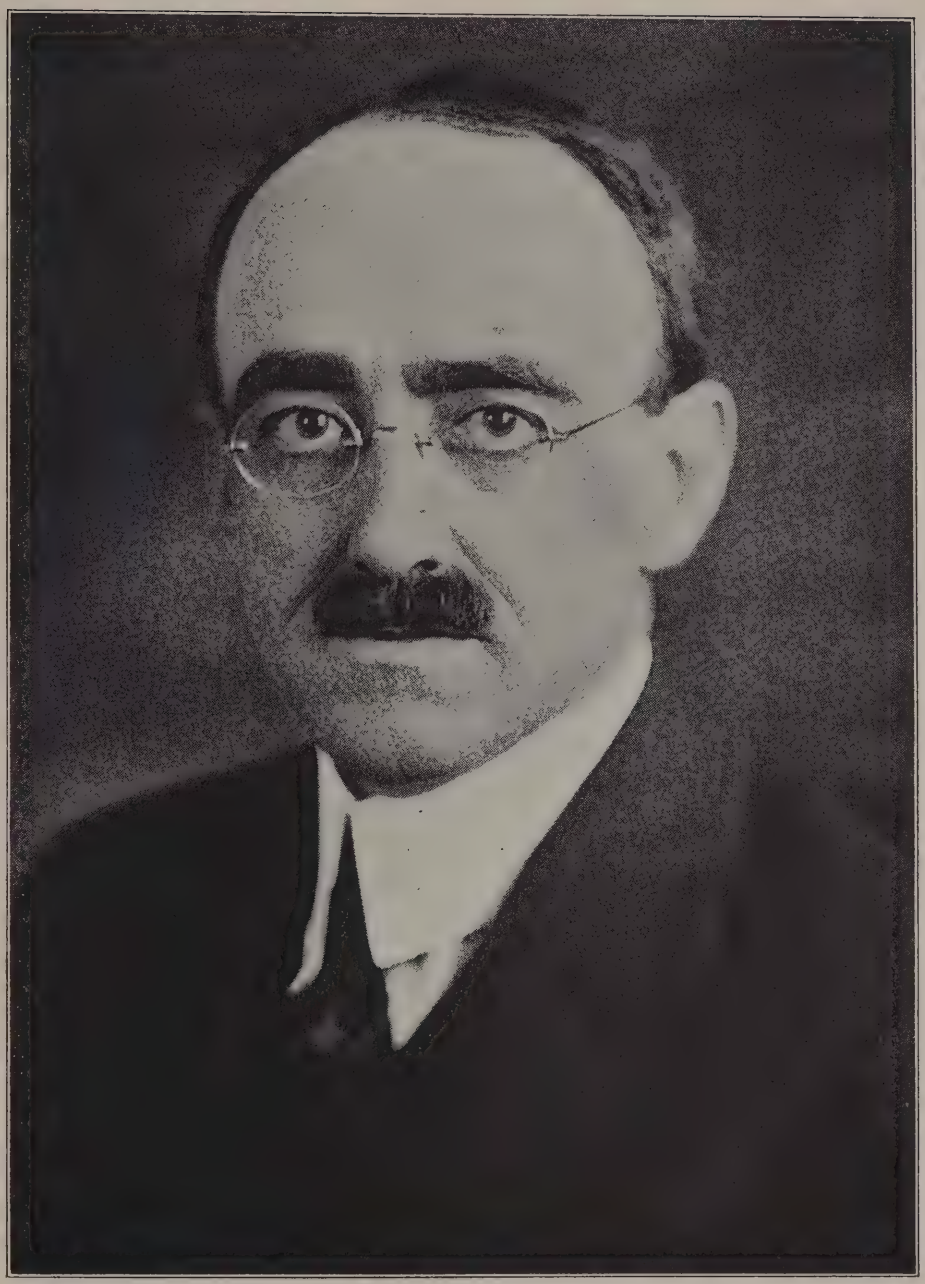
Mr. Read was unmarried. His mother, his brother, Ernest Thomas Read, and his sister, Mrs. Stewart Clark, survived him, but have since died. Ernest Read was survived by five sons and three daughters, of whom Donald R. Read, and Esther, wife of Ralf Aldrich, still reside in Mount Clemens. Three sons and two daughters of Mrs. Clark also are living.

Mr. Read's was the first death to occur among the members of the Class of 1900. He will be remembered by those who knew him as cadet for his fine moral character and cheerful disposition, and for his activities in the Young Men's Christian Association.

Colonel Fred C. Doyle writes. "In plebe camp I lived with Bob Wood and Read, F. N. Up to the January examinations I roomed with Read. Read was probably little known in the class as he was quiet and rather shy, but he really possessed about all the ideal points of a sterling character that any one man could have. He had unflinching courage if a principle were at stake, and he would stand by a friend regardless of odds, if the occasion arose. There are many fine things that could be said for Read. He was a 'diamond in the rough' with all the sterling qualities that make a man."

Grateful acknowledgment is made to Mr. Read's niece, Mrs. Ralf Aldrich, for assistance rendered in the preparation of the above obituary. ED.

LXXXVII



3943 **EDMUND MOORE RHETT †** **4**

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
Additional 2nd Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers	June 13, 1900
2nd Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Resigned	June 4, 1903

Died at Wilmington, Del., October 10, 1918

EDMUND MOORE RHETT was born at Charleston, S. C., April 7, 1878. His father was Colonel Alfred Rhett of the Confederate Army, who was in command of Fort Sumter during the Federal attack upon Charleston in 1863. His mother was Alice Marie Rhett, nee Sparks. He was educated at private schools and Charleston College prior to entering the Military Academy, to which he was appointed from his native State.

At West Point Cadet Rhett easily stood near the top of his class throughout the four years, his final standing at graduation being number four. His natural ability was generally recognized throughout the Corps. He stood out at all times for whatever he felt was for the best interests of the Academy, and the Corps of Cadets.

Graduating in June, 1900, he was commisioned an Additional Second Lieutenant of Engineers, becoming a Second Lieutenant, and being promoted to First Lieutenant on February 2, 1901. He resigned June 4, 1903 to take up private engineering work.

During his brief commissioned service Lieutenant Rhett served first on river and harbor work, and then at the Engineer School. When the United States entered the World War, he again offered his services.

Upon entering civil life, he was first associated with Mr. E. I. du Pont, at Wilmington, Del., and later with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, at East Pittsburgh, Pa.

From 1908 to 1915 he was with the Central of Georgia Company as Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, and as such was in responsible charge of design and construction of the mechanical and electrical equipment for many of the corporation's new projects.

He accepted a position with the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company in September, 1915, and remained with it until his death, three years later. He undertook his duties with this corporation with the background of considerable power experience, and designed power plants and power plant additions at several of the works of the company. He made himself familiar with many of its difficult manufacturing processes, and devoted much time to the design of equipment. As a result he became a man upon whom the company greatly relied.

Mr. Rhett was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

He died of pneumonia at his home in Wilmington, Del., on October 10, 1918; his fatal illness having resulted directly from an attack of influenza.

Mr. Rhett was married at Savannah, Ga., on January 19, 1914, to Miss Isabel Murdoch. One child, a daughter, Alicia, was born of this marriage. He was survived by his widow and daughter who continued to make their home in Wilmington.

F. O. W.

Reprinted, by permission, from the Annual Report of the Association of Graduates, June, 1920.

LXXXVIII

EDWARD WINSOR ROBINSON†

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
Honorably discharged	May 31, 1897
Private, Troop "B", 2nd Cavalry	May 7, 1898
2nd Lieutenant, 23rd Infantry (with rank from April 10, 1899)	May 2, 1899
Captain, 35th United States Volunteer Infantry	July 5, 1899
1st Lieutenant, 28th Infantry (Regular Army)	February 2, 1901
Honorably mustered out of Volunteer service	May 2, 1901
Transferred to 13th Cavalry	January 30, 1908
Captain	March 11, 1911

Died at Fort Bliss, Tex., October 24, 1912

Edward Winsor Robinson, son of Lieutenant William W. Robinson, Jr., 7th Cavalry, of the Class of 1869, was born in Wisconsin, February 18, 1875. His early education, like that of army boys of the period of his youth, was very much of the "catch as catch can" variety, at post schools and at the public schools, of neighboring garrison towns, with many changes, as his father was transferred from post to post.

Receiving an appointment to the Military Academy from New York, he entered West Point in June, 1896 as a member of the Class of 1900, but was honorably discharged at the end of his plebe year.

Upon the outbreak of the Spanish War a year later, he enlisted in "B" Troop of the 2nd Cavalry, and after a year of service was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant of Infantry, and was assigned to the 23rd Infantry.

Lieutenant Robinson served with his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., from May until August, 1899, when he was appointed a Captain in the volunteer service and was assigned to the 35th United States Voluteer Infantry, then organizing at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for service in the Philippine Islands.

In October, 1899 Captain Robinson accompanied his regiment to the islands, and served with it at San Isidro, Biacnabato, San Miguel, Sibul, San Ildefonso and San Rafael, in Luzon, until March, 1901, when his regiment was returned to the Presidio of San Francisco, for muster out. In the meantime the Act of February 2, 1901 had resulted in his promotion in the Regular Army to First Lieutenant. He was mustered out of the volunteer service on May 2, 1901, and was detailed on recruiting duty until the following November, when he returned to the Philippines for duty with the 28th Infantry, the regiment to which he had been assigned when promoted.

He served in Mindanao, on difficult and hazardous duty against hostile Moros, on this second tour, until December, 1903, and upon return to the United States was again stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco. In the late fall of 1904 he availed himself of a four months leave of absence, upon the expiration of which he reported for duty with his regiment, that in the meantime had changed station to Fort Snelling, Minn., where he served until May 1, 1906.

His regiment was sent to Cuba as a part of the Army of Cuban Pacification, and he served with it at Matanzas from October, 1906 until March, 1908.

On January 30, 1908 Lieutenant Robinson transferred to the cavalry arm, and was assigned to the 13th Cavalry. He served with Troop "D" at Fort Sheridan, Ill., until March, 1909, and then accompanied his regiment to the Philippine Islands, where he served at Camp McGrath until December, 1910, and at Fort William McKinley until March, 1911. He was promoted Captain on March 11, 1911.

Upon return to the United States, Captain Robinson was stationed at Fort Riley, Kans., but during the Madero Revolution in Mexico, was sent to

the border in September, 1912, in command of "E" Troop, and did frontier duty in New Mexico and Texas for the remainder of his service.

The son of a distinguished officer, Ned Robinson represented the best traditions of the "Old Army," in service and duty to his country. His working, always without stint for the good of his men and his organization, had the happy result of a contented, efficient troop. His devotion to duty, and work for the continual betterment of his organization, marked him as an outstanding troop commander in his regiment.

Robinson's conscientiousness in the performance of duty was probably responsible for his untimely death. While on border patrol duty in New Mexico, in an isolated section of the country, distant from Fort Bliss, he had an attack of appendicitis. Being the only officer with his troop, and without medical attendance, he made several attempts to get a radio message through to Fort Bliss asking for an officer to relieve him. Finally, realizing the seriousness of his case, and having received no answer to his messages, he left the troop under the charge of the first sergeant and rode to the post for the medical attention he so desperately needed. An immediate operation was of no avail to save him from the effects of the delay, and Ned was sacrificed to his sense of duty. He passed away at the Post Hospital at Fort Bliss, Tex., on October 24, 1912.

Ned Robinson was endeared to his classmates and to his associates in the Army, by whom he was liked for his cordial, friendly disposition, combined with a determination to carry to success any undertaking, however difficult. His death at the age of 37 not only brought to an early close a career of much promise, but was a distinct loss to his friends and to the service in which he was born and to which he dedicated his life.

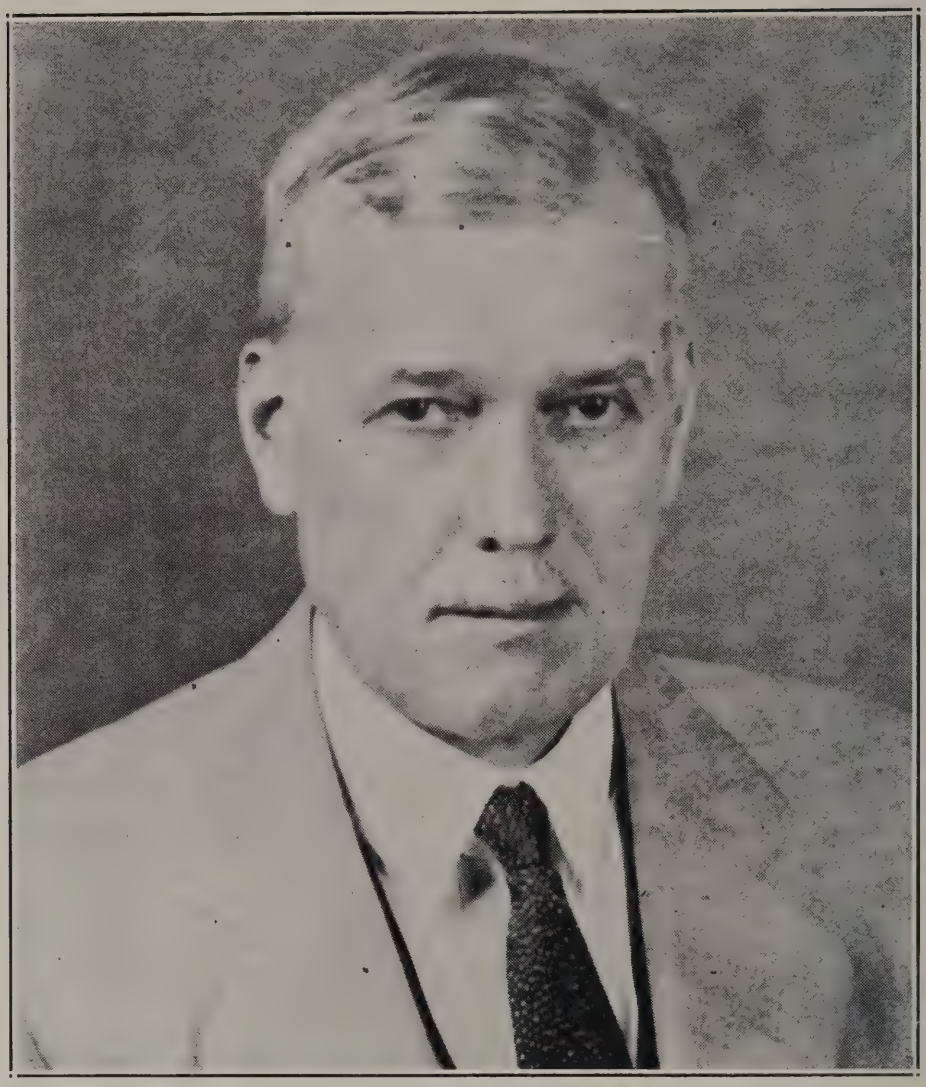
Captain Robinson was married on May 2, 1901 to Elizabeth May Crowell, at San Francisco, Calif. Mrs. Robinson was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Crowell, of San Francisco. Two children were born to Captain and Mrs. Robinson, Catherine, at Indan, Cavite Province, P. I., on May 2, 1902; and Edward Gordon, at San Francisco, on January 6, 1905.

Mrs. Robinson died October 10, 1930, following an operation, and the son, Gordon, on March 21, 1934 after an illness from spinal meningitis of only three days duration.

Catherine is the wife of Douglas G. Tait, and resides with her husband and children at 673 Arimo Avenue, Oakland, Calif. Mr. and Mrs. Tait have two daughters, Barbara, born May 12, 1926; and Betty, born January 4, 1928.

Captain Robinson's father, Brigadier General William W. Robinson, Jr., U. S. Army, Retired, died at Washington, D. C., March 24, 1917.

LXXXIX



3981 JAMES PARSONS ROBINSON 42

Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired

2101 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Infantry	June 13, 1900
Transferred to Artillery Corps	September 11, 1901
1st Lieutenant, with rank from	July 1, 1901
Captain, Coast Artillery Corps	January 25, 1907
Transferred to Field Artillery	January 13, 1917
Major	May 15, 1917
Colonel of Field Artillery, N. A.	August 5, 1917
Honorably discharged from emergency commission,	February 13, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel of Field Artillery (Regular Army)	February 24, 1920
Colonel	March 11, 1929
Retired because of disability in the line of duty, (Section 1251, Revised Statutes)	September 30, 1930

James Parsons Robinson, son of Jasper P. and Sarah Robinson, nee Parsons, was born at Ottawa, Kans., December 19, 1876. He attended the public schools as a boy, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Kansas. He reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Robinson was active in athletics, and was a member of the track team in every one of the four years he was at West Point.

After graduation Lieutenant Robinson was commissioned in the infantry arm, and was assigned to the 11th Infantry. At the termination of his graduation leave he reported for duty at Governors Island, N. Y., as a casual, and on August 18, 1900 proceeded to San Juan, P. R., to join his regiment. The 11th Infantry was withdrawn from Puerto Rico in November of that year, and he accompanied it to its new station, Fort McPherson, Ga., where he served until March, 1901. He was then ordered to the Philippine Islands, and after a stop over at the Detention Camp on Angel Island, Calif., sailed from San Francisco on May 25, 1901 and arrived at Manila on June 23rd. He served with his regiment at Tacloban, Leyte, until October 23, 1901, when he received word of his transfer to the Artillery Corps, dated back to September 11, 1901, and of his promotion to First Lieutenant in that Corps with rank from July 1, 1901.

He participated in the field operations of the 11th Infantry in Leyte and in Samar, following the massacre of "C" Company of the 9th Infantry at Balangiga. Upon the termination of this campaign he was transferred to Manila for station until December 10, 1901, when he left the islands for return to the United States.

He served at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., until March, 1902, when he again left continental United States, this time for service in the Hawaiian Islands. He was stationed at Camp McKinley, T. H., in command of the 66th Company, Coast Artillery, until September 1, 1903.

Lieutenant Robinson's next tour of duty was with the 4th Battery, Field Artillery at Fort Myer, Va., from October, 1903 until June, 1905. He was then transferred to the 14th Battery, Field Artillery, and served with it at Fort Sheridan, Ill., until August, 1906. During this time he was with his battery at Fort Sill, Okla., during the summer and fall of 1905, when it constituted a part of a provisional regiment of field artillery, working out problems of organization and tactics that were the basis of the re-establishment in 1907 of the regimental organization in that arm.

Ordered to duty at the Coast Artillery School as a student officer, Lieutenant Robinson reported at Fort Monroe, Va., at the end of August, 1906, and received his diploma in July, 1907. In January of that year he was promoted to Captain in the Coast Artillery Corps.

From August, 1907 until December, 1909 Captain Robinson commanded a company of coast artillery at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. He was

then transferred to the East Coast and commanded a company at Fort Howard, Md., until March, 1911, when he was again transferred, this time to Galveston, Tex., where he remained, in command of a company, until June, 1911.

Captain Robinson's next duty was on the staff of the Coast Defense Commander of the then Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook, first as Artillery Engineer and afterwards as Adjutant, at Fort Hancock, N. J., until May 1, 1912, when he was detailed on the General Staff, with duty at the War Department, in Washington, until June 1, 1915.

Captain Robinson next served at Fort Totten, N. Y., in the then Eastern Coast Defenses of New York. He commanded a company until September 16, 1916, when he was appointed Coast Defense Adjutant, and served as such until March, 1917. He then received word of his transfer to the Field Artillery, effective January 25, 1917, with rank from January 25, 1907.

Leaving Fort Totten he proceeded under orders to Fort Bliss, Tex., and reported for duty with his new regiment, the 5th Field Artillery. He was later transferred to the newly organized 13th Field Artillery, and was appointed Regimental Adjutant in May.

Promotion to Major came in May, and with it assignment to the 7th Field Artillery, with which regiment Major Robinson went overseas in July.

On August 5, 1917 he was promoted to Colonel of Field Artillery in the National Army, and was assigned to duty on the staff of General Peyton C. March, Chief of Artillery of the American Expeditionary Forces, and later Chief of Staff of the Army during the greater part of the war.

Colonel Robinson was assigned to the command of the 318th Field Artillery of the 81st Division, and was ordered back to the United States in December, 1917. He joined his regiment at Camp Jackson, S. C., and devoted his time thereafter to the training of the regiment for active service in France. He returned to France with his regiment in August, 1918, and continued in command of it until April, 1919.

In May, 1919 Colonel Robinson returned to the United States and served at Fort Sill, Okla., as Director, Department of Materiel, at the School of Fire for Field Artillery from July, 1919 until August, 1920.

On February 15, 1920 he was honorably discharged from his emergency commission, and reverted to his permanent status as a Major of Field Artillery. Nine days later he was promoted in the normal order to Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army.

Colonel Robinson was then detailed as a student officer at the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., from which he was graduated in 1921. He was next assigned to duty with the 80th Division, Organized Reserves, with station at Richmond, Va., where he served until March, 1924.

From May, 1924 until April, 1926, Colonel Robinson served with the 24th Field Artillery, the enlisted personnel of which was made up of native Filipinos, at Fort Stotsenburg, P. I.

Returning to the United States, Colonel Robinson's next assignment was with the 77th Division, Organized Reserves, in New York City, until May, 1927, when he became the Citizens' Military Training Camp Officer at Headquarters Second Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y.

On March 11, 1929 he was promoted Colonel, and on September 30, 1930 was retired on account of physical disability incident to the service.

Since retirement Colonel Robinson has made his home in Washington.

Colonel Robinson was married at Washington, D. C., on June 15, 1910 to Edna A. MacMurray, daughter of the late Major Junius W. MacMurray, 1st Artillery, and his wife, the former Miss Henrietta Van Antwerp. Mrs. Robinson is a sister of the Hon. John Van Antwerp MacMurray, the present Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the United States to Turkey, and former American Minister to China.

Colonel and Mrs. Robinson have had three children, Sarah Parsons Robinson, who was born September 15, 1911, Nancy MacMurray Robinson, born October 14, 1912, and Hugh Robinson, born June 28, 1917.

Sarah died at Fort Stotsenburg, P. I., the result of an accident, on January 25, 1926.

Nancy was graduated from Bryn Mawr College in 1935, and on July 15, 1935 was married to Lieutenant Robert Waight Fuller, III, 3rd Cavalry, Class of 1934, at Great Barrington, Mass.

Hugh was graduated from St. Alban's School, Washington, D. C., in 1935, and is now a student in the Class of 1939 at Princeton University.

Colonel Robinson is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, and of the Chevy Chase Country Club, of Chevy Chase, Md.

XC

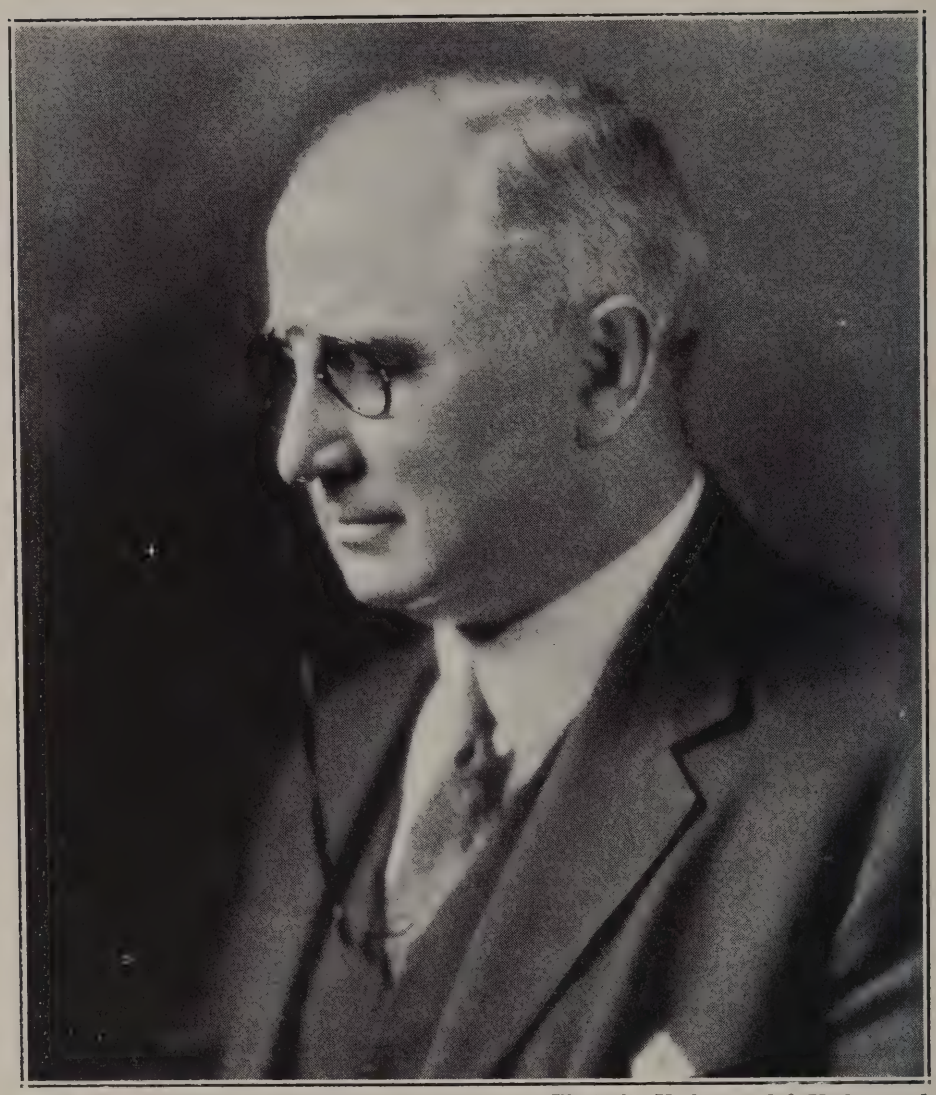


Photo by Underwood & Underwood

3985 VERNE LA SALLE ROCKWELL 46

Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired

Residence: Smithtown Branch, Long Island, N. Y.
Office: American Surety Co., 100 Broadway, New York City

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Captain	March 11, 1911
Major (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel, Signal Corps (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Vacated Signal Corps commission	March 12, 1918
Colonel of Cavalry, U. S. A. (emergency commission)	October 23, 1918
Major of Cavalry (Regular Army)	March 20, 1920
Honorably discharged from emergency commission,	May 10, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry (Regular Army)	July 1, 1920
Transferred to Quartermaster Corps	August 13, 1920

Retired at his own request after 22 years service,
(Acts of June 30, 1922 and September 14, 1922)
December 4, 1922
Colonel, Retired (Act of June 21, 1930) ..... June 21, 1930

VERNE LA SALLE ROCKWELL, son of Horace W. and Harriet E. Rockwell, nee Hinman, was born at Monroeton, Pa., February 27, 1879. He attended the public schools and was graduated from Monroeton High School in 1894. Receiving an appointment to the United States Military Academy from Pennsylvania, he reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Rockwell was one of the football men of his class, winning his "A" in that sport. He played in the great game at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, when the Army beat the Navy 17 to 5, in 1899. In the Battalion he was a Cadet Sergeant during the latter part of his second class year, and was an Acting Cadet Sergeant, and over new cadets, during First Class Camp. For the remainder of his first class year he was a Cadet Lieutenant in "C" Company.

Following graduation Lieutenant Rockwell was commissioned in the cavalry arm, and was assigned to the 8th Cavalry. His regiment was serving at the time as a part of the Army of Cuban Occupation. He joined at Camp R. S. Mackenzie, Cuba, early in September, 1900, and was assigned to "L" Troop.

The Act of February 2, 1901 brought early promotion to First Lieutenant, with assignment to the newly constituted 12th Cavalry. Lieutenant Rockwell, however, transferred to the 11th Cavalry, and reported for duty with his new regiment at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., in July, 1901.

In December following the regiment left New York, en route for service in the Philippine Islands, via the Suez Canal, Lieutenant Rockwell accompanying it. He arrived at Manila in February, 1902, and for the next two years served in Batangas, Tayaba and Union Provinces.

Returning to the United States he served with his regiment at Fort Des Moines, Ia., from April, 1904 until October, 1906, when he accompanied the regiment to Cuba, designated as a part of the Army of Cuban Pacification. He was detailed as a Squadron Adjutant on April 25, 1905, and served as Acting Regimental Commissary during the Fort Riley maneuvers in the summer and autumn of 1906.

While in Cuba Lieutenant Rockwell was stationed in Pinar del Rio and at Camp Columbia, until July 7, 1908, with a short tour of detached service from August until the end of December, 1907 with the Civil Government of Cuba as Assistant to the Claims Commission.

Upon his return to the United States Lieutenant Rockwell was detailed on general recruiting duty, and was assigned to the Recruit Depot at Columbus Barracks, O., from August, 1908 until July, 1911.

On March 11, 1911 he was promoted Captain, and was reassigned to the 11th Cavalry. He returned to duty with his regiment early in July, 1911, and served with it at San Antonio, Tex., and Fort Orglethorpe, Ga., commanding a troop, until July, 1913. During the summer of 1913 Captain Rockwell served as Camp Adjutant of the Cavalry Brigade Camp established at Winchester, Va., and in April, 1914 he was appointed Regimental Adjutant of the 11th Cavalry, continuing to serve as such until September 1, 1915. During this period the regiment was on temporary duty at Trinidad, Colo., during the coal miners' strike.

Captain Rockwell was next assigned to duty as Inspector-Instructor of the National Guard in the 3rd Cavalry District, comprising the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, with station at Philadelphia, Pa. When in June, 1916, President Wilson mobilized the National Guard for duty he was ordered to Headquarters Eastern Department, at Governors Mustering Officer for the Maryland troops. Upon completion of this duty he was ordered to Headquarters, Eastern Department, at Governors Island, N. Y., for staff duty, as Assistant to the Adjutant in charge of Reservists, where he remained until September, 1917.

The expansion of the army following the declaration of war against the Central Powers, resulted in his temporary promotion to Major and Lieutenant Colonel, both on August 5, 1917.

At that time the army air service was a branch of the Signal Corps, known as the Aviation Section. Colonel Rockwell having an interest in aeronautics, was commissioned as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Signal Corps, and after a brief tour of duty in The Adjutant General's Office in Washington, was assigned to the command of Hazlehurst Field, situated at Mineola, Long Island, N. Y. He served there from September, 1917 until January, 31, 1918, when he was transferred to Eberts Field, Lonoke, Ark. He established an aviation school and commanded the post from February 9th until April 11, 1918. Meanwhile, desiring to return to duty with ground troops, he vacated his Signal Corps commission and reverted to his status as a Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry.

From April 12th to June 30, 1918, Colonel Rockwell served at Camp Logan, Tex., and Camp Doniphan, Okla., with the 78th Field Artillery, organized by the conversion of the 20th Cavalry.

A short tour of duty of two weeks duration followed, with the 161st Depot Brigade, at Camp Grant, Ill., when Colonel Rockwell was assigned to staff duty at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., where he served from July 18, 1918 until May 1, 1920.

During this period he had to deal with major problems concerning the despatch of troops in large numbers for service overseas during the concluding months of the World War, and the entire return movement of the more than two million troops comprising the American Expeditionary Forces.

He had under his special jurisdiction, guard and fire companies, fire truck and hose companies, the civilian fire department and the 13th Infantry. He also handled the administrative work in connection with labor units.

In October, 1918 he was promoted to Colonel of Cavalry. On March 20, 1920 he was advanced in the normal order of promotion in the Regular Army, to Major of Cavalry, and on May 10th following, was honorably discharged from his emergency commission.

Upon relief from duty at the Port of Embarkation, Colonel Rockwell was assigned to duty in New York City as a member of the Board of Officers in the Office of the Surveying Officer, Maritime Affairs, until June 7, 1921.

On July 1, 1920 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry in the Regular Army, and in August following was transferred to the Quartermaster Corps.

In June, 1921, Colonel Rockwell was assigned to duty with the Surplus Property Division, Quartermaster Section, at the General Intermediate Depot, now the Army Supply Base, at New York City. His last active duty was as Supply Officer of the 77th Division, and Executive Officer, Trains and Special Troops, in New York City, from February until December, 1922.

On December 4, 1922 Colonel Rockwell was retired at his own request, under the provision of the Acts of June 30th and September 14, 1922.

Since his retirement Colonel Rockwell has made his home at Smithtown Branch, Long Island, N. Y., and has entered fully into the life of the community. He served as Trustee of the Union Free School District of his town from 1923 until 1929, was School Director of the Town of Smithtown from 1924 until 1928, and was a Director of the Smithtown Association, Inc., from 1923 to 1925, and President, for the period 1924-25.

In 1924 Colonel Rockwell accepted the position of Solicitor and Underwriter of the American Surety Company of New York, which office he still holds.

Colonel Rockwell is now Village Clerk of the Village of Smithtown Branch, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Tax Payers' League of the Town of Smithtown.

Colonel Rockwell was married at Smithtown Branch, N. Y., October 5, 1910, to Marcia Embree Lawrence, daughter of Charles Embree Lawrence and his wife, the former Miss Julia Strong. Colonel and Mrs. Rockwell have two children, both sons, Lawrence Dudley Rockwell, born October 31, 1913; and Charles Embree Rockwell, born August 27, 1916.

Lawrence attended Lenox School, Lenox, Mass., and was graduated in 1931. He then entered Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., from which he was graduated in 1935. He is now associated with the American Surety Company, at the Hartford, Conn., branch office.

Charles attended Lenox School from 1929 to 1934, and Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1934-5. He is now a student at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

Colonel Rockwell is a 32° Mason of the Scottish Rite, holding life membership in the Blue Lodge in Monroeton, Pa. He is a member of Michigan Sovereign Consistory, of Detroit, Michigan., and of Tebala Temple, of Rockford, Ill., of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Among his clubs are the Army and Navy Club of Washington and the Nissequogue Beach and Boat Clubs, of Long Island. He was formerly a member of the St. Nicholas and Army and Navy Clubs of New York, the Country Clubs of Des Moines, Ia., and Columbus, O., the Ohio Club, of Columbus, and the Smithtown Country Club of his present home town.

Colonel Rockwell has taken great interest in polo, the cavalryman's game, and in the development of fine horses. In 1908 he was a member of the 11th Cavalry polo team that won the championship of the services in Cuba.

In 1912 he was a member of the 11th Cavalry team that competed in the Army Service Test held at Bennings Race Track, near Washington. He won second place with his mount "Mariposa" in a field of eighteen horses over a fourteen mile course, twelve of which were cross country over numerous obstacles, and the last two on the track. This was not a race, but a test of riding, horsemanship, and performance over obstacles, all within a time limit, the condition of the horse at the finish being a determining factor.

In the same year Colonel Rockwell was a member of the 11th Cavalry team sent to the Washington Horse Show, and which was awarded the Dykman Cup. The team then went to New York for the New York Horse Show, and Colonel Rockwell won fourth place at Madison Square Garden in the Officers' Chargers' Class, with his mount, "Mariposa."

XCI

Photo by Armbruster-Scottow Studios, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

WILLIAM FRANCIS STANTON ROOT§

Major, Officers' Reserve Corps

68 Adams Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
Honorably discharged	June 25, 1897
2nd Lieutenant, 2nd Infantry, N. Y. N. G. (in Federal Service)	July 1, 1916
Honorably mustered out of Federal Service	October 30, 1916
Mustered into Federal Service	March 25, 1917
1st Lieutenant, 102nd Engineer Train, N. G.	July 15, 1917
Drafted into Federal Service	August 5, 1917
Captain, 102nd Engineers, U. S. A.	August 22, 1918
Honorably discharged	December 27, 1919
Major, Engineer Section, O. R. C.	March 20, 1920
Transferred to Auxilary Section, O. R. C.	March 12, 1935

§ Admitted to West Point under the name of William Stanton Root.

William Francis Stanton Root, son of Timothy C. and Harriet Elizabet Root, nee Stevens, was born at Meriden, Conn., on July 14, 1875. He is a descendant of an old Connecticut family, his pioneer ancestor, John Root, having settled at Farmington, Conn., in 1640.

While a boy he removed with his parents to Buffalo, N. Y., and there completed his early education, graduating from Central High School in 1895.

Receiving an appointment to the Military Academy, he reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896 as a member of the Class of 1900. His stay at the Academy, however, was destined to be of short duration, for at the end of his plebe year Cadet Root was found deficient in mathematics, and was honorably discharged.

With a taste for civil engineering, Mr. Root filled several positions connected with that profession during 1897 and 1898, and in 1899 was appointed Confidential Clerk to the Hon. Truman C. White, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

With a view to serving during the Spanish-American War, and having in mind that the troops first called into Federal Service were from the National Guard, he enlisted in September, 1898 in Company "F", 74th Infantry, New York National Guard. Later troops called, however, were newly organized, so that his effort to see active service proved fruitless.

Between 1901 and 1909 he was employed in the engineering departments of several railroads, among these being the New York, New Haven & Hartford, Baltimore & Ohio and the New York Central. From 1902 to 1907 he was engaged as a draftsman and chief of party on the construction of the Grand Central Terminal in New York City. This mammoth task included the enlargement of the terminal yard and the depression of all the tracks between 42nd and 50th Streets from Lexington to Madison Avenues, while maintaining uninterruptedly a train service of more than six hundred trains a day in and out of the terminal. The project also included the change of motive power from steam to electricity. The first stage of this work was completed, and the first electric train operated into the Grand Central Terminal on September 30, 1906, on which Mr. Root rode with officials of the Company.

On August 10, 1906 Mr. Root was appointed a City Surveyor by resolution of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York. This was not a city office, but a type of license which authorized a person so appointed to make surveys and re-establish property lines in the Borough of Manhattan. The appointment was essential to him in connection with his work on the Grand Central Terminal.

During the first decade of the present century Mr. Root maintained an interest in military affairs. He served as a Second Lieutenant in the 65th Infantry, a Buffalo regiment, in 1900 and 1901, and during his residence in New York City was a First Lieutenant in the 69th Infantry (now the 165th), from 1906 until 1908.

Following the completion of the Grand Central Terminal project, Mr. Root was appointed an Assistant Engineer, engaged in the construction of the White Plains branch of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad. He continued with this road until 1912, and the following year accepted an appointment as Assistant Engineer in the service of the Delaware & Hudson Company, with residence in Albany, N. Y.

He again entered the military service of the State of New York, becoming a Second Lieutenant in the 2nd Infantry, on May 10, 1916. On July 1st the regiment was mustered into Federal Service at Camp Whitman, N. Y., and departed a few days later for service on the Mexican border, at Mission, Tex. Lieutenant Root served with his regiment in the field throughout the summer of 1916, returning with it to its home station at Troy, N. Y., for muster out on October 30, 1916.

Following upon the severing of diplomatic relations with Germany, the 2nd Infantry was again called into active service on March 25, 1917, and was drafted into Federal Service by Presidential proclamation on August 5th, thereby ceasing to be State troops.

Between March 25th and July 14th Lieutenant Root was with the 2nd Infantry, and was on duty guarding railroad bridges and public works in the northern part of New York State. Upon being promoted to First Lieutenant of Engineers on July 15, 1917, he was assigned to duty with the newly organized New York Engineer Train at Albany, N. Y. In September of that year, all of the units of the New York National Guard were mobilized at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and the 27th Division was formally organized on October 1, 1917, from the various units of the New York National Guard.

Lieutenant Root accompanied the Division to France, and served with it on the British Front in France and Flanders, as a part of the 2nd Army, British Expeditionary Forces, from early in July until he was wounded in the battle at LeSelle River on October 17th.

In August he was promoted Captain and was assigned to the 102nd Engineers, then commanded by his classmate, Colonel George B. Pillsbury.

He was in the Defensive Sectors with the 2nd British Army in the East Poperinghe Line from July 9th to August 23rd; and the Dickebush Sector from August 23rd to August 30th. He participated in the Ypres-Lys Offensive, including the engagement at Vierstaadt Ridge, August 31—September 2, 1918; and in the great Somme Offensive, when the successful assault was made upon the Hindenburg Line, with engagements at Quinnemont Farm, September 26-28; battle at the Hindenburg Line, September 29-30; and at the battle at LeSelle River, October 16-17, where he was wounded by fragments of a bursting shell. The division also participated at the Battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge on October 18th and the engagement at St. Maurice River, October 19-20.

The 27th Division having been relieved by the 6th British Division, and withdrawn from the line on October 21st, Captain Root was left with a detail in charge of United States property at Busigny until October 23rd, when he was evacuated to the British field hospital at Roissel, thence to British Base Hospital No. 8 at Rouen; thence to the Third London General Hospital, and finally to United States Base Hospital No. 29, at Tottenham, London, England. He was ultimately discharged from the hospital on December 31, 1918, and reported for duty with his regiment in France.

In January, 1919 Captain Root was assigned to duty with the American Peace Commission as Personnel Adjutant in the Department of Finance and Economics, War Damages in Allied Countries, and his last assignment in France, from March until September, 1919, was as Assistant to the Section Engineer, Base Section No. 1, at St. Nazaire, in charge of the Road Department.

Returning to the United States in September, he was a patient at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., where he underwent a series of operations, connected with the wounds received in action, and was honorably discharged from the military service on December 27, 1919.

Under the provisions of the National Defense Act he was commissioned a Major in the Engineer Section of the Officers' Reserve Corps in March, 1920.

Upon his return to civil life, Major Root located at Mount Vernon, N. Y., and was licensed September 18, 1923 under a new law to practice civil engineering and land surveying. Between July, 1920 and October, 1923, he was engaged as an assistant in the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer of the City of Yonkers on plans for the introduction of water from the Catskill Mountains, and the designing of a distribution system for that city. The connection at the Hill View Reservoir was completed in 1923, and on November 1st of that year he was appointed a Resident Engineer of the Westchester County Park Commission. For the next ten years he was actively engaged in the development and construction of the splendid system of parkways and recreational facilities that have made the Westchester suburbs of New York City famous. These have included Bronx River, Saw-Mill River, Hutchinson River, Cross County and Central Westchester Parkways; and Playland, Kingsland Point, Tibbett's Brook and Croton Point recreation parks. In the solution of the engineering problems involved in these projects, Major Root had a considerable part. In 1933 he was retired under the provisions of the New York State Retirement System.

Major Root has been twice married. His first marriage was at Washington, D. C., on April 28, 1898, to a distant cousin, Miss Leontine M. Root. He was the first of the Class of 1900 to marry.

Two children were born of this marriage, a son, Walter Stanton Root, at Buffalo, N. Y., September 17, 1902; and Margaret Grace Root, at Pleasantville, N. Y., January 29, 1905.

The son was graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., with the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and Doctor of Philosophy. He was married to Elizabeth Wigfall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wigfall, of Bloomsburg, Pa., on January 26, 1928. They have no children. Mr. Root is a chemist and biologist, and resides at Baltimore, Md.

Major Root's daughter was married September 28, 1929 to Donald Gaylord, of Litchfield, Conn. They have two children, Margery Ellen Gaylord, born February 9, 1933, and Janet Elizabeth Gaylord, born July 13, 1936. They reside at Litchfield, Conn.

Major Root's second marriage occurred in New York City on June 9, 1917, his wife being the former Miss Charlotte M. Lamson, daughter of John C. and Cynthia Lamson, nee Brownell. There are no children of this second marriage.

Major Root is an Associate Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and a charter member of the Society of American Military Engineers. He is also a member of the National, New York State and Westchester County Societies of Licensed Professional Engineers and of the Albany Society of Engineers.

He holds membership in numerous patriotic, hereditary and veteran societies, including Sons of the American Revolution, Military Order of the World War, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Order of Indian Wars (hereditary membership), Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, 27th Division Association, 102nd Engineers Veterans' Association, Reserve Officers' Association, West Point Society of New York and the Army Athletic Association.

He is a Mason of the York Rite, holding membership in John Stewart Lodge, No. 871, F. & A. M.; Mount Vernon Chapter, No. 228, R. A. M.; Phoenix Council, No. 70, R. & S. M.; Bethlehem Commandery, No. 53, K. T.; and Washington Chapter, No. 3, National Sojourners.

He is a member of the New York State and Westchester County Historical Societies; the American Numismatic Society and the Westchester County Coin Club.

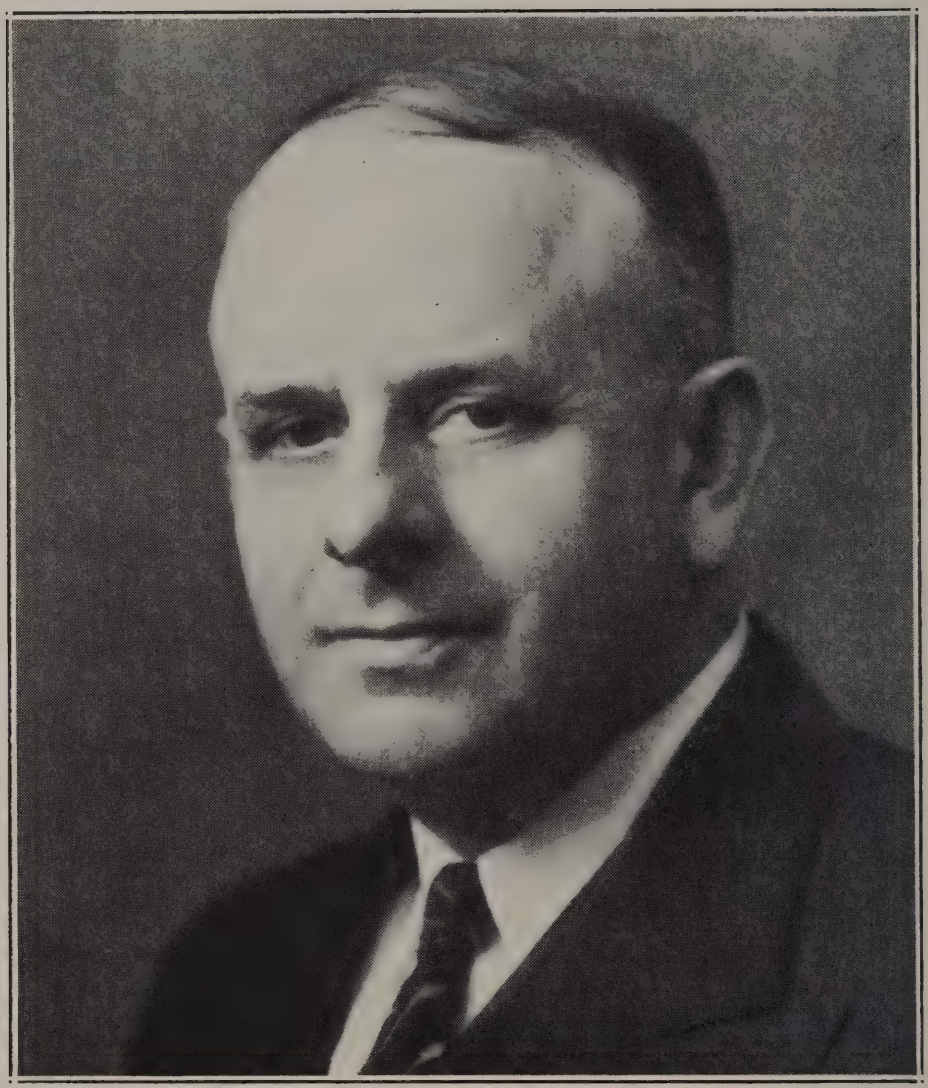
Major Root is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Major Root was awarded the Purple Heart in recognition of having been wounded in action. His Victory Medal has battle clasps for the Defensive Sectors of East Properinghe and Dickebush, and for the Ypres—Lys and Somme Offensives.

The late Captain Charles Stevens Root, United States Coast Guard Service, who died August 9, 1930, was a brother of Major Root.

Major Root is the author of two published works, "The Grand Central Terminal, New York City," (1904); and "The 69th Regiment in Peace and War," (1905).

XCII



ROBERT FRANCIS ROTH§

Residence: 511 Benoni Avenue, Fairmont, W. Va.
Office: Deveny Building, Fairmont, W. Va.

Robert Francis Roth, son of Robert and Mary A. Roth, was born at Kansas City, Mo., August 30, 1878. His father died when he was a boy and he removed with his mother to Ashland, Pa.

His early education was received in the public schools, after the completion of which he was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Pennsylvania. He reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Roth was honorably discharged in January, 1897, but was re-appointed and entered again the following June, with the Class of 1901. In March, 1898 he was honorably discharged a second time, and returned to his home in Ashland.

§ Admitted to West Point under the name of Robert Frank Roth.

Entering the service of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co., he started work as a rodman in the Engineering Department and worked up through various grades to the position of District Engineer, directing the engineering activities in connection with one of the several engineering districts in the Middle Anthracite Field.

Mr. Roth resigned in the fall of 1912 to accept the position of Chief Engineer in the E. E. White Coal Company, with headquarters in Glen White, Raleigh County, W. Va. In 1918 he was appointed Superintendent of Mines in the same company, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until 1922 when he resigned.

From 1923 until 1925 Mr. Roth was General Superintendent of Mines of the Emmons Coal Mining Company, with headquarters at Altoona, Pa., and during the three years following he held the position of Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the New England Fuel and Transportation Co., at Grant Town, W. Va.

In 1929 Mr. Roth accepted employment as a Mining Engineer with Eavenson, Alford & Hicks, Consulting Engineers, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and continued his employment with that firm until 1932. His residence during this time was at Fairmont, W. Va., from which place he was able conveniently to cover the entire Appalachian coal area for the firm, and also did some work in the anthracite and middle western fields.

Work was practically at a standstill during the fall of 1932, the period when the depression reached its low point, so that on January 1, 1933 Mr. Roth took charge of relief activities in his home county as County Administrator. He set up a complete organization and administered relief throughout the county, including, at the peak, 47 per cent of the entire population.

On July 1, 1934 he joined the Northern West Virginia Sub-divisional Coal Association as a Mining Engineer to assist in the working out of the details for the then approaching bituminous wage conferences in Washington with the United Mine Workers of America. The work involved in this assignment carried him through an entire year, to July 1, 1935.

The Works Progress Administration was at that time in the offing, and Mr. Roth was drafted by the State Administrator for West Virginia as Director of the Second West Virginia District, comprising its eleven northern counties. He took the oath of office on July 5, 1935, and by July 11th his organization was completed and the district offices opened for business. His was the first District in the State to function, and a little later was the first actually to put men to work on the approved projects.

Mr. Roth was appointed Administrative Assistant to the State Administrator on August 15, 1935, and was assigned to the task of completing the organization and set-up of the other five Districts of the State, in addition to the personal direction of his own District. By September 12th, the limiting date set by the Washington headquarters of the Works Progress

Administration, Mr. Roth, aided by his staff, had completed the working out of the full three year W. P. A. program including some 900 projects, totaling $28,000,000. His District thus set another State record. In commenting on his W. P. A. activities Mr. Roth writes: "Please do not regard this as bragging, but I do want you to have the facts, and I want you to know also that even the small amount of training I had at West Point became to me a lasting benefit."

Mr. Roth resigned from the Works Progress Administration in October, 1935 in order to accept the position of Superintendent of Mines with the Monongahela Rail and River Coal Corporation, with headquarters in Fairmont, W. Va. He finds it a thoroughly modern and exceedingly interesting proposition. The mines of this company are 100 per cent mechanized, and the direction of them affords plenty to think about in terms of pioneering in mechanized mining.

Mr. Roth was married at Ashland, Pa., on June 8, 1905 to Lilly Heinze, daughter of Fred E. and Caroline Heinze. Mr. and Mrs. Roth have two daughters, Caroline, born in 1907; and Lois in 1916.

Caroline attended Greenbrier College for Women, at Lewisburg, W. Va., and was graduated in 1924. She also attended the National School of Elocution and Oratory at Philadelphia, Pa., graduating with the Class of 1927. She married J. Clark Breckenridge in 1929, and is now living in Parkersburg, W. Va. Mr. and Mrs. Breckenridge have one child, Robert, born October 20, 1930.

Lois is now a junior at West Virginia University.

Mr. Roth has been active for many years in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1908 he was Exalted Ruler of Ashland Lodge, No. 384. At the Grand Lodge Convention in Atlantic City, N. J., in 1911 he worked hard for the election of his classmate, Colonel John P. Sullivan, as Grand Exalted Ruler, and Colonel Sullivan, upon being elected, appointed Mr. Roth District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler for the Northeast Pennsylvania District.

In 1922 he organized Beckley, W. Va., Lodge, No. 1452 and became its first Exalted Ruler. He is now a member of Fairmont, W. Va., Lodge, No. 294.

Mr. Roth is also a 32° Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He is an Associate Life Member of the Association of Graduates of West Point. Writing of this membership, he states: "I have thus kept alive the Spirit of West Point. I have continued to love and revere the Academy throughout the years, and have watched with pride and very great pleasure the careers of the men who were cadets during my time."

Mr. Roth's mother, mentally alert and active at the age of 83, is living with him at present.

XCIII

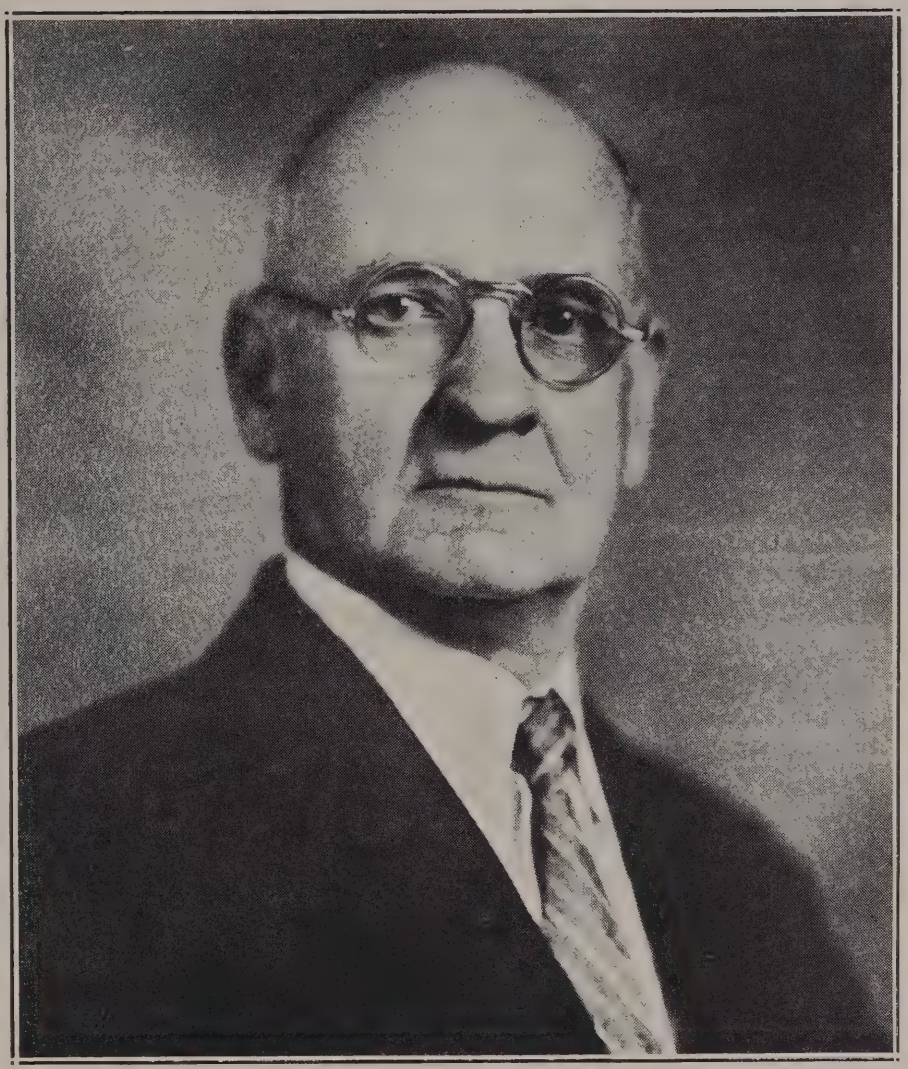


Photo by Esner's Studio, Jacksonville

WILLIAM PHELPS SIMMONS

Residence: 1224 Oak Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
Office: 201 Hildebrandt Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

William Phelps Simmons, son of Josiah Phelps and Mary Simmons, nee De Jarnette, was born at Richmond, Ky., June 10, 1875. His father was a Confederate soldier in the days when not only the North and the South were arrayed against each other, but when there was divided allegiance in the very State of Kentucky, and its soil became a bloody ground.

William received his early education at Elliott Institute, at Kirksville, Ky., from whence he entered Central University at Richmond, Ky., later consolidated with Center College, of Danville, Ky. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1896.

Appointed to the United States Military Academy from the 8th Ken-

tucky Congressional District, he reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896 as a member of the Class of 1900.

The origin of nicknames is usually difficult to trace, especially after the lapse of a number of years. In the case of Cadet Simmons, some one of his classmates assumed that his middle initial P, stood for Pelican, and he was promptly dubbed "Pelican" Simmons, the name by which he was affectionately known thereafter by all of his classmates, among whom he was always popular.

Cadet Simmons, like many others in the Corps, experienced great difficulty in being able to "see" Descriptive Geometry, and when the examination was held in yearling January he was found deficient and honorably discharged.

He returned to his home late in January, 1898, but in 1900 had an opportunity to enter the fertilizer manufacturing business, and accordingly joined the E. O. Painter Fertilizer Co., in Jacksonville, Fla. He remained with this company for thirty-one years, becoming Treasurer in 1901, and Vice-President at a later date.

Since 1931 Mr. Simmons has been in the insurance business, being associated with the firm of Beale, Travis & Co., Inc., of Jacksonville, as an Agent. He is also Real Estate Agent for his brother-in-law, the Hon. John W. Martin, former Governor of Florida.

Mr. Simmons was married at Jacksonville, Fla., on September 16, 1908 to Lillie Mae Pepper, daughter of Samuel and Zipporah Pepper, nee Ellis. Mrs. Simmons' sister, Lottie, is the wife of the Hon. John W. Martin, who was Mayor of Jacksonville for three terms from 1917 to 1923, and Governor of Florida from 1925 to 1929.

Mr. and Mrs. Simmons have two children, William Phelps Simmons, Jr., who was born July 1, 1910; and Lillian Ellis Simmons, born August 6, 1915.

William was graduated from Robert E. Lee High School in Jacksonville in 1928, and then entered the Arts Course of the University of Florida, at Gainesville. He also attended the Law School of the University, and was graduated, with honors, in 1934, being awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While a student at the University he attained the rank of Cadet Major in the Field Artillery Unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and upon graduation was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant of Field Artillery in the Reserve Corps.

He was a member of Chi Phi fraternity, and was President of his Chapter for one year while at Gainesville. He was also Clerk of the Honor Court, a student-governing body, one year, and later Chancellor of the Court, a plum greatly sought after on the campus, ranking along with President of the Student Body. After graduating in law (1934), he practiced chiefly in Miami and St. Petersburg, until August, 1936, when he was appointed Assistant Attorney for the Florida State Railroad Commission. He now holds this office and resides in Tallahassee, Fla.

Lillian was graduated from Robert E. Lee High School in 1933, and is now a student at Florida State College for Women, at Tallahassee.

William was married during the summer of 1935 to Clara Mae Noble, of Miami, Fla.

Mr. Simmons has been an active member of the Christian Church for more than fifty years, and taught a Sunday School class in Jacksonville for twenty-eight years. He has been a life-long Democrat.

XCIV

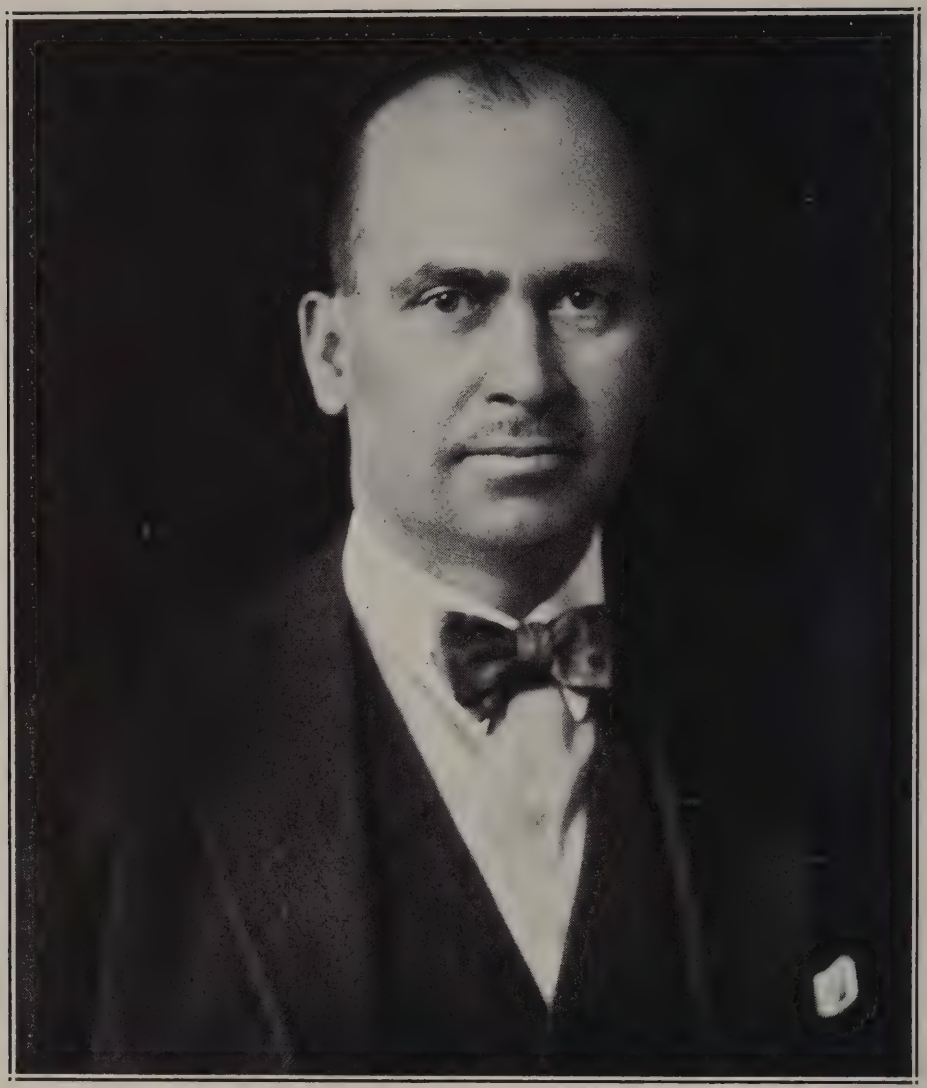


Photo by Blank-Stoller, New York

3944 JOHN RODOLPH SLATTERY† 5

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
Additional 2nd Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers	June 13, 1900
2nd Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Captain	June 27, 1906
Major	February 27, 1913
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Colonel, Engineers, N. A.	August 5, 1917
Honorably discharged from emergency commission,	October 6, 1919
Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers	April 2, 1920
Resigned	April 15, 1926

Died at New York, N. Y., September 23, 1932

EARLY on the morning of September 23, 1932, Colonel John Rodolph Slattery died suddenly at his home in Jackson Heights, Borough of Queens, New York City; and, as a soldier-engineer would wish, he died in the line of duty.

In the early summer of 1932, when the City of New York ordered the Board of Transportation to take over the operation of the Municipal Subway system it had been building for the preceding seven years, the Board chose Colonel Slattery, its Deputy Chief Engineer, for the highly responsible task of building up an operating organization. His conscientious and unremitting application to this difficult assignment, in addition to his duties in the Engineering Department, proved too great a drain for even his vigorous frame and constitution.

At the opening of the subway system on the night of September 10, 1932, which marked the climax of this strenuous campaign, Colonel Slattery collapsed with a heart attack. He appeared to be recovering, but thirteen days later, a second and fatal attack brought to a close his brilliant career as soldier and engineer.

John Rodolph Slattery was born in Athens, O., on January 31, 1877. His father, John Ambrose Slattery, a lawyer, was a Canadian of Irish extraction. His mother, the former Lena de Steiguer, was a descendant of a distinguished Swiss family that had settled in Ohio in 1819. While he was still very young his family moved to Cincinnati, where his boyhood was spent, and where his early education was received in the public schools. He was graduated from Woodward High School in 1895.

His appointment to West Point came through Charles P. Taft, the brother of the late President Taft. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1900 and was assigned to the Corps of Engineers. For twenty-six years he rendered distinguished service as an Army Engineer.

He was sent first to the Philippines on road and bridge work. Returning to this country in 1902, he began the typical and varied career of a young Army Engineer officer, as an assistant to Colonel Amos Stickney, in New York. He was successively District Engineer at Honolulu, in charge of harbor improvements and construction of light houses in the Hawaiian Islands; at Jacksonville, Fla., in charge of river and harbor, and fortification works; at Vicksburg, Miss., in charge of flood control works in the Third Mississippi River District.

His four years in Vicksburg were probably the most interesting and exciting in his career as an Army Engineer. The great flood of 1916, when he successfully held the levees against the rampageous "Ole Man River," was a feat on which he always looked back with deep satisfaction.

When the United States entered the World War, Colonel Slattery, still at Vicksburg, was ordered to Camp Pike, Ark., to command the 312th Engineers. After the period of organization and preliminary training, he went to France with his division, the 87th, and in command of his regiment. While on duty in the A. E. F. he served as Chief Engineer of the VII Army Corps at

various points in France, Belgium, Luxemburg and Germany. After the Armistice he remained with the Army of Occupation, with station at Wittlich, Germany, until, as the result of severe illness, he was invalided home in March, 1919. After the war he served in Portland, Ore., and Nashville, Tenn., in charge of river and harbor improvements.

Exactly twenty years from the time, when as a young lieutenant he had served under Colonel Stickney in the New York office, he was detailed to the charge of the improvements of the great harbor of New York, and other works in the First New York Engineer District. This was in February, 1923. In his capacity as District Engineer, he distinguished himself as greatly as he had done previously in France and at other points in this country. One of his outstanding achievements was the investigation and final approval of the projected development of the upper Hudson River, which has since become the Port of Albany. By means of this project, ocean going vessels are enabled to pass 150 miles inland from New York.

While engaged in this work as District Engineer, aggressively aiming at improvements in New York Harbor, Colonel Slattery's abilities attracted the attention of John H. Delaney, then Dock Commissioner of New York City. In 1924, when Mr. Delaney was made the head of the newly created Board of Transportation, charged with the construction of an immense new system of rapid transit subway lines, he turned to Colonel Slattery to serve as one of his chief aids.

Many obstacles stood in the way. The Army was not anxious to lose a man who ranked as one of its best engineers; and furthermore, the policy of the War Department was such as to view with disfavor the loan of an officer to an outside interest. However, a year's leave of absence was granted, at the end of which time Colonel Slattery was eligible for retirement after thirty years of service in the Army. When the end of the year came, Secretary of War Weeks definitely announced that Colonel Slattery would not be permitted to retire, nor would any further leave be granted him. In the meantime, Colonel Slattery had become thoroughly absorbed in his new work, so he tendered his resignation as an officer of the Army, which became effective on April 15, 1926, and accepted the position of Deputy Chief Engineer of the Board of Transportation.

In his new post he rose to be much more than a subway digger. With Robert Ridgway, Chief Engineer of the Board, he began to handle such projects as plans for the Mid-Town Vehicular Tunnel from Manhattan to Queens, the proposed Brooklyn-Staten Island Vehicular Tunnels, the project for the improvement of the city property along Riverside Drive, lying between the Drive and the Hudson River, including the concealment of the freight tracks of the New York Central Railroad, and the multitudinous questions which arose in connection with the far reaching City Subway lines, in four of the five boroughs of New York.

Surviving Colonel Slattery are his wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Vir-

ginia Bradley, of Visalia, Calif., and to whom he was married on February 22, 1905; two sons, Louis R. Slattery, M. D., and Nathaniel Bradley Slattery; and one daughter, Dorothea, who was graduated from Spence School in New York, in 1932; also one sister, Mrs. Frank H. Logan, of Ocala, Fla.; and an uncle, Rear Admiral Louis R. de Steiguer, U. S. Navy, Retired, former Commandant of the New York Navy Yard.

After graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York City, Dr. Slattery served an interneship of two years at the Post Graduate Hospital in New York, and is now an assistant to Dr. John J. Moorhead, whose office is at 115 East 64th Street, New York City. Dr. Slattery's principal interest is surgery.

The younger son is a student at the University of California, at Berkeley, Calif. All three children are unmarried, and reside with their mother at Jackson Heights, in the Borough of Queens, New York City.

Colonel Slattery had received many honors. Ohio University had conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He was a Director of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and Past President of the Society's New York section; also Past President of the Society of American Military Engineers, and of the Society of Municipal Engineers. He was a member of the New York County Chapter of the State Society of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors; of the Engineers' and University Clubs of New York City, and of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C.

The following are some of the tributes that were paid to Colonel Slattery, at the time of his death:

By Mayor Joseph V. McKee: The death of Colonel Slattery is an irreparable loss to the City. He had a knowledge of our transit needs surpassed by no one. He was of invaluable assistance to Chairman Delaney and the members of the Board of Transportation in the planning and construction of the great system of rapid transit that New York City now enjoys. I am informed that his death was brought about because of his determination to stick to the job, despite his doctor's orders. He was a martyr to public service.

By Chairman John H. Delaney: Colonel Slattery was a marvelous character from every point of view. He was one of the ablest executive engineers of his time and meticulously exact in his work; but his discipline was tempered by such kindness and courtesy and understanding of other people's difficulties that he accomplished extraordinary results without incurring animus or even inflicting embarrassment upon those over whom he exercised authority. He was one of the finest gentlemen I have ever known, and I feel as though I have lost a brother.

By James W. Danahy, Managing Director of the West Side Association of Commerce: The heartfelt sympathy of our Association goes to the family of Colonel Slattery, and also to the City of New York, which has lost such a devoted and conscientious official, who, with little or no recognition, gave his ability and his life to the advancement of the interests of the people of New York.

The American Society of Civil Engineers held a memorial service in honor of Colonel Slattery in the Cadet Chapel at West Point on January 20, 1933. Arthur S. Tuttle spoke for the Society, Robert Ridgway for the Board of Transportation, and Colonel Slattery's classmate, Brigadier General George B. Pillsbury, for the Corps of Engineers.

General Pillsbury said: In his long service with the Corps of Engineers, he was unanimously known as an executive of sound judgment and of devoted attention to

duty, and as an accomplished engineer. He was held in the highest respect and esteem by the entire Engineer Department. His successful accomplishment of the important work with the City of New York was highly gratifying to his brother officers, and his untimely death is a deep loss to his associates in the Corps of Engineers.

E. B. S.

Reprinted, by permission, from the Annual Report of the Association of Graduates, June 12, 1933.

A mural tablet to commemorate the achievement of Colonel Slattery in the building of the City-owned Independent Subway System, and the effecting of the operating organization, has been erected in the passageway leading from the Pennsylvania Station to the 34th Street station of the Eighth Avenue line, bearing the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF

COL. JOHN RODOLPH SLATTERY
DEPUTY CHIEF ENGINEER

BOARD OF TRANSPORTATION, CITY OF NEW YORK
1925 - 1932

A public servant whose tireless devotion
to duty advanced the completion of
The Eighth Avenue Subway, and
ended a notable career.

A CIVIC TRIBUTE BY

Broadway Association
Central Park West and
Columbus Avenue Association
First Avenue Association
Lexington Avenue Civic Association
Sixth Avenue Association
34th Street—Midtown Association
Uptown Chamber of Commerce
West Side Association of Commerce

SEPTEMBER 23rd, 1933

The intersection of Queens and Woodhaven Boulevards in the Borough of Queens, close to the site of the New York World's Fair of 1939, has been named Slattery Plaza, in honor of Colonel Slattery.

—*Editor.*

XCV

Photo by Pach Bros., New York

4039 LOUIS SOLELIAC, JR.† 46 (1901)

Cadet, M. A.	June 18, 1896
Graduated and honorably discharged because of physical disability	June 7, 1901
2nd Lieutenant of Infantry	June 23, 1902
1st Lieutenant	February 13, 1908
Captain	July 1, 1916
Dismissed	January 6, 1917

Died at New York, N. Y., August 22, 1928

Louis Soleliac, Jr., former Captain of Infantry in the Regular Army, and a West Point graduate of 1901, died in New York City on August 22, 1928, after a long and distressing illness.

He was the son of Louis and Eleanor Soléliac, and was born at Paterson, N. J., May 15, 1877. His early education was obtained in the public schools, both in New Jersey and also in New York City, whither his family removed while he was still a boy. He was appointed from New York to the United States Military Academy, and reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

There was much in Cadet Soléliac's personality that endeared him to his classmates. His roommate during his first class year writes: "He was a very lovable chap."

Toward the middle of his second class year, a violation of regulations resulted in his being tried by General Court Martial. The charges being sustained, he was sentenced to suspension without pay until August 28, 1899, when he joined the then second class, the Class of 1901.

The passage of the Act of February 2, 1901, providing for a considerable expansion of the Regular Army prompted the War Department to order the early graduation of the Class of 1901. The members of the class were accordingly given their diplomas on February 18th, and were commissioned in the Army with rank from the date of passage of the Act. In his final physical examination, Cadet Soléliac failed to demonstrate his physical fitness, but he was permitted to return to West Point in June for re-examination. Failing again physically, he was given his diploma and was honorably discharged from the military service. His academic standing in his class was 46th in a class which finally numbered seventy-four men.

A year later Mr. Soléliac was able to pass the required physical examination, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry from civil life, to date from June 23, 1902. He was assigned to the 16th Infantry, and reported for temporary duty at the Recruit Depot at Fort Slocum, N. Y., in August, 1902. Two months later he proceeded under orders to join his regiment then doing garrison duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., where he served until May, 1905.

Accompanying his regiment to the Philippine Islands, Lieutenant Soléliac participated in the campaign against the Pulajanes in Leyte during 1906 and 1907. Returning to the United States he served with his regiment at Fort Crook, Neb., from September, 1907 until July, 1908. On February 13, 1908 he was promoted First Lieutenant and was assigned to the 17th Infantry.

Lieutenant Soléliac was transferred to the 12th Infantry in April, 1909, and joined his new regiment at Fort McPherson, Ga., in the following July, soon after which he accompanied it to the Philippine Islands, where he was

stationed at Fort William McKinley. During this tour of duty in the islands he served both as a Battalion Adjutant and also on company duty.

Returning to the United States in January, 1912, Lieutenant Soléliac was stationed at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., until January, 1913, and at the Presidio of San Francisco until April, 1914, when his regiment was ordered to duty on the Mexican borden, and he served at Nogales, Ariz., until the autumn of 1916. On July 1, 1916 he was promoted Captain, and was reassigned to the 12th Infantry.

Captain Soléliac was tried by General Court Martial late in 1916, and his sentence of dismissal became effective on January 6, 1917.

So desirous was he to make amends for this unhappy terminiation of his military career that when war was declared, he sought to re-enter the service as an enlisted man, but his application was rejected by the War Department. He then obtained employment with the police force of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, at Ensley, Ala.

His health being seriously affected, Mr. Soléliac ultimately went to New York City where he died on August 22, 1928. He was buried in Allentown, Pa. He is survived by a brother, Edward A. Soléliac, of 123 South Franklin St., Allentown, Pa.

Louis is remembered by his classmates both of 1900 and 1901 for his happy disposition and his companionable ways. They agree with his roommate that "he was really a very lovable chap." Great sympathy is felt for him in the difficulties which proved so disastrous to him, and the feeling is general among his classmates that he was more to be pitied than censured.

XCVI

Photo by Elliotts' Peachtree Studio, Atlanta

3954 WILLIAM PROVINES STOKEY 15

Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired

624 Rockmont Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Cadet, M. A.	June 18, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Artillery	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant, Artillery Corps	July 1, 1901
Transferred as a Second Lieutenant with rank as such from February 2, 1901 to the Corps of Engineers	January 18, 1902
1st Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers	December 12, 1901
Captain	November 15, 1907
Major	February 28, 1915
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Colonel (temporary)	January 4, 1918
Honorably discharged from temporary commission	July 14, 1919
Lieutenant Colonel (permanent)	July 1, 1920
Retired at his own request, after 30 years service (Section 1243, Revised Statutes)	August 27, 1928
Colonel, Retired (Act of June 21, 1930)	June 21, 1930

William Provines Stokey, son of Charles F. and Margaret Stokey, nee Provines, was born at Mount Union (Alliance), O., November 3, 1875. He attended the public schools and after graduating from high school in Canton, O., whither his family had removed, he was appointed from his native State to the United States Military Academy. He reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Stokey was a good student, and had no difficulty in maintaining a high academic standing, his position in the class being number 15 at graduation. In the Battalion he was a Cadet Sergeant during the latter half of his second class year, when, owing to the early graduation of the Class of '99, 1900 became the senior class.

Following graduation Lieutenant Stokey was commissioned in the artillery arm, and was assigned to the 2nd Artillery, then serving in Cuba. He joined as a casual at the expiration of graduation leave, and proceeded to Cuba, reporting for duty with his regiment at Cabaña Barracks, Havana, on August 31, 1900. He served there and at Fort No. 4, Vedado, Havana, until March, 1902.

The passage of the Act of February 2, 1901, providing for a considerable increase in the size of the Regular Army, made possible the transfer of officers of other branches of the service to the Corps of Engineers. Lieutenant Stokey, with others of the Classes of '98, '99, '00 and '01, availed himself of this opportunity, his transfer being effective, as a Second Lieutenant with rank from the date of passage of the Act, on January 18, 1902. In the meantime he had been promoted to First Lieutenant in the Artillery Corps on July 1, 1901, and had reached his turn for promotion to the same grade in the Corps of Engineers on December 12, 1901, so that he actually entered the latter Corps as a First Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Stokey's first duty in the Corps of Engineers was as a student officer at the Engineer School of Application at Washington Barracks, D. C., from March, 1902 until April, 1903. He then proceeded under orders to the Philippine Islands for duty with the 3rd Battalion of Engineers. He served at Malate Barracks, Luneta Barracks, Iloilo, Camp Jossman and Fort William McKinley from May, 1903 until July, 1905.

Returning to the United States, Lieutenant Stokey was detailed for duty at West Point, and served as an Instructor in the Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology until July, 1907. He was then assigned to the 2nd Battalion of Engineers, constituting a part of the Army of Cuban Pacification, during the second military occupation of Cuba. He joined the battalion at Columbia Barracks, Guane, and served in Cuba from July, 1907 until March, 1909. On November 15, 1907 he was promoted Captain.

Captain Stokey was next ordered to Savannah, Ga., on river and harbor duty, and served there from March, 1909 until January, 1910, when he was transferred to similar duty in San Francisco, Calif. He served there until

March, 1913, except for a period of four months on detached service in charge of the Engineer Office in Los Angeles, Calif.

Captain Stokey was then assigned to duty with troops, with the 1st Battalion of Engineers, at Washington Barracks, D. C., continuing on this duty from March, 1913 until March, 1915, when he was again assigned to river and harbor work at Savannah, Ga.

He remained at that station until June, 1916, receiving his promotion to Major on February 28, 1915.

Major Stokey's next assignment was in Cincinnati, where he was engaged in carrying out the Ohio River canalization project from June, 1916 until April, 1918. Due to the expansion of the Army for service during the World War, he was promoted temporarily to Lieutenant Colonel in August, 1917 and to Colonel in January, 1918.

From April, 1918 until June, 1919 Colonel Stokey served as Department Engineer at Headquarters Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and was also in charge of the Engineer Depot at that post. He was then ordered back to Cincinnati, and being honorably discharged from his temporary commission, reverted to his permanent status as a Major of Engineers. He continued his activities in connection with the Ohio River project until July, 1923, when he was assigned to duty as Corps Area Engineer at Headquarters Fourth Corps Area, Atlanta, Ga. This proved to be his last active service, for on August 27, 1928 he was retired at his own request after thirty years service.

During the five years he spent on duty in Atlanta, Colonel Stokey became so identified with the community that he decided to make that city his home, and accordingly has resided there since retirement.

Colonel Stokey has been married twice. His first marriage was to Sarah Margaret Clarke, in San Francisco, Calif., on June 22, 1911. Mrs. Stokey died November 8, 1912.

On June 22, 1916 he was married at Savannah, Ga., to Kathleen M. Farmer, daughter of the late William J. Farmer, and Ann Farmer, nee Gray, his wife. The family formerly resided at Wanstead, Essex, and in London, England.

Colonel Stokey has four children, the eldest by his first wife, and the other three by his second. Margaret Clarke Stokey was born November 7, 1912; William Farmer Stokey, April 17, 1917; Kathleen Stokey, December 13, 1918; and Roger Provines Stokey, January 27, 1921.

Margaret was graduated from Agnes Scott College in 1935, and is now attending Prince School of Simmons College, at Boston, Mass.

XCVII

Photo by Moffett, New Orleans

JOHN PATRICK SULLIVAN †

Cadet, M. A. ..... June 18, 1896
Honorably discharged ..... January 26, 1897
Captain, Battery "A", Louisiana Light Artillery,
U. S. Volunteers ..... June 1898
Honorably mustered out ..... November 1898

Died at New Orleans, La., July 5, 1936.

Colonel John P. Sullivan, widely known attorney and political figure of New Orleans, died July 5, 1936 at Touro Infirmary in that city. He had suffered a sunstroke a week previously while on a fishing trip near English Lookout, La. Death came as a result of complications which ensued.

John Patrick Sullivan was the son of Patrick Sullivan and his wife, the former Miss Mary O'Neill. The parents were natives of Ireland, who emigrated to New Orleans, and there the son was born on March 5, 1875.

John attended the Jesuit school at Grand Coteau, La., going from thence to the College of the Immaculate Conception, in New Orleans, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then entered Tulane University, where he played right guard on the Varsity football team, and held the Southern intercollegiate record for the 16-pound hammer and the 56-pound weight. He established these records at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., in 1895. He also played on the Varsity baseball team.

While a student at Tulane, an opportunity to go to West Point was presented, as an appointee from Louisiana. He accordingly left the University and reported for duty at the Military Academy, as a member of the Class of 1900, in June, 1896.

When Cadet Sullivan entered West Point, men in their first year at college were not debarred from playing on Varisty football teams. He accordingly "made" the Army squad and training table, and played as one of the guards on the Army team.

Cadet Sullivan was among the oldest and the biggest men of his class. With a natural aptitude for leadership, his influence among his classmates, always exercised for good, became generally and spontaneously recognized.

In spite of his previous mental training and college experience, Cadet Sullivan found difficulty in adjusting himself to the academic methods peculiar to West Point. After the January examinations in his plebe year, he was honorably discharged. Returning to his home in New Orleans, he re-entered Tulane University, from which he was graduated in May, 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Before entering West Point, Mr. Sullivan had been a Lieutenant in the Louisiana Field Artillery of the National Guard. Immediately after graduating from the Law School of Tulane University, and being admitted to the practice of law in the State of Louisiana, he re-affiliated with that military organization. He was commissioned Captain and assigned to the command of the Service Battery. He was later transferred to Battery "A", and was mustered into Federal Service for the period of Spanish-American war in command of that battery.

During the war Captain Sullivan was stationed at Jackson Barracks, La., and for a considerable period of time was in command of the post. He

had under his immediate command, his own battery, known as the "Louisiana Field Artillery," Battery "B", the "Washington Artillery," and Battery "C", the "Donaldsonville Cannoneers."

After the conclusion of hostilities, Captain Sullivan's battery was mustered out of Federal Service in November, 1898, and returned to its former status as a National Guard unit of the State of Louisiana.

The Louisiana Field Artillery was organized in New Orleans, following the termination of the Civil War, in 1868. It comprised five batteries, and was commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel. Upon the resignation, shortly after the Spanish-American War, of its commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel H. Bolivar Thompson, Captain Sullivan was appointed as his successor, and remained in command of the organization from 1899 until 1904, when, due to the fact that his law practice demanded and required his entire attention, he resigned and gave up his military activities.

Colonel Sullivan engaged in the practice of law in the City of New Orleans from the time of his muster out of Federal military service in November, 1898, until the time of his death, a period of almost thirty-eight years.

From 1904 until 1906 he served as Assistant City Attorney of New Orleans, and from 1906 until 1910, was attorney for the Louisiana State Rating Fire Insurance Board. In the last indicated year he resigned in order to devote himself exclusively to his private practice.

Colonel Sullivan was actively identified with the Democratic Party in Louisiana, and in recent years was prominent as a leader in opposition to the faction of that party led by the late Senator Huey P. Long. In 1908, 1912 and 1920 he was a Presidential Elector, and in 1913 and again in 1921 was a member of the Louisiana Constitutional Conventions. As President of the Orleans Democratic Association, Colonel Sullivan was largely instrumental in the achievement by that organization of its victories over the State "machine" in January, 1920, and the City "machine" the following September.

In spite of the many positions of trust that he held in New Orleans, his law practice and his activity in politics, Colonel Sullivan found time to take a leading part in Elk circles. He was an active member of New Orleans Lodge, No. 30, and rose swiftly to become its Exalted Ruler. At the meeting of the Grand Lodge in Atlantic City, N. J., in 1911, he was elected Grand Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and as such was the Chief Executive of that Order in the entire country. He served the Grand Lodge many times as Chairman of the Membership Committee, Chairman of the Ritual Committee, and Chairman of the Social and Community Welfare Committee. In the meantime he continued his active work in his own lodge, and built it up until it had a membership of more than 10,000, the largest Elk's Lodge in the world. Also, largely due to his efforts, a very fine new clubhouse was erected on Elk Place in New Orleans.

With the Elk's Lodge as a center, Colonel Sullivan did notable philanthropic work. He enlarged the scope of the Elks' Thanksgiving and Christmas baskets for the poor. Thousands of needy families, thanks to him and his committee workers, feasted on these holidays instead of fasting.

His outstanding humanitarian service, however, occurred during the influenza epidemic in 1918. People were dying by the hundreds. Doctors were sleeping on their feet, sleeping from exhaustion in their automobiles as they were driven from patient to patient. Thousands of sufferers were vainly calling for doctors and nurses, all of whom were working uncounted hours daily. The death toll rose.

Colonel Sullivan upon his own initiative took hold of the situation. He rallied the Elks, and induced the authorities of the School of Medicine of Tulane University to lend him the senior and junior classes of medical students. He equipped the Elks' clubhouse with rows of cots and batteries of telephones. He organized volunteer nurses and commandeered automobiles. He bought more than $10,000 worth of medicines and drugs on his personally pledged word, trusting that the New Orleans Lodge of Elks would approve the bill afterwards, which it did. Committees of Elks worked loyally to help. No one could ever compute how many lives that work saved, but it must have run into the thousands. A telephone call, an automobile, medical student, nurse, medicines and food sped to the spot where the patient awaited treatment, and many a life was thus saved.

Colonel Sullivan was a faithful member of the Roman Catholic Church, and was one of the organizers of New Orleans Council, No. 714, Knights of Columbus, in 1902. He served for two years as Deputy Grand Knight, and for the next two years as Grand Knight.

Colonel Sullivan loved horse racing, among other sports, and was the prime mover in the taking over of the old Fair Grounds race track in New Orleans, and greatly beautifying it. He organized the Louisiana Jockey Club, and sought to give horse-racing the luxurious and beautiful surroundings, and the social prestige of the historic plantation days of the Old South.

Colonel Sullivan was married in New Orleans on May 18, 1900, to Catherine Fitzpatrick, daughter of former Mayor John Fitzpatrick and his wife, Mathilda Fitzpatrick, nee Gaerthner. In addition to serving as Mayor of New Orleans, Mrs. Sullivan's father held other responsible positions, both in public and private life.

One child, a daughter, was born of this marriage, Catherine Marion Sullivan, on March 25, 1901. She was married in 1925 to Dr. Walter P. Gardiner, of New Orleans. Dr. and Mrs. Gardiner have one child, Marion Sullivan Gardiner, who was born on October 28, 1932.

Mrs. Sullivan, her daughter, son-in-law and granddaughter, survive Colonel Sullivan; also two brothers, two nephews and two nieces.

The funeral ritual of the Elks was held on the evening of July 6th. The following morning a private service was held at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Gardiner, 2315 South Carrollton Avenue, followed by a Requiem Mass at the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Colonel Sullivan was buried in Metairie Cemetery.

Colonel Sullivan's death is the thirty-eighth known to have occurred in the ranks of the Class of 1900. He was highly regarded by all who knew him, even his political opponents, for his sheer ability, and his interest in the welfare of his fellow men. His passing, at the age of 61, is a great loss to his State, his City, and his friends who were numbered literally by the thousands.

XCVIII

Photo by Signal Corps, U. S. A.

3963 ARCHIBALD HENRY SUNDERLAND 24

Major General, Chief of Coast Artillery

Residence: 2101 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Office: War Department, Washington, D. C.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Artillery	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant, Artillery Corps	July 1, 1901
Captain, Coast Artillery Corps	January 25, 1907
Major	June 27, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, N. A.	January 14, 1918
Colonel	July 11, 1918
Brigadier General, U.S.A. (emergency commission)	October 16, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	June 15, 1919
Detailed in Inspector General's Department	January 10, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps	July 1, 1920
Relieved from detail in Inspector General's Dept.	August 10, 1920
Colonel	February 19, 1929
Major General, Chief of Coast Artillery	April 1, 1936

Archibald Henry Sunderland, the son of Edward and Jenny Sunderland, was born in Delavan, Ill., December 2, 1876. As a boy he attended the public schools of his native town, and was graduated from Delavan High School in 1894, going from thence into the University of Illinois, at Champaign, Ill., where he successfully completed his freshman and sophomore years. He left college to enter West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

As a cadet, Sunderland consistently held an academic standing above the middle of his class, and always had the respect and esteem of his classmates. When 1900 became the senior class in their second class year, due to the early graduation of the Class of '99, Sunderland was appointed a Cadet Sergeant, and in his first class year, a Cadet Lieutenant. His final standing upon graduation was number 24 in a class of 54.

Lieutenant Sunderland was commissioned in the artillery arm, and was assigned to the 6th Artillery, then serving as infantry in the Philippine Islands. Assigned to duty at Columbus Barracks, O., at the end of graduation leave, he started for the Orient with a draft of recruits, early in November, 1900, and upon arrival at Manila, joined his regiment at the beginning of the new year. Six months later he was promoted to First Lieutenant in the newly constituted Artillery Corps.

During 1902 and 1903 Lieutenant Sunderland was engaged in active service in the field, and participated in the campaigns under Brigadier General Frank D. Baldwin, and Captain John J. Pershing, conducted for the purpose of pacifying the Moros in Mindanao.

Returning to the United States in 1903, Lieutenant Sunderland served first at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., and later at Fort Riley, Kans., as a student officer at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, going from the latter station to West Point where, for the next four years, he was an Instructor in the Department of Mathematics. During this tour of duty he received his promotion to Captain, and, with the separation of the coast and field artillery, was permanently assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps.

Captain Sunderland's next station was at Fort Ward, Wash., in the then Artillery District of Puget Sound. From 1908 to 1911 he commanded the post and the mine company stationed there, constituting the defenses of the approach to the Puget Sound Navy Yard located at Bremerton, Wash.

In 1911 he was ordered to the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., as a student officer, finishing his course in 1912 with the rating of Distinguished Graduate. Retained at Fort Monroe as an Instructor, he continued with the school until March 15, 1914, when he was selected by Brigadier General Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, for duty in his office.

Captain Sunderland did not remain on duty in Washington long, however, for with the outbreak of the World War he was immediately sent to The

Hague, Holland, as a member of the American Relief Expedition, making the trip across on the U.S.S. *Tennessee*. He remained on this duty, and as Military Attache to the American Legation in Holland until the autumn of the following year, when he returned to the United States for station at Fort Williams, Me., in the then Coast Defenses of Portland. There he commanded a company of coast artillery, taking it to the citizens' military training camps inaugurated by Major General Leonard Wood at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Tobyhanna, Pa., and Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., during the summer of 1916. While on this duty Captain Sunderland had an active part in the military training of the patriotic civilians, who, at their own expense, attended these camps to prepare themselves for the inevitable American entry into the war.

Captain Sunderland's next assignment was as the officer in charge of newly appointed second lieutenants sent to Fort Monroe for initial training before being assigned to regular duty. He remained on this duty from January 1st to July 10th, 1917, in the meantime being promoted to the grade of Major.

Ordered to Fort Adams, R. I., he undertook the organization of the 1st Battalion of the 8th Provisional Regiment of Coast Artillery, later designated as the 53rd Coast Artillery, and accompanied it to Mailly, France, which subsequently became the Headquarters of the Railway Artillery.

Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of Coast Artillery in the National Army, Colonel Sunderland was assigned to the task of organizing and directing, as Assistant Commandant, the Heavy Artillery School of the American Expeditionary Forces, on which duty he remained until called back to the United States to direct the important activities of the Coast Artillery School and Coast Artillery Training Camp at Fort Monroe, as Commandant. Promotions to the grades of Colonel and Brigadier General followed, and at the time of the signing of the Armistice General Sunderland was commanding the 41st Artillery Brigade, anticipating early orders to take his command overseas.

For this last duty General Sunderland was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, his citation being as follows: "For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service as Commandant of the Coast Artillery School, and in the reorganization and administration of that institution. He thereby enabled it to meet effectively the demands made upon it for training candidates for commissions in the Coast Artillery Corps."

After the Armistice General Sunderland continued at the Coast Artillery Training Center, in command of Fort Eustis, Va., until June 15, 1919, when he was honorably discharged from his emergency commission, and shortly thereafter entered the Staff Class at the General Service School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., graduating in June, 1920. On July 1st he received his

promotion to Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army, and in September entered the Army War College as a student officer, graduating in June, 1921.

Colonel Sunderland's next assignment was to the War Department General Staff, where he remained on duty until October, 1922, when he was ordered as a General Staff Officer to the Philippine Islands, and was assigned as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, at Headquarters Philippine Department. This duty continued until November 15, 1924, when he was assigned to the command of the 12th Coast Artillery, at Fort Monroe, Va.

For the next four years he remained in the Hampton Roads area, serving successively as Executive Officer of the 3rd Coast Artillery District, and in command of the 51st Coast Artillery, at Fort Eustis, Va.

Promotion to the grade of Colonel occurred on February 19, 1929, and Colonel Sunderland's next assignment was the command of the Harbor Defenses of Puget Sound, with Headquarters at Fort Worden, Wash. There he remained until July 1, 1930, when he was again placed on General Staff Duty, and assigned as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, of the Hawaiian Department, at Fort Shafter, T. H. He remained on this duty, and that of Chief of Staff, Hawaiian Division, until 1932, when he was again ordered to Fort Monroe, Va., as President of the Coast Artillery Board.

On January 30, 1936 Colonel Sunderland was nominated to the Senate by President Roosevelt to be Major General and Chief of Coast Artillery, effective April 1, 1936, and on that date assumed the duties of his office.

General Sunderland was married to Rosaline M. Brand, daughter of John L. and Annie L. Brand, in Worcester, Mass., on April 5, 1910. Colonel and Mrs. Sunderland have three children, Morton Sunderland, born January 6, 1911; Jane Sunderland, born December 22, 1916; and Richard Sunderland, born April 28, 1918. The elder son, Morton, was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1932, and is now a Lieutenant (Junior Grade) in the Navy.

XCIX

3993 RICHARD MORGAN THOMAS† 54

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Captain	March 11, 1911
Major (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Detailed in Quartermaster Corps	August 29, 1918
Relieved from detail in Quartermaster Corps	March 3, 1919
Retired (Section 1251, Revised Statutes, and Acts of June 3, 1916, July 9, 1918 and June 4, 1920)	January 12, 1920
Major Retired	April 29, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel, Retired	July 10, 1920

Died at Susquehanna, Pa., July 26, 1925

Richard Morgan Thomas was born at Wikes-Barre, Pa., August 20, 1875, the son of William M. Thomas and Mary Ann Thomas. Educated in the primary schools of Wilkes-Barre, he was graduated from Wilkes-Barre High School and Bloomsburg State Normal School, and then taught for several years in Wilkes-Barre High School. In 1896 he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Graduating June 13, 1900, with his class, his first commissioned service was, until June 15, 1901, as a Second Lieutenant of the 2nd Cavalry, in Cuba. On February 2, 1901, he was promoted First Lieutenant, 14th Cavalry, and after a few weeks at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., July 27, 1901, to September 10, 1901, he served with Troop "M" at Fort Grant, Ariz. Leaving there August 27, 1903, he went to the Philippine Islands and served at Jolo from October 12, 1903, to October 12, 1905, participating in seven engagements with hostile Moros. He returned to the United States and was on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., until May 23, 1906, being Adjutant of the San Francisco Provost Guard during the days following the earthquake. In June, 1906, he was in Yosemite National Park, but having been transferred to the 15th Cavalry on June 11, 1906, he joined at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., in time to march with the regiment to the Maneuver Camp at Mount Gretna, Pa., where he served until September 14, 1906.

Again he went to Cuba, commanding Troop "L", 15th Cavalry, at Santa Clara, from November 18, 1906, to August 6, 1907. Then he returned to the United States and was on duty at West Point until December 23, 1910.

On March 11, 1911, he was promoted Captain of the 11th Cavalry. He joined the regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill., was with it in the summer and fall of 1911, when it formed a part of the Maneuver Division at San Antonio, Tex., went from there to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and in 1913 was detailed to the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kas. He was injured there on February 19, 1914, and was sick until August 16th of that year. Then he went to Trinidad, Colo., for about four months' duty during civil disturbances, and returned to Fort Oglethorpe, about January 9, 1915.

A transfer to the 9th Cavalry took him to Douglas, Ariz., and to Culberson's Ranch, N. M., for the period November 15, 1915 to December 24, 1915; then to Hawaii, where he served until May 29, 1917. After a leave of absence in the United States, he was Assistant to the Depot Quartermaster at Schuylkill Arsenal, Pa., from July 3, 1917, to April 18, 1918, being in the meantime promoted to a temporary Lieutenant Colonel.

After a sick leave of about three months, he went to Chicago, Ill., on General Recruiting Service, but on August 29, 1918, was detailed in the Quartermaster Corps. After serving as Quartermaster of the Southeastern Department, at Charleston, S. C., from September 8, 1918 to March 3, 1919, he was relieved from duty in the Quartermaster Corps, and was sent to Salt Lake City, U., as Professor of Military Science and Tactics in the Public

Schools. On January 10, 1920, he was retired as a Captain on account of physical disability contracted in line of duty. He remained on active duty, however, until April 29, 1920, when he was promoted Major on the Retired List. On July 10, 1920, he reached the grade of Lieutenant Colonel on the Retired List.

After his retirement he was associated in a business capacity with the Prudential Insurance Company of America.

He was a member of the Westmoreland Club, of Wilkes-Barre, of the American Legion, and of the Masonic fraternity. He belonged to the First Welsh Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre.

His affectionate nickname at West Point was "Shafter," coined by that master of nicknames, "Goat" Harvey.

Though prevented by ill health from going overseas, and thus being denied the opportunity of winning distinction on the battle fields of the World War, he nevertheless had had the good fortune in his early career to be mentioned for "meritorious conduct" in the fight at Peruka Uttick's Cotta, on May 2 and 3, 1905, in Jolo.

Major General Hugh L. Scott, U. S. Army, Class of 1876, who after successful campaigns against the Sulu Moros, was Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, and later Chief of Staff of the Army, pays Colonel Thomas this tribute:

> Lieutenant Colonel Richard Morgan Thomas, U. S. Cavalry, came to Jolo, P. I., as a lieutenant with his squadron of the 14th Cavalry in 1903; and although never robust, served his foreign tour with it. He took part in the field operations with the squadron that resulted in the abolition of slavery among the Sulu Moros, and the establishment of civil government, with great credit. Later he was stationed at West Point, N. Y., as an assistant to the Superintendent of the Military Academy, under my direction. He was a zealous, able and conscientious officer—a generous and loyal friend.

On April 12, 1912, he married Marjorie A. Clay, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York City.

He was survived by his widow, Marjorie Clay Thomas; his mother, Mrs. Mary Ann Thomas Smyth, who herself died six months after her son; and two nieces, the Misses Gladys and Marion Tobias, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

W.S.G.

Reprinted, by permission, from the Annual Report of the Association of Graduates, June 10, 1931.

Photo by Elite Studio

ARTHUR CLARENCE THOMPSON

Residence: Harbour Apartments, 612 St. Paul Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

Office: 510 West 6th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Arthur Clarence Thompson, son of George B. and Alta Rolison Thompson, was born at Dansville, N. Y., April 27, 1875. During his childhood the family removed to Scranton, Pa., and there he received his early education, in the public schools and at the School of Lackawanna. After finishing high school he established himself in business as the proprietor of a stationery store, continuing in this line for two years, until the receipt of an appointment to West Point, from Pennsylvania, caused a radical change in his plans.

Disposing of his business, Mr. Thompson went to Highland Falls to prepare at Lieutenant Braden's school for the entrance examinations, and

there met a number of men who were destined to be his classmates. He recalls with interest his meeting with Stokey, who promptly taught him how to salute, and then directed him to call personally, and immediately, upon Lieutenant Braden, to report his arrival. Although it was after midnight, he obeyed orders, and was greeted by the Headmaster in his nightshirt, and with ill concealed irritation!

Having successfully passed his entrance examinations, Cadet Thompson was duly sworn into the military service, and became a member of the Class of 1900.

Tendering his resignation toward the end of his plebe year, Mr. Thompson returned to Scranton, and became affiliated with the International Correspondence Schools. He was appointed an Assistant Assayer in the Department of Mines, and was sent to Joplin, Mo., as the representative of the schools, to secure new business. Later he was appointed Supervisor for the State of Missouri, exclusive of St. Louis and Kansas City, and continued his connection with the International Correspondence Schools for several years, ultimately returning to Scranton.

While in Joplin he organized the Chinese-American Ginseng Company, and directed its activities until 1906. This was the original company organized for the promotion of the domestic cultivation of ginseng in the United States, that formerly on the market having been grown wild, and exported to China.

In 1906 Mr. Thompson removed to Seattle, Wash., where he engaged in the real estate business under the firm name of the Campbell-Thompson Company. This was during a period of rapid expansion in the Puget Sound metropolis, when the realty market was very active. His operations in this field marked the beginning of the accumulation of a sizable fortune, only to be caught in the maelstrom of 1929, and he finally reached shore practically wrecked financially.

Mr. Thompson was one of the organizers of the West Seattle State Bank, and served as its President for fifteen years. He also helped to organize the West Side Savings and Loan and West Seattle Company, of which also he became President.

Following the crash, Mr. Thompson removed to California, and is at present Vice-President of Technical Trends, Inc., Investment Counselors. He writes that he enjoys good health and spirits, and is determined to make a financial comeback.

Mr. Thompson was married at St. Louis, Mo., on January 10, 1903, to Laura Adams, of Joplin, daughter of John Quincy Adams, and Sarah Adams, nee Sevier, his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have two sons, both born in Seattle: Burson Adams Thompson, on September 15, 1907; and Arthur Robert Thompson, on March 23, 1911. The elder son was educated in the Seattle public schools and

at the University of Washington. He is now connected with the Bank of America in Los Angeles. The younger son received his primary and secondary education in the Seattle public schools, and then attended Moran's Junior College at Atascadero, Calif. He is at present employed by the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle. Both sons are unmarried.

While in the banking business in Seattle, Mr. Thompson was active in many civic organizations. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce, he served on the Board of Trustees, as Chairman of the Hospitality Committee, and frequently as a member of important special committees.

He was also active in the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Alki Lodge, of the Consistory and of Nile Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. For a time he was a member of the Patrol of Nile Temple, an organization that was widely known for its close order drill and intricate maneuvering.

Mr. Thompson writes: "Of course it is unfortunate that I lost my forty years' savings, but never having acquired the usual habits accompanying so called Prosperity, there has not been much of a let down other than living in a single apartment instead of an eighteen room house, and believe me, this has its compensations."

CI

HON. FRANK ASTOR THOMPSON

1608 High Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Frank Astor Thompson, son of William C. and Carrie Hinds Thompson, was born at Round Pond, Me., September 20, 1874. His father was a sea captain in the coasting trade, and during the summer months his family accompanied him on many of his voyages.

Frank's education was obtained in the public schools, followed by a three year course at Lincoln Academy, where he prepared for Bowdoin College. While a student at Bowdoin, he received an appointment to West Point, and reported for duty at the Military Academy in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900. Honorably discharged for deficiency in mathematics at the end of his plebe year, he returned to Bowdoin, where he finished his course and was graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

For the next two years Mr. Thompson was engaged in the fishing business

at Round Pond. The fish handled were menhaden, and were valuable on account of their oil and fertilizer content.

In 1900 Mr. Thompson was elected as Representative of his district in the Maine Legislature, and served one term in that body.

Meantime the fishing company with which he had been associated, had merged with other companies, and had established branches at a number of points on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Thompson was selected as Superintendent of the plant at Port Arthur, Tex., and arrived there to assume his duties early in April, 1901. This was a few weeks after the discovery of petroleum oil at Spindle Top, near Beaumont, and not far from Port Arthur.

Leaving the train at Beaumont one morning, he went to a nearby hotel, and after breakfast visited a barber shop. At that time everything was quiet. There was no unusual excitement, but the boom was not far off, and on a trip to Beaumont a few weeks later, he found the hotel so crowded that he could not get on to the porch. Where the barber shop had been was a bank in operation and doing a thriving business.

The building of refineries and the extension of pipe lines from Spindle Top to Port Arthur created an enormous demand for labor, and the high prices paid made it difficult to operate a fishing plant in the midst of the boom. At the end of the fishing season it was therefore decided to move the plant and fishing boats to North Carolina, and the new factory was accordingly located on the Cape Fear River, midway between Southport and Wilmington.

Mr. Thompson had charge of this factory for four years, and at the end of that time removed to Wilmington and engaged in the Naval Stores trade. This was largely a marketing business, and had to do with the buying and shipping of pine tree products, such as turpentine, rosin, tar and pitch.

During the next fifteen years he was Manager of the American Naval Stores Company; later of the Columbia Naval Stores Company; and for a time was in business for himself.

In 1921 a severe nervous breakdown ended his active business career. He has attempted several times to resume business, but without avail, owing to the condition of his health.

Mr. Thompson was married at Wilmington, N. C., on March 29, 1905 to Elizabeth R. Robinson, daughter of Frederick G. and Isabel Robinson. Two children were born of this marriage, Isabel Costin Thompson, on November 19, 1906, and William Clark Thompson, on June 13, 1910. Isabel died in infancy, on July 12, 1907. William attended Davidson College, and received his degree in 1933.

Mr. Thompson now makes his home with his son, William, at Charlotte, N. C. At college he was a member of Zeta Psi fraternity, and later on joined the Masonic order. He is also an Odd Fellow and a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he has always been a Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

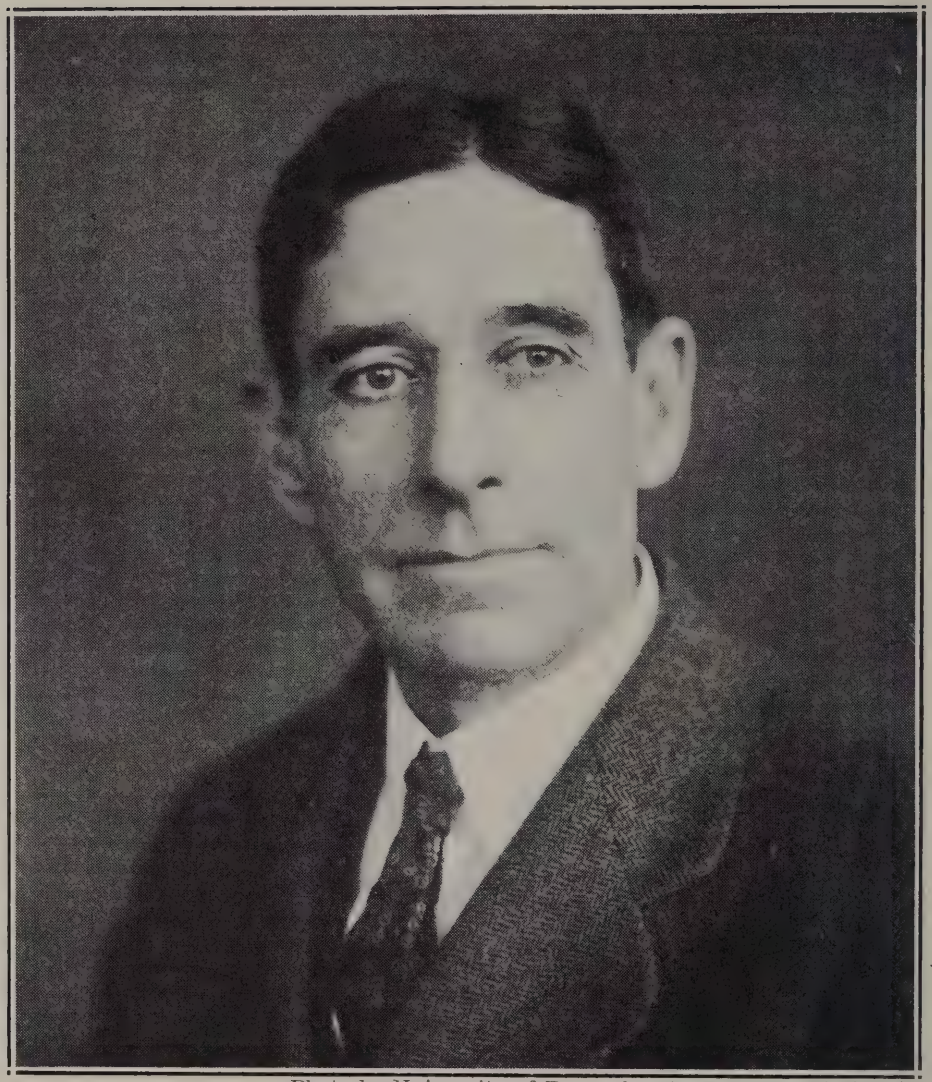


Photo by University of Pennsylvania Photographic Service

4056 **WILLIAM TIDBALL** **63**

Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired **(1901)**

Residence: Turner Road, Wallingford, Pa.

Office: Department of Architecture, The School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant, Artillery Corps (with rank from February 2, 1901)	February 18, 1901
1st Lieutenant	February 16, 1905
Captain, Coast Artillery Corps	December 4, 1909
Major of Field Artillery, N. A.	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel of Field Artillery, N. A.	May 3, 1918
Colonel of Field Artillery, U.S.A. (emergency commission)	September 11, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	April 19, 1919
Major, Coast Artillery Corps (Regular Army)	July 1, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel	July 17, 1920
Retired at his own request after 21 years service (Acts of June 30 and September 14, 1922)	December 15, 1922
Colonel, Retired (Act of June 21, 1930)	June 21, 1930

WILLIAM TIDBALL was born at Fort Monroe, Va., December 18, 1875. He is the son of the late Brigadier General John C. Tidball, U. S. Army, Retired, Class of 1848, and his wife, the former Miss Mary Langdon Dana, daughter of Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana, Class of 1842, and granddaughter of the late Capt. Nathaniel Giddings Dana, U. S. Artillery, Class of 1814. At the time of his birth, his father was a Major of the 2nd Artillery. General Tidball was well known to the "Old Army" as the author of "Tidball's Manual of Heavy Artillery Service."

Bill received his early education in schools situated conveniently to his father's stations, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy by President Cleveland from the country "At Large." He reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896 as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Tidball was appointed a Cadet Corporal during yearling camp. In January of that year he was turned back to the then fourth class, the Class of 1901, with which he was graduated in February, 1901.

Following his father's career, he chose the artillery arm, and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the newly formed Artillery Corps.

Lieutenant Tidball's first station after graduation was Fort Slocum, N.Y., where he assisted in organizing the 87th Company, Coast Artillery from personnel transferred from old Battery "L", 7th Artillery, which became the 81st Company upon the reorganization of the artillery arm. He was soon transferred, with his company, to Fort Totten, N.Y., the headquarters post of the then Eastern Artillery District of New York, where he served until August, 1906.

His service at Totten was broken by attendance upon the Army and Navy General Exercises, with temporary station at Fort Williams, Me., from May until October, 1903; and at Fort Monroe, Va., from April to September, 1905.

Lieutenant Tidball was promoted to First Lieutenant in February, 1906, and in August of that year was transferred to Fort Screven, Ga., in the then Artillery District of Savannah. During the greater part of the time he served at that post, he was District Adjutant and District Ordnance Officer.

In October, 1907 he was on detached service at Pensacola, Fla., in connection with Coast Defense Exercises being held there.

Lieutenant Tidball reported for duty as a student officer at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., in August, 1908, and was graduated in July, 1909. He was then transferred to the then Artillery District of Subic Bay, with station at Fort Wint, P. I.

He sailed from New York on July 27, 1909, with authority from the War Department to visit Europe, and reached Manila on November 10th, via the Suez Canal and Hong Kong.

Very shortly after his arrival he was promoted to Captain in the Coast Artillery Corps.

During his tour of duty in the Philippine Islands, which continued until February, 1912, Captain Tidball served as District Adjutant and District Ordnance Officer. He also availed himself of the privilege of making two tours of the southern islands, traveling under orders, and on his return to the United States was able to gratify his taste for travel by visiting Japan and China, traveling 2,000 miles in the one country and 3,000 in the other, and then proceeded via the Trans-Siberian Railroad to Moscow and St. Petersburg. Traveling thence through Germany, Austria, Italy and Spain, he sailed from Gibraltar for New York on June 10, 1912.

Arriving in the United States Captain Tidball proceeded to the then Artillery District of Baltimore, and assumed command of the 40th Company, C.A.C., with station at Fort Howard, Maryland. In March, 1915, the company was ordered to the Canal Zone for station, and Captain Tidball was transferred to the 132nd Company, C. A. C., which he joined at Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., in the then Coast Defenses of New London.

In June, 1916 Captain Tidball's company, and three others from the Coast Defenses of New London, were ordered to Eagle Pass, Tex., where these units, together with other commands, exercised border patrol for thirty-five miles along the Rio Grande River. In July these coast artillery companies changed station to Laredo, Tex., for similar duty, and were constituted as a battalion of a provisional coast artillery regiment of twelve companies, serving as infantry, with headquarters at Fort McIntosh, Tex.

While on border patrol duty, Captain Tidball's duties were varied in character, including service as instructor of the 1st Infantry, New Hampshire National Guard; as Assistant to the Quartermaster, Advanced Base, at Laredo, Tex; and as Commissary of Subsistence and Bakery Officer for the entire command of 15,000 troops engaged on border patrol at and near Laredo.

In March, 1917 Captain Tidball was relieved from further duty on the border, and was ordered to report individually to the Commanding General, Southern Department, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. He was then directed to accompany the 1st Cavalry, North Carolina National Guard, to Asheville, N. C., where he received further orders from The Adjutant General of the Army to proceed to Raleigh, N. C., there to serve as Quartermaster, Commissary and Finance Officer in connection with the muster out of Federal service of the national guard units of North Carolina which had been on border patrol duty.

When war was declared on April 6, 1917 against the Central Powers, Captain Tidball was in the process of mustering out the 1st and 5th Infantry Regiments of North Carolina. Orders received from Washington directed that these regiments be retained in service, and with others of South Caro-

lina, were sent to guard against sabotage in various places in those States. Captain Tidball's duties continued with these scattered units, and his disbursements for their requirements amounted to approximately $1,000,000.

With the expansion of the Army for war service, Captain Tidball was promoted to Major of Field Artillery in the National Army in August, 1917, and was assigned to the 315th Field Artillery, of the 80th Division, ordered mobilized at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. He reported for duty on August 22nd, but a few days later was sent to Fort Sill, Okla., as a student officer in the first class to be assembled at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, to pursue the course designed for emergency officers and officers of other arms of the Regular Army assigned to field artillery duties.

Major Tidball completed the course satisfactorily in December, 1917, and then rejoined his regiment. Early in May, 1918 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and was reassigned to the 315th Field Artillery.

On May 17th he sailed from Norfolk, with his regiment, in a convoy of six transports, joined at sea the next day by six other troop ships which had sailed from New York. The original six arrived at Bordeaux on May 28th, and the other six reached Brest. The 50th Brigade of Field Artillery was stationed at and near Redon, in Brittany, and Colonel Tidball's regiment received there, and at Camp Meucon, its full allotment of twenty-four 155 mm. howitzers, 1296 horses, and its rolling equipment.

From July 15th until August 1st, Colonel Tidball was in command of the 314th Field Artillery, armed with 75 mm. guns. He then returned to his duties with the 315th.

Final training having been completed, the regiment entrained for service at the front on September 18th, and arrived the next day at its destination near Fort Des Sartelles, five miles west of Verdun.

The 50th Brigade took station in the woods near Fort de Bois Bourrus, five miles northwest of Verdun. In anticipation of the opening of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive on September 26th, the 315th Field Artillery moved into position for action at Le Mort Homme, a mile north of Chattancourt and a mile west of the Meuse River, in support of the 80th Division. Colonel Tidball was placed in charge of the rear unit and ammunition.

The regiment participated in the opening of the offensive, and on October 1st Colonel Tidball succeeded to the command, the regiment having in the meantime moved to positions a half mile north of Bethincourt. The 1st Battalion was in advance at Bois Sachet, supporting the 4th Division.

The next day he moved the regiment in its entirety to positions a half mile northeast of Montfaucon and supported the 3rd Division in the drive of October 3-8 from the Bois de Beuge—Nantillois line, forward to Ferme de la Madeline and Bois de Cunel. He supported the 80th Division in its drive through Bois de Cunel, October 8-13, the regiment being at Montfaucon and Cierges.

From October 14th to the 28th Colonel Tidball supported the 5th Division in the drive from the Romagne sous Montfaucon—Cunel line to near Bantheville.

During this period he received word of his promotion to Colonel, his commission being dated September 11, 1918.

On October 30th Colonel Tidball moved his regiment to the Romagne—Cunel road and supported the 90th Division in the drive through Bantheville, Ancreville and Villers devant Dun. On November 2nd the regiment again changed its position, taking station between Bantheville and Villers where it continued to support the 90th Division in its drive of November 2-3 to Halles and Montigny devant Sassey.

The regiment then moved to a position north of Villers. At this point in the campaign the command of the 50th Brigade devolved upon Colonel Tidball. His three regiments, the 313th, 314th and 315th Field Artillery, were on the line Halles—Montigny devant Sassey—Mont devant Sassey. There were also several French batteries attached to the brigade.

On November 7th Colonel Tidball reverted to the command of his own regiment and moved it on the 9th from a half mile southwest of Halles, via Sassey-sur-Meuse to new positions near Stenay at Charmois, and Mouzay, on the east of the Meuse River. From these new positions the regiment completed, with the 90th Division, the attack on the line Stenay-Baalon, and ceased firing at 11 a.m. on November 11th.

Five days after the Armistice Colonel Tidball turned over to units advancing into Germany all except five of the horses remaining with the 315th Field Artillery. On December 12th the regiment entrained, with all its equipment, and proceeded to Raviers and Etivy, near Tonnerre and Ancy Le Franc, in the Department of Yonne, where the 80th Division was assembled in its entirety for billets.

Colonel Tidball was relieved from the command of his regiment on January 22, 1919, and was ordered to the Officers' Training Camp at Gondrecourt. In April he was honorably discharged from his emergency commission and reverted to his Regular Army rank of Captain in the Coast Artillery Corps. After a brief period of duty at Tours, he sailed from Brest on May 19, 1919 on the *Imperator,* later the *Berengaria,* and arrived in New York on May 26th.

Together with other returning coast artillery officers, he was ordered to Fort Monroe, Va., but in July was assigned to duty in the then Coast Defenses of Los Angeles, with station at Fort MacArthur, Calif. There he commanded the 3rd Company until the following July, when he was promoted in the Regular Army to Major on July 1st, and to Lieutenant Colonel on July 17th. He was in command of Fort MacArthur from November, 1920 until March, 1921, when he was ordered to the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., to pursue the field officers' course, which he completed in June, 1922, with high standing.

Until the following October, Colonel Tidball was stationed at Fort Du Pont, Del., and was then transferred to the 55th Coast Artillery, a tractor-drawn regiment armed with 155 mm. rifles, at Camp Eustis, Va.

Two months later he was transferred to the Retired List at his own request, in pursuance to Special Acts of Congress that permitted retirement before the completion of the customary thirty years of service. On June 21, 1930, he was advanced on the Retired List to the grade of Colonel in accordance with the Act of that date restoring war time rank.

Selecting Media, Pa., a suburb of Philadelphia, as the place for his future home, Colonel Tidball left Camp Eustis in January, 1923, thus bringing to a close his military service.

Colonel Tidball soon entered the service of the U. G. I. Construction Company, a subsidiary of the United Gas Improvement Company, in its Philadelphia office, but resigned the following August to accept the position of Assistant to the Dean of the School of Fine Arts of the University of Pennsylvania. He has filled this office continuously to the present time.

Colonel Tidball was married February 19, 1909 by Dr. Shipman, former Chaplain at West Point, and later Suffragan Bishop of New York, to Miss Margaret Winthrop Johnson, at West New Brighton, Staten Island, New York City.

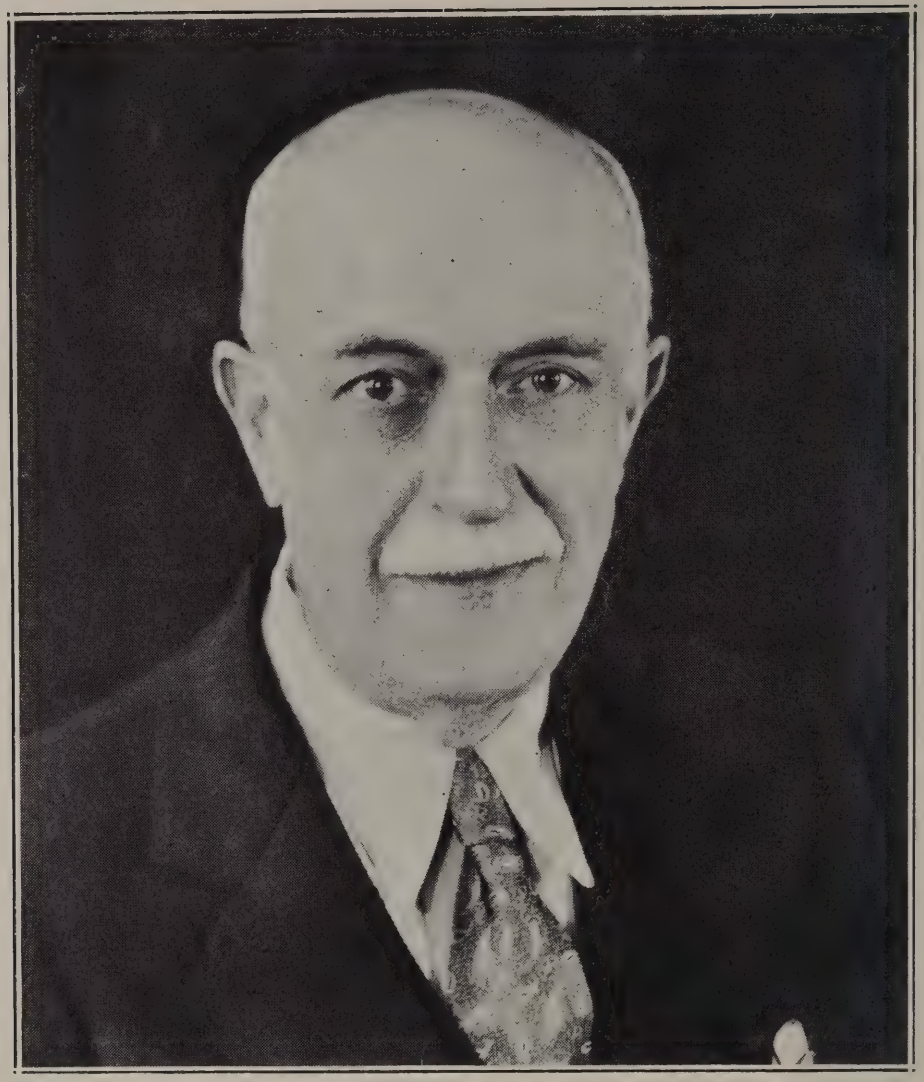
Colonel and Mrs. Tidball have had three daughters, Evelyn Dana Tidball, born at Manila, P. I., January 1, 1911; Carol Winthrop Tidball, born at Baltimore, Md., March 12, 1913; and Nancy Tidball, born at Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., June 12, 1916.

Evelyn received her degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts in course in June, 1932 from the University of Pennsylvania. Carol was graduated with honors from Smith College, Northampton, Mass., in 1935, with the degree of A. B., and election to Phi Beta Kappa.

Nancy died at Media, Pa., June 23, 1923, aged seven years.

Colonel and Mrs. Tidball have recently removed from Media to Wallingford, Pa., where they have now established their home.

CIII



THOMAS MILLIKIN VAN DER VEER

618 Deming Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

Thomas Millikin Van Der Veer was born at Hamilton, O., September 22, 1878. He is the son of Henry E. and Sarah G. Van Der Veer, nee Millikin. Obtaining his early education in the public schools, he was appointed to West Point from his native State, and reported for duty at the Military Academy in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

At the end of his plebe year Cadet Van Der Veer's class standing was number 60 in a class then comprising seventy-five members. In the late fall of his yearling year he had the great misfortune of breaking his ankle, which caused his confinement in the Cadet Hospital for four weeks, with consequent absence from classes at a most critical period in the course. Upon return to academic duty he was handicapped for several weeks longer by

being obliged to hobble about on crutches. Unhappily the setback he thus experienced was too great to be overcome, and he was consequently honorably discharged January 25, 1898, following the mid-year examinations.

Returning to Ohio, Mr. Van Der Veer entered Cincinnati Law School. For many years following he was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in its Law Department at Pittsburgh, Pa., his particular duties being in connection with the settlement of personal injury claims, and real estate matters pertaining to the entire system.

His connection with a great transportation system led him eventually into transportation engineering. He early advocated store door delivery of freight, and bus feeders, but found he was ahead of his time.

During the World War period, from before the entry of America into the war until after the Armistice, Mr. Van Der Veer lived in Washington, working as a civilian in the development of transportation matters, particularly on the Watson dump wagons, pulled in trains by tractors, and used effectively in France.

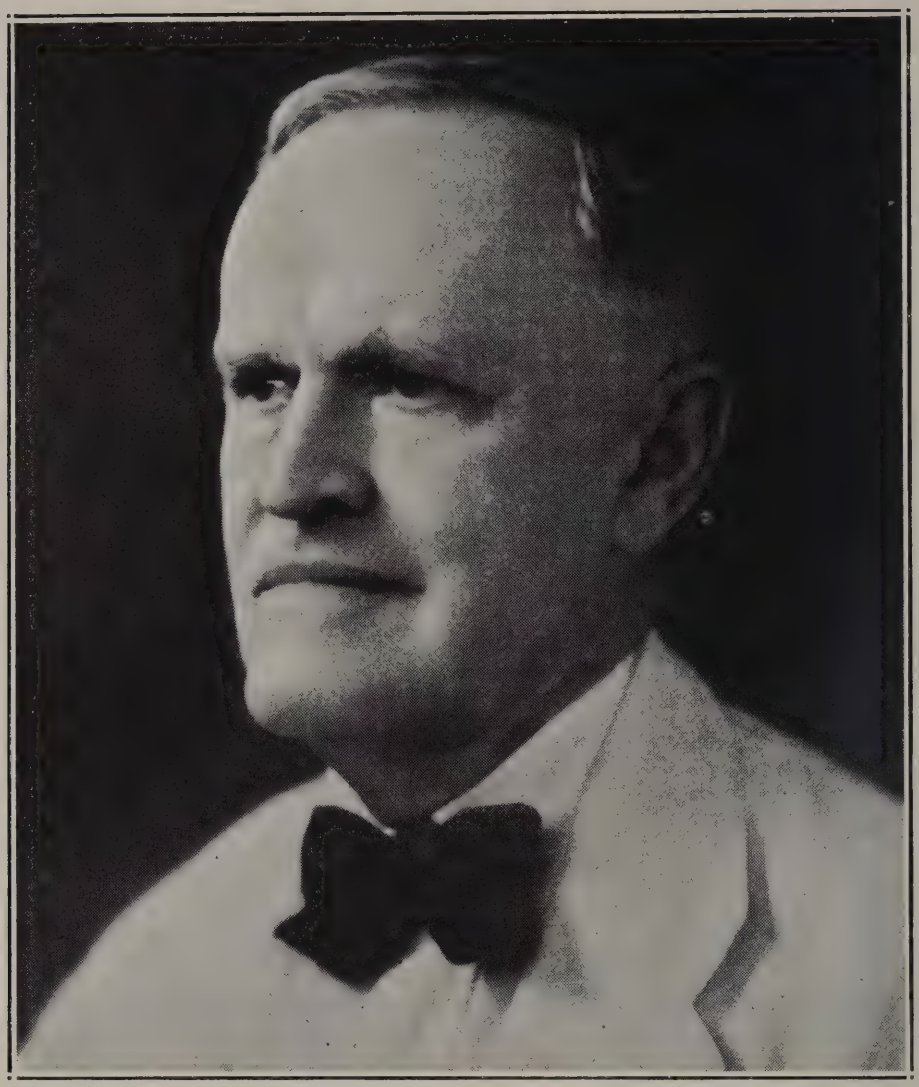
After the war he became President of the Tracking Trailer Company, of Cleveland, O. He also cooperated with the Truck Tire Development Department of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in the development of a tire suitable for high speed trucks. His own company built the first high speed trailer capable of running behind the Wing-foot Express of the Goodyear Company on the first Giant Road Truck Tires.

The Tracking Trailer Company became affiliated with the Republic Truck Company, under Willys control, and when the latter went into a receivership rather early in the depression period, Mr. Van Der Veer's company was carried under with it.

Mr. Van Der Veer, after several years of poor health, reports that he is well again, but has not resumed active business.

He says that he is not a "joiner," and therefore holds no membership in societies and clubs. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Congregational Church in Terre Haute, Ind.

CIV



LOUIS JOSEPH VAN SCHAICK

Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired

7 Nagtahan, Manila, P. I.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
Resigned	May 3, 1897
Cadet, M. A.	June 18, 1897
Honorably discharged	January 28, 1899
2nd Lieutenant of Infantry	April 10, 1899
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Captain	June 28, 1908
Major	June 4, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, N. A.	August 5, 1917
Colonel of Infantry, U.S.A. (emergency commission)	July 30, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	June 30, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, Regular Army	July 1, 1920
Colonel	July 1, 1924
Detailed in The Inspector General's Department	July 1, 1927
Relieved from detail in The Inspector General's Department	March 1, 1930
Retired on account of physical disability in line of duty due to wounds received in action (Section 1251, Revised Statutes)	August 31, 1934

Louis Joseph Van Schaick, the son of John Van Schaick and his wife, the former Miss Frances Shaver, was born at Cobleskill, Schoharie County, N. Y., on July 1, 1875. Receiving his early education in the public schools of his native town, he was appointed to West Point from New York, and entered the Military Academy in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900. Toward the end of his plebe year he tendered his resignation, but received a new appointment, and re-entered in June, 1897, with the Class of 1901. In yearling January he was honorably discharged, but in the following April he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry from civil life, and was assigned to the 4th Infantry.

Colonel Van Schaick's service has been unusually active. The first thirteen years of his commissioned service were spent in the Philippine Islands, with the exception of some months spent in hospitals in the United States as the result of wounds received in action. He participated in the Vera Cruz Expedition, and served during the World War with the American Expeditionary Forces, reaching France too late for the fighting. He also rendered valuable service of an administrative character in the civil government of the Philippine Islands. He has had much service in the islands, and since retirement has made his home there.

Advanced from grade to grade in the normal order, the beginning of American participation in the World War found Van Schaick a Captain of Infantry. In June, 1917, he was promoted to Major in the Regular Army, and in August following was advanced to Lieutenant Colonel in the National Army. A year later he was promoted to Colonel, and retained his emergency rank until the effective date of the National Defense Act, July 1, 1920, when he received his permanent commission as a Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry in the Regular Army. He was promoted Colonel four years later, and was retired from active service on August 31, 1934 because of physical disability incident to the service, and directly due to wounds received in action.

To give a detailed narrative of the conspicuous and distinguished service of Colonel Van Schaick would be beyond the limits of a biographical sketch. It will therefore be necessary to limit ourselves to some of the more outstanding incidents, and those which, for the most part, resulted in official recognition.

The late Major General Edward L. King, U. S. Army, Class of '96, received the Distinguished Service Cross for saving Van Schaick's life under conditions involving extreme jeopardy and peril. The incident occurred in Cavite Province, when King was a Captain of the 11th Cavalry, U. S. Volunteers. Van Schaick was engaged in a hand to hand conflict with an insurrecto armed with a rifle, having emptied his revolver without being able to stop him. King saved his life by braining the native with the butt of his carbine.

Colonel Van Schaick was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor as

the result of another hand to hand conflict, while he was a lieutenant, the citation reading as follows:

> While in pursuit of a band of insurgents, he was the first of his detachment to emerge from a canyon, and seeing a column of insurgents, and fearing that they might turn and dispatch his men as they emerged one by one from the canyon, galloped forward and closed with the insurgents, thereby throwing them into confusion until the arrival of others of the detachment.

This incident occurred in Batangas Province. After killing three of his opponents, Lieutenant Van Schaick dismounted and closed hand to hand with the fourth, and fought it out, pistol butt against bolo, being seriously wounded in the conflict.

Van Schaick served as a Captain of Philippine Scouts, and later as an Inspector of Philippine Constabulary, receiving the Distinguished Service Star pertaining to the latter organization "for eminently meritorious and valuable services rendered in running down ladrones in Luzon, particularly those led by the outlaws Sakay, Felizardo, Devega, Oruga, Natividad and Montalon, between June, 1901, and September, 1906." Much of this service was rendered with the Philippine Scouts, operating under the command of the Chief of the Constabulary.

A high point of the campaign which broke Felizardo's power was the attack in the dead of night at Lit-Lit, where Captain Van Schaick again closed hand to hand with an enemy. All of Felizardo's seven remaining companions were killed, wounded or captured, and the chief himself wounded. Felizardo, however, escaped under cover of darkness. Once later Captain Van Schaick, with a guide and two companions, crept to within five feet of him in a dense wood in the dark, and wounded him, but again he got away, and Felizardo finally fell to someone else.

Captain Van Schaick served as governor of Cavite Province from 1905 to 1907, and of Mindoro from 1908 to 1912.

He was awarded the Congressional Gold Life Saving Medal for saving a private soldier of his command from drowning under conditions involving extreme hazard and peril.

During the period of strained relations between the United States and Mexico, Captain Van Schaick served with his regiment, the 11th Infantry, at various points on the border, and in the Vera Cruz Campaign.

Colonel Van Schaick's World War service included duty at the base port of Brest, in France, and duty as Inspector General of the American Army of Occupation in Germany, the latter with station at Coblenz.

Returning to the United States he was assigned to duty as a student officer at the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., graduating in the Class of 1921, and at the General Staff School at the same post, receiving his diploma in 1922. This was followed by a tour of duty as Instructor and Secretary of the School.

A tour of duty with the War Department General Staff, the Army War College course from which he was graduated in 1927, and a detail in The

Inspector General's Department followed. During this post-war period he was honorably discharged from his emergency commission, and was promoted successively to Lieutenant Colonel, in 1920, and Colonel in 1924, in the Regular Army. While serving as an Inspector General he was detailed to make a survey of the cost of supply of the troops maintained in the foreign possessions, and of the General Depots in the United States and the Army Transport Service.

Relieved from this staff detail, Colonel Van Schaick was ordered back to the Philippine Islands in 1930, and was continuously on duty from that time until the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth, November 15, 1935, as Adviser to the Governor General. He served in this capacity during the administrations of Governors General Dwight F. Davis, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Frank Murphy.

Colonel Van Schaick was awarded the Mindanao and Sulu Campaign Badge for the part taken by him as liaison officer between the Governor General's Office and the constabulary during the campaign against Imman Ibbah, Saccam, Majamho and their followers, in the Panamao District of Sulu between October 9, 1932 and September 6, 1933. He joined the constabulary forces in the field, and served with them actively. He was awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received in action.

Colonel Van Schaick was also the recipient of an unusual foreign decoration, from the French colony of Cochin China, conferred upon him by Governor Pierre Pasquier in recognition of his work as a civil administrator in the Philippine Islands. In all he served twelve years with the Insular Government, the last five as technical adviser of the Governor General on provincial and municipal administration.

When Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley visited the Philippines in 1931, Major General John A. Hull, former Judge Advocate General of the Army, and Colonel Van Schaick were selected to work with him. Upon the conclusion of the Secretary's visit, he planned to have Colonel Van Schaick accompany him back to Washington, but when Manuel Quezon, then President of the Philippine Senate, sailed from San Francisco at such a time as would cause him to miss connections with the Secretary in Japan, Van Schaick was directed to remain in Yokohama to await the arrival of Mr. Quezon, to serve as liaison officer with him for the purpose of orienting him as to Mr. Hurley's views on the Philippine question, the result of his visit to the islands. Colonel Van Schaick thereupon returned to Manila with Mr. Quezon, and resumed his duties at Malacanang.

With the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government in the Philippine Islands, Colonel Van Schaick retired to private life, but was not destined to remain idle long, for within a few months he was invited to fill a responsible position on the staff of the Benguet Consolidated Mining Company. Although having had no previous experience in gold mining, he has accepted, and is now handling intricate and difficult questions of Public

Relations for the largest and most successful mining venture in the Orient. The indications are that the output of gold from the Philippine Islands will this year exceed that of Alaska.

Colonel Van Schaick was married on August 1, 1906 to Nellie Mae Kellogg, of Battle Creek, Mich., the wedding taking place in Manila. Mrs. Van Schaick is the daughter of Preston S. Kellogg and his wife, the former Miss Florence Nye. She is also a niece of John Harvey Kellogg, of Battle Creek Sanitarium, and of W. K. Kellogg, well known as the manufacturer of food products. She is a graduate of the University of Michigan, in the Class of 1905, and is a member of Michigan Beta of Pi Beta Phi. Their elder child, John, born in 1907, died in infancy, and their daughter, Mary Olga, was born at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., March 16, 1922.

Nearly twenty years of Colonel Van Schaick's life have been spent in the Philippine Islands, and so many of his friends are there that he plans to spend the remainder of his life there. High up on Tagaytay Ridge, two hours south of Manila, nestling among the cocoanut trees on broad acres, looking down from the precipice upon Taal Lake and Volcano two thousand feet below, is his week-end and vacation home. At 16 Outlook Drive, Baguio, with a magnificent view of the hill masses of northern Luzon, is his mountain home. At these places, and at Manila, he hopes to watch the development of the Philippine Commonwealth, classify and edit his voluminous journals, augment a highly specialized Philippine stamp collection that is almost complete, re-read his many treasured first editions of Charles Dickens, travel when and where the spirit moves, and grow old and die among the people he fought so hard, and has learned to love.

Colonel Van Schaick is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Holland Society of New York. He is a Mason and a member of the Sojourners. He is a Past Department Commander of the Philippine Department of the United Spanish War Veterans. He is a member of Manila Filatelica, and of the National Philatelic Club of the Philippine Islands. His clubs include the Army and Navy Club and Wack Wack Golf and Country Clubs, of Manila. He is a Universalist in his religious affiliation.

CV

3976 **JOHN WATSON†** **37**

Cadet, M. A.	June 19, 1895
2nd Lieutenant, 7th Cavalry	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant, 8th Cavalry	February 2, 1901
Captain	March 5, 1911

Died at Siet Lake, Sulu, P. I., December 18, 1912

In sorrow we add to the roll of West Point's dead, the name of John Watson. Killed in his sleep by the knife of a Moro, in the prime of a bright, happy and useful life, his most tragic and sudden death shocked the entire service, and carried pain and distress to the hundreds who knew him and loved him.

Captain Watson was born January 10, 1875, at Shawnee, Kans., and entered the Military Academy June 19, 1895, graduating June 13, 1900. As a member of the Corps of Cadets, where personal qualities of heart and mind are soon measured, and where standing and popularity depend alone upon personal worth, Watson enjoyed, to a marked extent, the respect and esteem of his fellow cadets and his instructors. His popularity was conspicuous; few cadets have been more generally loved. Bright, sunny and cheerful always, he was as gentle as a girl, with those traits also of force, candor and uprightness which give to a man a place among men. No member of the Corps during his day could ever find in Watson's cadet life an instance of malice, ill-will or deceit.

Commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Seventh Cavalry, June 13, 1900, he served in that regiment until he was promoted First Lieutenant on February 2, 1901, and assigned to the Eighth Cavalry. He gained his captaincy March 5, 1911, and remained in the Eighth Cavalry. He was a graduate of the Mounted Service School, Class of 1910.

As a regimental officer he justified his promise as a cadet, and exhibited at all times, in varied and important service, the qualities of a man and a soldier. His unfailing good nature and cheerfulness, and his kindness to his subordinates, won him, in his regiment, the same affectionate regard he enjoyed as a cadet.

Passing over the ordinary details of his regimental service, which would be the simple and honorable record of a duty officer who followed the fortunes of his regiment at home and abroad, let us record the incidents which led up to his death, one of the most tragic and distressing incidents in the history of the American occupation of the Philippines. The recital of the story of the only eye witness, will be for many of Watson's friends the first detailed narrative of his death.

The Second Squadron, Eighth Cavalry, in which Captain Watson commanded "H" Troop, arrived in Jolo, P. I., in early May, 1912. The island appeared quiet until December, although the neighborhood of Bagsok was said to be dangerous, Amil and his followers having started to fortify it by the first of December, in resistance to orders requiring the disarming of the Moros. The white troops were kept at Jolo and Asturias. Three practice marches made during November, covered the country between Siet Lake and Parang on the west coast, excepting Lati Ward, between Bagsok and Jolo.

Early in December it was decided to reoccupy the old Second and Sixth Cavalry camps, in the eastern part of the island, with orders to patrol the

country but not molest natives unless attacked—an order which was probably designed to prevent natives from joining Amil. Troop "H", Captain Watson, Lieutenant Sayles and Lieutenant Edmunds, attached, was to occupy Tin Can Camp, about nine miles east of Siet Lake, for two weeks beginning December 18th, supplies to come by launch to Siet Lake, thence by pack train to Tin Can. One company of the Eighth Infantry, Captain Baker, was to occupy Siet Lake and Tabu Manuk to the south, one-half company of Constabulary at Lati Ward; the 52nd Company, Philippine Scouts was also at Tin Can, all organizations being at war strength. Troop "F", Captain Saxton, was to accompany Colonel Swift on a week's inspection trip through this, the eastern section of the island.

In accordance with instructions, Troops "F" and "H" marched December 17, 1912, to Siet Lake, 21 miles, camping that night near the lake, the scout company arriving by launch the same day. There were two alarms that night, but nothing materialized. On the 18th, Troops "F" and "H" escorted the pack train to Tin Can, left the supplies under charge of the scouts, and returned to Siet Lake at 3:30 p.m., intending to bring the remainder of the supplies and occupy the camp the next day. Camp for the night was made on the sea beach, near the supplies which had been landed.

The company of the Eighth Infantry arrived on the 18th, and occupied its permanent camp on the lake nearby. The cavalry camp occupied a strip of beach, and was arranged in a single line, as follows, from west to east; the Colonel's tent, next to it a tent occupied by Captain Wells and Captain Saxton, next a tent occupied by Lieutenant Sayles and Captain Snyder of the Medical Corps. Between Captain Snyder's tent and the sea, and only slightly in advance of Captain Snyder's tent, stood the tent cccupied by Captain Watson and Lieutenant Edmunds. Troops "F" and "H", and their picket lines, in order named, completed the line along the beach. Impenetrable jungle extended along the north, or land side, of the camp, then cogon grass to the shore of Siet Lake and the infantry camp, a quarter of a mile inland. A single trail entered the camp through the jungle, reaching the beach between Captain Watson's tent and the tents of Troop "F".

Lieutenant Edmunds' description is as follows:

> The night came on clear with a bright moon, setting, I think, about 11:30. We had supper about eight. Several officers gathered in our tent. They left about nine. Watson and I both went in the surf. I came out first and went to bed. Watson came in about 9:30. We both had Q. M. cots, his being on the left, as one faced the entrance. The tent walls were up. He remarked that his head was down hill, took hold of his bedding and shifted it, lying down finally with his head near the tent door. I went to sleep immediately.
>
> I woke about 10:30 and saw a Moro cutting at Watson with a barong. My first movement transferred his attention to me. He used his barong first, dropped it and using his spear as soon as my legs were out of his reach from the door. He did not enter. After making several lunges with his spear, he picked up his barong again and was apparently about to enter the tent when Wells and Saxton opened fire from somewhere outside of Watson's side of the tent, the former with a shotgun, the latter with a pistol. The Moro dropped with the discharge of the shotgun.

Up to this time about thirty seconds had elapsed. Noticing that Watson had not moved, I called to him but he did not answer. A man appearing with a lantern, I called him in. Watson was lying partly on his face, partly on his right side, and apparently had not moved since going to sleep. Snyder entered under the rear wall and examined him, but found no signs of life.

During the night Lieutenant Sayles left with a platoon for Jolo, and sent out the launch, which arrived about noon on the 19th. Watson's body, and Lieutenant Edmunds, wounded, were transferred to Jolo, arriving about 3 p. m. Watson was buried at Jolo, but his body was later shipped to the United States and re-interred at Shawnee, Kans., his home town.

CLASSMATE.

Reprinted, by permission, from the Annual Report of the Association of Graduates, June 11, 1913.

Captain Watson was survived by three brothers, George Watson of San Diego, Calif., Arch Watson, of St. Louis, Mo., Campbell Watson, of Shawnee, Kans.; and his twin sister, Lucy Watson, who was with him in Jolo, and who is now the wife of Colonel Ray J. Stanclift, U. S. Army, Retired. Mrs. Stanclift and Arch Watson are the only surviving members of his family at present, and both reside at Shawnee, Kans.

—*Editor.*

CVI

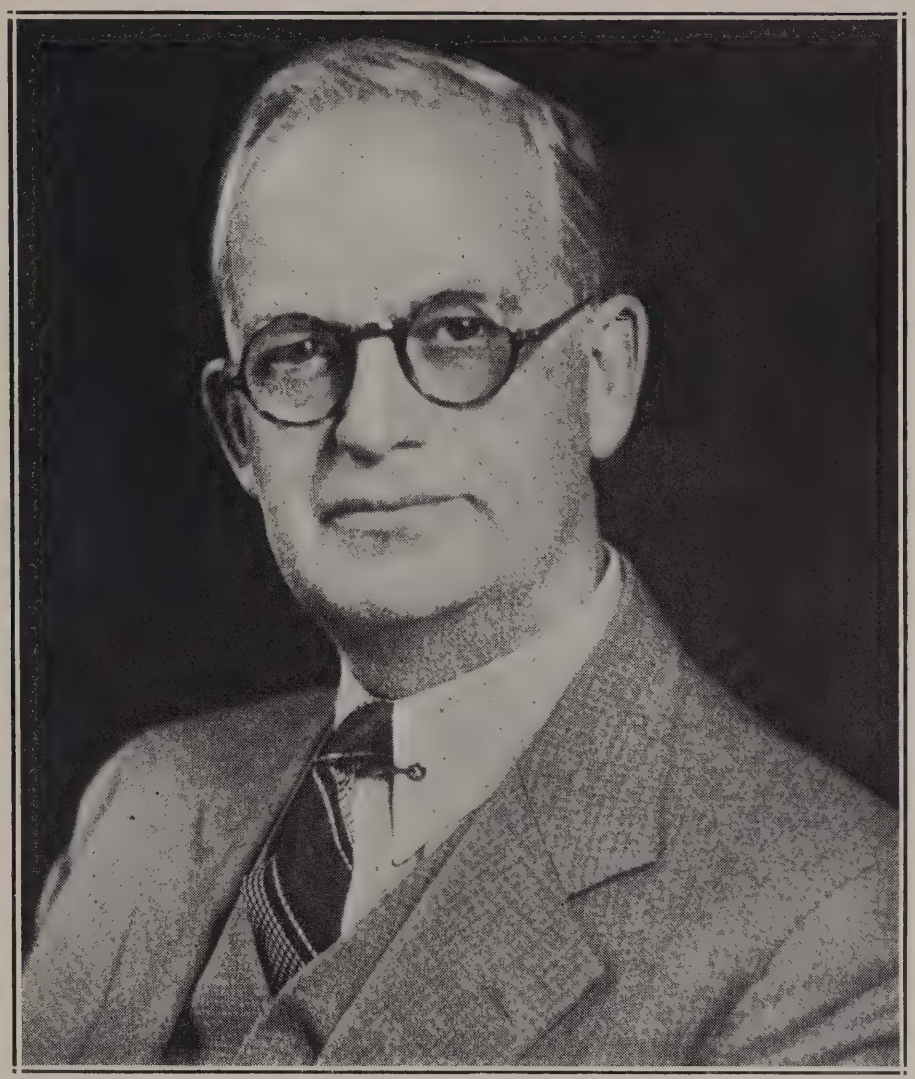


Photo by Blackstone Studios, New York

ANDREW JAY WEATHERWAX

Residence: 1405 Chicago Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
Office: 944 Harper Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Andrew Jay Weatherwax, Jr., son of Andrew J. and Mary L. Weatherwax, was born at Jackson, Mich., October 26, 1878. His early education was obtained in the public schools, and he was also a student at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Appointed to a cadetship at the United States Military Academy from his native State, he reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Whether nicknames are more prevalent at West Point than elsewhere, is a mooted question. Certainly they are common there, and it is not to be

wondered at that Cadet Weatherwax was promptly dubbed "Andrew Jackson," and has been affectionately known as such to his classmates ever since.

In March, 1897, three fourths of the way through his plebe year, he was honorably discharged, and returned to his home.

Mr. Weatherwax has spent his life in the manufacturing and mercantile business. At present he is President of the Central Distributing Co., of Detroit, and Vice-President of the H. & H. Tube and Manufacturing Co., of the same city.

Mr. Weatherwax has been married twice. His first marriage was on June 10, 1901, to Ema J. Gillette, daughter of Dwight and Julia Gillette.

Two children were born of this marriage, Gillette A. Weatherwax, in 1902; and Millicent Weatherwax, in 1904. Mrs. Weatherwax died in November, 1907.

Mr. Weatherwax's second marriage was to Anna Mildred Johnson, daughter of F. M. and Ellen Johnson, and occurred at Jackson, Mich., on June 16, 1910.

Two children also were born of this marriage, Andrew Jay Weatherwax, III, on June 16, 1911; and A. Mildred Weatherwax, on April 6, 1913.

All of the children were educated in the public schools, and the daughters later attended finishing schools. Gillette served in the Navy during the World War, and Andrew attended Culver Military Academy. Gillette and Millicent are married.

Mr. Weatherwax is a member of the Masonic Order, both of the York and Scottish Rites, a 32° Mason and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Photo by Harris & Ewing

3960 CHARLES MACON WESSON 21

Colonel, Ordnance Department

Address: Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Captain, Ordance Department, by detail	July 1, 1907
Captain of Cavalry	March 3, 1911
Relieved from detail in Ordnance Department	June 19, 1911
Major, Ordnance Department, by detail	August, 25, 1911
Major of Cavalry (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel, Ordnance Department, by detail,	October 27, 1917
Colonel, Ordnance Department, N. A.	January 14, 1918
Major of Cavalry (Regular Army)	November 2, 1918
Lieutenant Colonel, Ordnance Department, by Detail	September 10, 1919
Resigned	September 30, 1919
Major, Ordnance Department	July 1, 1920
Accepted	August 3, 1920
Lieutenant Colonel	November 20, 1923
Colonel	November 1, 1935

Charles Macon Wesson, son of Charles M. Wesson, of Virginia, and his wife, the former Miss Caroline Moye Dancy, of North Carolina, was born at St. Louis, Mo., July 23, 1878. His mother's second marriage was to Senator W. T. P. Turpin, of Queen Anne's County, Md., which accounts for his being appointed to the Army from Maryland.

Finishing his early education in the public schools, and at Davis Military Institute, Winston, N. C., he was appointed to the United States Military Academy, and reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Wesson early gained the confidence and goodwill of his classmates, and was deservedly one of the most popular men in the class. He was a good student and his academic standing showed a consistent rise from 31 at the end of his plebe year, to 27 as a yearling, 22 as a second class man, and with a final position of 21 at graduation.

He was elected a Hop Manager by his class, and was on the football squad, playing quarterback in 1899 on the Army team that defeated the Navy, 17 to 5, on Franklin Field, Philadelphia.

When 1900 became the senior class upon the graduation in February of the Class of '99, Cadet Wesson was appointed a Cadet 1st Sergeant, and during First Class Camp was an Acting 1st Sergeant until he lost his chevrons on the fateful 12th of July, when, with others, he was reduced to the ranks, a victim of the class protest against stringent orders issued to break up hazing, and which seemed to threaten some of the most cherished traditions of the Corps.

Following graduation Lieutenant Wesson was commissioned in the cavalry arm, and was assigned to the 7th Cavalry. He joined his regiment at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, at the expiration of graduation leave. On February 2, 1901, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and was assigned to the 8th Cavalry, reporting for duty with that regiment at Camp R. S. Mackenzie, Cuba, in July, 1901. In March, 1902, the regiment returned to the United States for station at Fort Riley, Kans., where Lieutenant Wesson served until July 1, 1903, when he was detailed as an Instructor in the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at West Point. He reported for duty at the Academy, and served in the "Phil" Department for four full academic years.

On July 1, 1907 he was detailed as a Captain in the Ordnance Department. He served at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., until November, 1907, and at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., the Army Gun Factory, until July 1, 1910, when he was transferred to Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

Retaining his position on the cavalry lineal list, he was promoted Captain of Cavalry on March 3, 1911, which made him eligible for detail in the Ordnance Department as a major. He was relieved from detail in the Ordnance Department in June, 1911, but redetailed as a Major, in August

of the same year, continuing to serve through these changes of status at Watertown Arsenal. His tour of duty at that station lasted in all for eight years, a rather unusual record for the pre-World War days of the Army.

In May of 1914, Major Wesson was sent to England by the War Department on temporary duty as a Special Inspector of Ordnance, in connection with certain ordnance contracts, and at the outbreak of the World War, August 4, 1914, reported to the American Embassy in London for duty in connection with the repatriation of Americans then abroad.

On August 5, 1917, he was promoted temporarily in the cavalry arm to Major and Lieutenant Colonel, and was redetailed in the Ordnance Department in October, as a Lieutenant Colonel.

Colonel Wesson commanded Watertown Arsenal in 1917-18, and also served as Ordnance Officer of the Northeastern Department, with Headquarters at Boston, Mass.

Ordered to France in October, 1918, Colonel Wesson's first assignment in the American Expeditionary Forces was as the Officer in Charge of the Construction and Maintenance Division of Ordnance activities, and shortly after the Armistice was transferred to duty as Commanding Officer of the Ordnance Base Depot, Mehun-sur-Yevre, which included, in addition to the supply depot, the Ordnance Repair Shops for Mobile Artillery and Small Arms. All ordnance materiel in France, as well as all ordnance personnel, were eventually evacuated through this Depot.

Colonel Wesson was relieved from duty in France on July 8, 1919, and after a brief tour of special duty in England, returned to the United States. He had been promoted to Colonel of Ordnance in the National Army on January 14, 1918. Promotion to Major of Cavalry in the Regular Army came in normal order on November 2, 1918, and on September 10, 1919, he was redetailed in the Ordnance Department as a Lieutenant Colonel, while still holding his emergency commission as a Colonel in the National Army.

Upon arriving in Washington, Colonel Wesson reported to the Chief of Ordnance, and received assignment to the command of Aberdeen Proving Ground, near Aberdeen, Md. He did not join, however, for on September 30, 1919, he tendered his resignation as an officer of the Army, and accepted the office of Vice-President of the American Clay Machinery Company, at Bucyrus, O.

Colonel Wesson, upon the passage of the National Defense Act, July 1, 1920, applied for re-appointment in the Army, and re-entered the service as a Major of Ordnance. He served in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance in Washington until 1924, receiving his promotion to Lieutenant Colonel, November 20, 1923. He was then detailed as a student officer at the Army War College, from which he was graduated in June, 1925. For the next three and a half years he commanded Aberdeen Proving Ground, and was then ordered to London for duty as Assistant Military Attache at the American Embassy, where he remained until September, 1930.

From 1930 until 1934, Colonel Wesson served as Chief of the Technical Staff in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, and since 1934 has again been in command of Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Colonel Wesson has been awarded the campaign medals pertaining to the Army of Cuban Occupation and the World War. He received the French Decoration as Officer of the Order of the Black Star, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As commanding officer, Watertown Arsenal, Mass., from January to October, 1918, by his indefatigable energy, great administrative ability, and thorough technical knowledge he planned, erected, equipped, and brought to a highly efficient working basis a new factory for the manufacture of 240-mm. howitzer carriages, as well as a new forging plant for large caliber guns —a definite contribution to the military power of the Nation. From November, 1918 until August, 1919, as commanding officer of the ordnance base repair shops at Mehun-sur-Yevre, France, he again rendered highly meritorious service in a position of great responsibility in salvaging ordnance materiel valued at millions of dollars and prepared it properly for shipment to the United States."

Colonel Wesson has been twice married. On May 31, 1904 he was married at Washington, D. C., to Anne Dunbar Davis, daughter of Major General George B. Davis, Class of 1871, Professor of Law at West Point during Colonel Wesson's cadetship, and later Judge Advocate General of the Army for ten years, and Ella P. Davis, his wife. Mrs. Wesson was a sister of Mrs. Smith, wife of Major General William R. Smith, U. S. Army, Class of 1892.

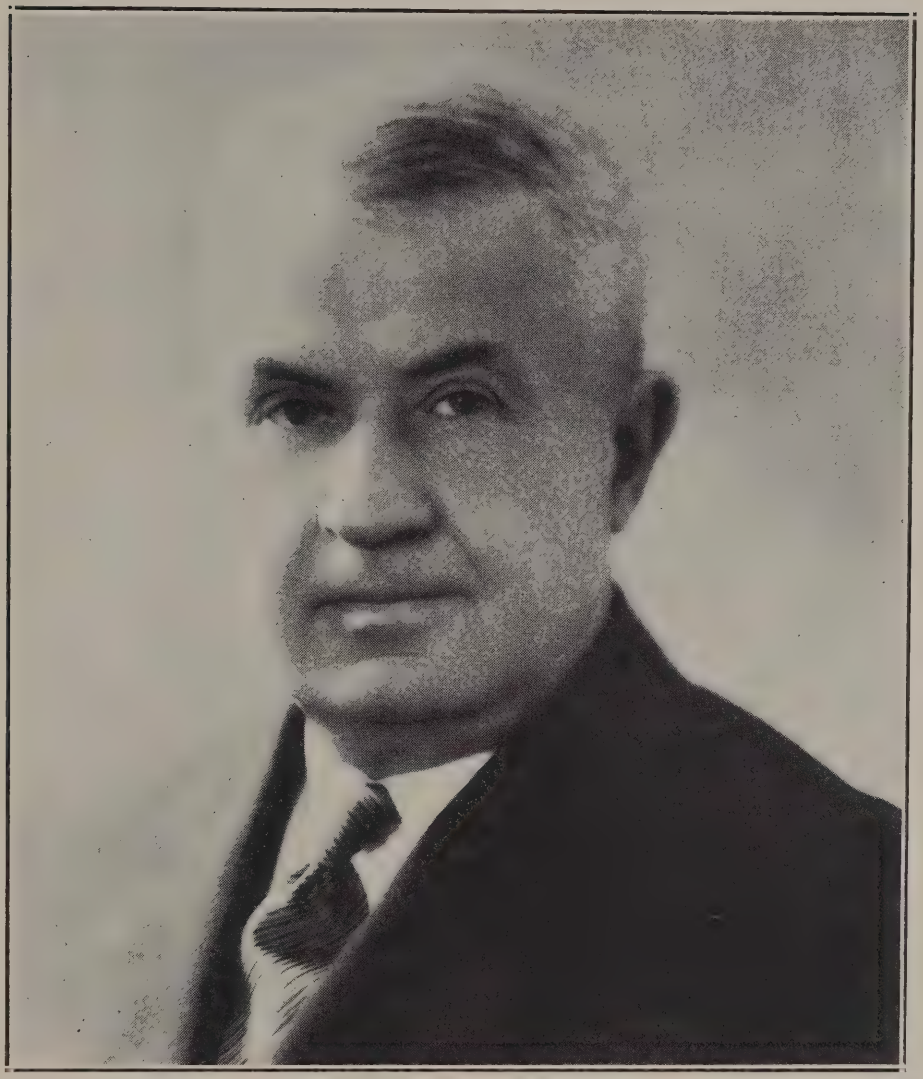
Colonel and Mrs. Wesson have had three children: Anne Davis Wesson, born March 4, 1905; Helen Prince Wesson, born May 10, 1906; and Macon Wesson, born September 14, 1907.

Anne was married June 28, 1925 to Captain Raymond Stone, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps. Helen was married June 10, 1928 to Major Gordon M. Wells, Ordnance Department. Macon died March 25, 1931.

Mrs. Wesson died January 29, 1921.

Colonel Wesson's second marriage was in April, 1926, in Philadelphia, the present Mrs. Wesson being the former Miss Virginia Day Rowland, daughter of James Day and Virginia L. Rowland, of Philadelphia.

Colonel Wesson is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C., the Chevy Chase Club of Chevy Chase, Md., and the St. Botolph Club of Boston, Mass.



3955 WILLIAM IRVING WESTERVELT 16

Brigadier General, U. S. Army, Retired

Residence: 465 Poplar Street, Winnetka, Ill.
Office: Sears, Roebuck & Co. Chicago, Ill.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Artillery	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant, Artillery Corps	July 1, 1901
Captain, Ordnance Department	September 28, 1906
Captain, Artillery Corps	January 25, 1907
Assigned to Field Artillery	July 11, 1910
Major, Ordnance Department	November 22, 1913
Vacated	December 1, 1916
Major of Field Artillery	May 15, 1917
Colonel of Field Artillery, N. A.	August 5, 1917
Brigadier General, N. A.	April 12, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	July 31, 1919
Lieutenant Colonel of Field Artillery (Regular Army)	September 28, 1919
Detailed in Ordnance Department	November 3, 1919
Relieved from detail in Ordnance Department	June 30, 1920

Transferred to Ordnance Department ..... July 1, 1920
Retired, at his own request after 30 years service
(Section 1243, Revised Statutes) ..... April 22, 1928
Brigadier General, Retired (Act of June 21, 1930) ..... June 21, 1930

WILLIAM IRVING WESTERVELT, son of George William and Ida Florence Westervelt, was born at Corpus Christi, Tex., September 11, 1876. His early education was obtained in the public schools, and in June, 1896 he reported for duty at West Point as a member of the Class of 1900, having been appointed to the Military Academy from his native State.

As a student "Tex" Westervelt had no difficulty in maintaining a standing well up in the upper half of his class, his lowest position having been number 26 at the end of his plebe year in a class then comprising seventy-five members, while at graduation he stood 16 among the final number of fifty-four.

Cadet Westervelt early gained the confidence and goodwill of his classmates, and retained his place in their affections, not only during the four years at West Point, but throughout the many years that have followed. In the Battalion he was a Cadet Corporal as a yearling, a Cadet Sergeant as a second classman, and a Cadet Lieutenant as a first classman. Possessed of both histrionic and literary ability, he was a member of the cast for the Color Line Entertainment at the end of First Class Camp, and served on the Editorial Boards of "The Howitzer" in 1898 and 1900.

Following graduation Lieutenant Westervelt was assigned to the old 1st Artillery, and spent the first four years of his commissioned service in the Department of Texas and in the Philippine Islands. From August, 1904 until September, 1906, he served at West Point as an Instructor in the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, being relieved to accept a four year detail in the Ordnance Deparment with the rank of Captain.

While on duty as an ordnance officer Captain Westervelt served first at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., then as Inspector of Ordnance at the Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia, Pa., then as Assistant to the Commanding Officer at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and finally at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.

On January 25, 1907 he reached his captaincy in the normal order of promotion in the artillery arm, and upon the expiration of his detail in the Ordnance Department was permanently assigned to the Field Artillery, his regiment being the Fifth, which he joined in October, 1910. He was immediately detailed to the Field Artillery Board and served as a member of it until August, 1911. He was Regimental Adjutant of the 5th Field Artillery until December, 1912, when he went to the Philippine Islands for his second tour of duty, being transferred to the 2nd Field Artillery, and remaining on foreign service until November, 1913, when he was again detailed in the Ordnance Department, this time with the rank of major.

Major Westervelt's second Ordnance detail included station at San Antonio Arsenal, Tex., Watertown Arsenal, Mass., Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., where he was Superintendent of the Gun Factory; and the Sandy Hook Proving Ground N. J., where he served as Executive Officer.

Major Westervelt was relieved from detail in the Ordnance Department on December 1, 1916, and, availing himself of a leave of absence, accepted a civil position with the technical staff of the International Arms and Fuze Company, which he retained until February 2, 1917.

Major Westervelt received his permanent promotion to the grade of Major in the field artillery arm on May 15, 1917, and after a brief tour of duty from February to May with the 8th Field Artillery, was assigned as Brigade Adjutant of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade, and accompanied it as a part of the first contingent of American troops to go overseas for participation in the World War. Arriving in France, Major Westervelt was detailed as Chief of the Materiel Section, Army Artillery of the First Army; was in temporary command of the Army Artillery, and was Principal Assistant to the Chief of Artillery, American Expeditionary Forces, from July 8, 1917 until March 30, 1919. During this time he was promoted in the National Army to Colonel of Field Artillery on August 5, 1917, and Brigadier General on April 12, 1918.

After the close of the war General Westervelt was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As assistant to the Chief of Artillery, through his initiative, organizing ability and comprehensive knowledge of the technique and tactics of Artillery in all its branches, and particularly through his complete knowledge of Artillery materiel, he has rendered services of exceptional value to the Government."

The French Government also conferred upon him the distinction of being made an Officer of the Legion of Honor.

General Westervelt was honorably discharged from his emergency commission on March 30, 1919, reverting to his permanent rank of Major. He was detailed on the General Staff on August 22, 1919, but was relieved in November due to being detailed again in the Ordnance Department. In the meantime he had been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the Field Artillery as of September 28, 1919.

His service in the Ordnance Department on this detail was rendered at Watervliet Arsenal, where he remained on duty until August 1, 1923,

Colonel Westervelt was detailed as Assistant Military Attache to the American Embassy in Paris, and served as such from August, 1923 until June, 1927, when he was assigned to duty at Headquarters, Second Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y. On April 22, 1928 he was retired at his own request, after 30 years of service, in order to engage in private business. On June 21,

1930, pursuant to the Act of Congress of that date, he was advanced on the Retired List to the grade of Brigadier General.

Other foreign awards conferred upon General Westervelt were, Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, British; and Commander, Order of the Crown, Italian.

Upon retirement General Westervelt accepted the office of Technical Director in Sears, Roebuck & Company's organization, in Chicago, the position which he holds at present.

General Westervelt was married at Evreux, France, on December 26, 1918, to Dorothy Jocelyn, daughter of Brigadier General and Mrs. Stephen P. Jocelyn. General and Mrs. Westervelt have three children, Peter Jocelyn Westervelt, born December 16, 1919 at Albany, N. Y.; Dirck de Ryee Westervelt, born March 4, 1921 at Albany; and Jane Edgell Westervelt, born April 3, 1927 at Paris, France.

General Westervelt is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. His clubs include the University of New York, Racquet of Philadelphia, and St. Botolph of Boston.

CIX

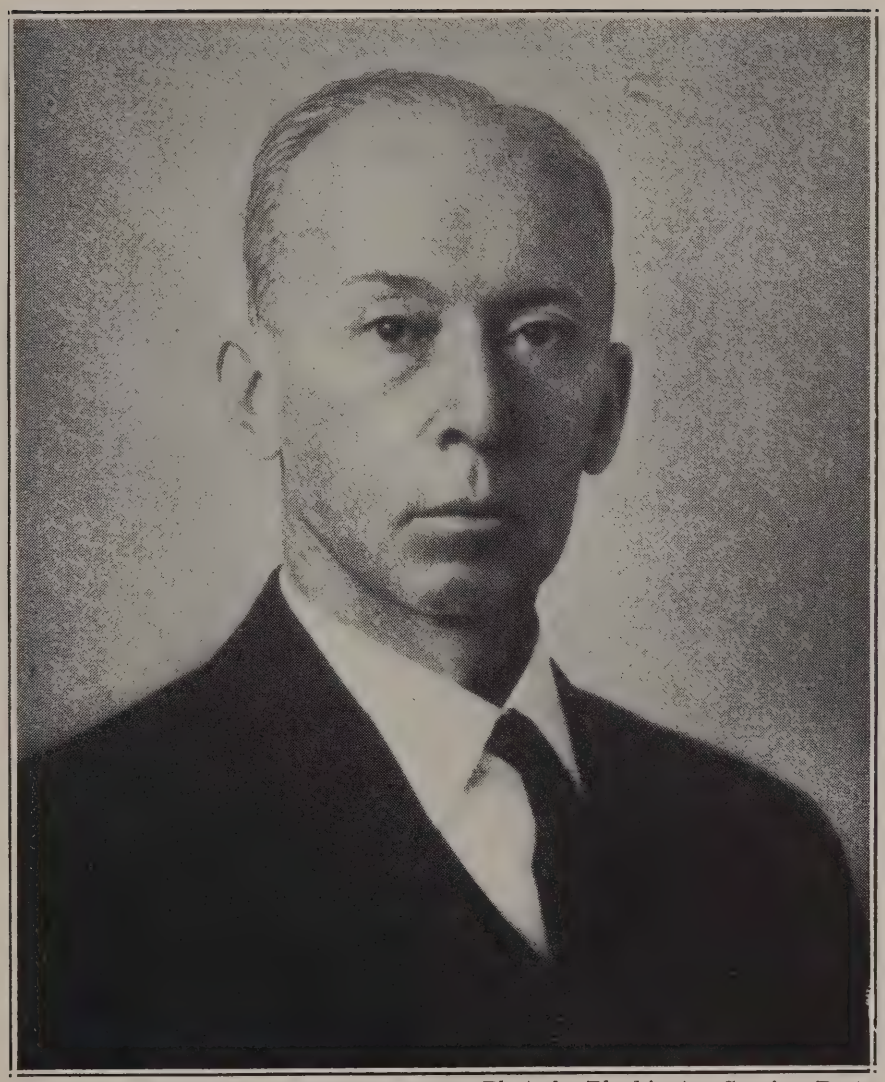


Photo by Blackington Service, Boston

3950 FRANK OUTHOUSE WHITLOCK† 11

Cadet, M. A.	June 18, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Captain	March 3, 1911
Major	October 30, 1915
Retired (Sections 3 and 6, Act of March 4, 1915)	October 30, 1915

Died at Puerto Castilla, Honduras, January 18, 1930

Major Frank O. Whitlock, U. S. Army, Retired, Employment Manager the United Fruit Company, died while on an inspection trip of the Central American properties of the Company, at Puerto Castilla, Honduras, on January 18, 1930.

Frank Outhouse Whitlock, son of John H. and Frances Whitlock, nee Outhouse, was born at Cedar Falls, Ia., on May 17, 1878. His mother died when he was seven years old, and his father when he was ten. Left an orphan he went to live with an uncle, by whom he was brought up, in Winona, Minn. There he attended the public schools, and having been graduated from high school, he was appointed from Minnesota to the United States Military Academy. He reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896 as a member of the Class of 1900.

He was a marked cadet from the beginning. His great physical vitality and his splendid mind made an impress on his classmates from the very first. His mathematical, analytical mind soon carried him toward the top in mathematics, and he finally graduated eleventh in his class. A good rider, a splendid swimmer, a fine shot, he took his place in sports.

After graduation Lieutenant Whitlock was commissioned in the cavalry, and was assigned to the 4th Cavalry. He reported for duty at the Recruit Depot at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and in November, 1900 sailed from New York via the Suez Canal, with a large draft of replacements for service in the Philippine Islands. He arrived at Manila early in January, 1901, and joined his regiment, where he distinguished himself as an energetic and capable subaltern.

In February, 1901 he was promoted First Lieutenant, and was assigned to the newly authorized 14th Cavalry, but remained on duty with his old regiment until its return to the United States in September, 1901 He then proceeded to Fort Grant, Ariz., and served with a troop of the 14th Cavalry at that post until August, 1903, when he was ordered to West Point for duty as an Instructor in the Department of Mathematics. He continued on this assignment, except for a brief period of duty in Panama during the summer of 1905, until August, 1908.

Lieutenant Whitlock was a member of the Cavalry Team, participating in the rifle competitions in August and September, 1908, and in October he was again detailed for duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission, and went to Panama as Assistant Subsistence Officer, and later as head of the Subsistence Branch of the Supply Department, where he served for six years. During that time, he helped organize and direct the department, which employed 4,000 people, operated a chain of hotels and commissaries, and provided for the subsistence of an army of 50,000 people.

The American people look with justifiable pride upon the completion of the gigantic undertaking of severing two continents and connecting two oceans, and have been lavish in their praise of General Goethals and the engineers

who built the Panama Canal, but it is safe to say that they could not have accomplished their task had it not been for such men as Gorgas, who converted a pest hole into a health resort, and Whitlock and others, who provided for the living, comfort and contentment of the vast army of workers engaged in the project.

He was promoted Captain in March, 1911, and was assigned to the 12th Cavalry, but continued on duty in Panama until October, 1914.

After a four months' leave of absence, Captain Whitlock joined the 2nd Cavalry, to which he was transferred in January, 1915, at Forth Ethan Allen, Vt., where he served until October of that year, and then took advantage of the provisions of the Panama Canal Act, which permitted retirement with an advance of one grade as a reward for services during the construction of the canal. On October 30, 1915 he was transferred to the Retired List as a Major.

Major Whitlock then went with the Du Pont Company as Assistant to the Director of the Smokeless Powder Operating Department, at Wilmington, Del., with which company he remained for six years in a number of important positions.

After leaving the Du Pont Company he was engaged for two years in Louisville, Ky., in corporation income tax work with the firm of Meldrum & Meldrum of that city. He was also engaged upon similar work for Bright, Thompson, & Hinrichs, of Washington, D. C. He then removed to Boston, Mass., where he was asociated with the firm of Robert Douglas & Co., income tax specialists.

In 1927 Major Whitlock joined the United Fruit Company as Employment Manager, which position he held at the time of his death, which occurred at Puerto Castilla, Honduras, while on an inspection trip for the Company.

Major Whitlock was married at Louisville, Ky., to Miss Willa Fosdick, daughter of William Henry and Margaret Fitch Fosdick, nee Meldrum, on August 6, 1903. Two daughters were born of this marriage, Margaret Young Whitlock, at West Point, N. Y., on November 10, 1904; and Frances Whitlock at Louisville, Ky., on February 26, 1906.

Both daughters attended the Panama Canal public schools, Kentucky Home School, Louisville, Ky., Friends' School, Wilmington, Del., and the Misses Hebb's School, also in Wilmington. Margaret also attended Tower Hill School, Wilmington, Del., and Rogers Hall, Lowell, Mass. She was graduated with honorable mention from Vassar in 1926, and afterwards studied for four years at the Boston Museum School of Fine Arts. She is at present engaged in the profession and occupation of a portrait painter.

Frances completed her education at Winsor School, Brookline, Mass. She was married at Boston on April 28, 1928 to James Linklater Truslow, son of Henry L. and Jane Auchincloss Truslow of New York and Summit,

N. J. Their son, Frank Fosdick Truslow, known as "Dickie," was born March 13, 1929, and Mrs. Truslow died on March 23rd following.

Major Whitlock was a member of the Society of the Chagres, having qualified for membership by reason of his six years of service in the Canal Zone during the construction days. He was chairman of the Associated Charities Board of Wilmington, Del., for one year. His clubs included the Wilmington Club and the Wilmington Country Club, of Wilmington, Del., the Pendennis Club of Louisville, Ky., the Louisville Country Club, the Algonquin Club of Boston, and the Oakley Country Club, of Belmont, Mass.

Frank Whitlock was a man of sterling character, a fine officer, successful in his varied military and civil career, a kind and devoted husband and father, and a true friend.

Mrs. Whitlock and her daughter reside at 11 Buckingham Street, Cambridge, Mass.

The above is based upon an obituary signed "R. E. W." which appeared in the Annual Report of the Association of Graduates of June 11, 1930.

CX

3988 **JOHN WILLIAM WILEN†** **49**

Cadet, M. A. ..... June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant, 8th Cavalry ..... June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant, 13th Cavalry ..... February 2, 1901
Captain ..... March 11, 1911

Died at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., September 13, 1915

Captain John W. Wilen, 13th Cavalry, died at the Post Hospital, Presidio of Monterey Calif., September 13, 1915. Three years previously, while serving on the Mexican border, he was injured by a fall of his horse, after which he spent many months under treatment in military hospitals and on sick leave.

John William Wilen, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Wilen, was born at Martinsburg, W. Va., January 11, 1876. After receiving his early education in the public schools, he was appointed from West Virginia to a cadetship at West Point, and entered the Academy as a member of the Class of 1900 in June, 1896.

Johnny was popular with his classmates, as evidenced by the facts that he was elected a Hop Manager, and was chosen to respond to the toast, "The Ladies," at the New Year's dinner in 1900. He was a Cadet Sergeant in "B" Company during his second class year, and a Cadet Lieutenant in "C" Company as a first classman. He was also a member of the cast for the Hundredth Night Entertainment in 1900. He early received the sobriquet "Lightning Johnny."

Lieutenant Wilen was assigned to the 8th Cavalry upon graduation and joined his regiment after the expiration of graduation leave at Ciego de Avila, Cuba, where he commanded "F" Troop.

He was promoted First Lieutenant the following February, and was assigned to the newly organized 13th Cavalry, joining his new regiment at Fort Meade, S. D., in July, 1901, but was almost immediately sent to Fort Assinniboine, Mont., for station. In 1902 he served for a short time at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and in Yellowstone National Park, going from thence to the Philippines, where he served at Binan, Calamba and Camp Stotsenburg from March, 1903 until April, 1905.

Lieutenant Wilen served with his regiment at Fort Riley, Kans., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and Fort Sheridan, Ill., from May, 1905 until March, 1909, when he again went to the Philippine Islands. He was stationed at Camp MacGrath until January, 1911, and was then detailed as Assistant to the Adjutant General and to the Chief Quartermaster, and as Inspector of Small Arms Practice, at Headquarters Department of Luzon.

He was promoted Captain March 11, 1911, and departed three days later on leave of absence, returning to the United States via Europe. Upon the expiration of his leave, he rejoined his regiment, again stationed at Fort Riley, and was detailed as Regimental Adjutant.

The Madero Revolution in Mexico necessitated the strengthening of armed forces on the border, and the 13th Cavalry was sent to New Mexico, Captain Wilen serving at Cienegas and Hachita. It was at the latter station that he received the injury which incapacitated him for most of the remainder of his life, and hastened his death.

From July, 1912 until February, 1914, he returned to duty on the border, commanding a troop at Alma Hueco and Columbus, N. M., but otherwise

spent long periods of time between his accident and his death at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., and Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif. He died while a patient in the Sation Hospital at the Presidio of Monterey.

As a commissioned officer, Johnny Wilen's service was always characterized by scrupulous attention to duty, never losing sight of the interest of the service and the efficiency of his organization. He was a strict disciplinarian, and, as Adjutant of the 13th Cavalry and the Post of Fort Riley, he so carried out the various duties of his office as to win the respect and good will of the military personnel and members of the garrison. A model of neatness himself, generous with his time and material means in helping others, he inspired pride of appearance and efficiency in any command given him.

The unfortunate disability suffered on the Mexican border deprived the Army of a very capable officer and cut short a career of much promise. His unsuccessful quest for restoration of health eventually brought Wilen to Letterman General Hospital at San Francisco. From here, at the suggestion of a very close friend, the Post Surgeon at the Presidio of Monterey, an excellent officer of the Medical Corps, he went to the Presidio of Monterey but was unable to overcome the effects of the old disability, to which he finally succumbed.

The War Department records indicate that Captain Wilen was survived by his mother, whose name is recorded as being "next of kin." In his death, the tenth to occur among the membership of the Class of 1900, the service lost an able and devoted officer, and his comrades a true and loyal friend.

He was buried with military honors in Arlington National Cemetery.

CXI

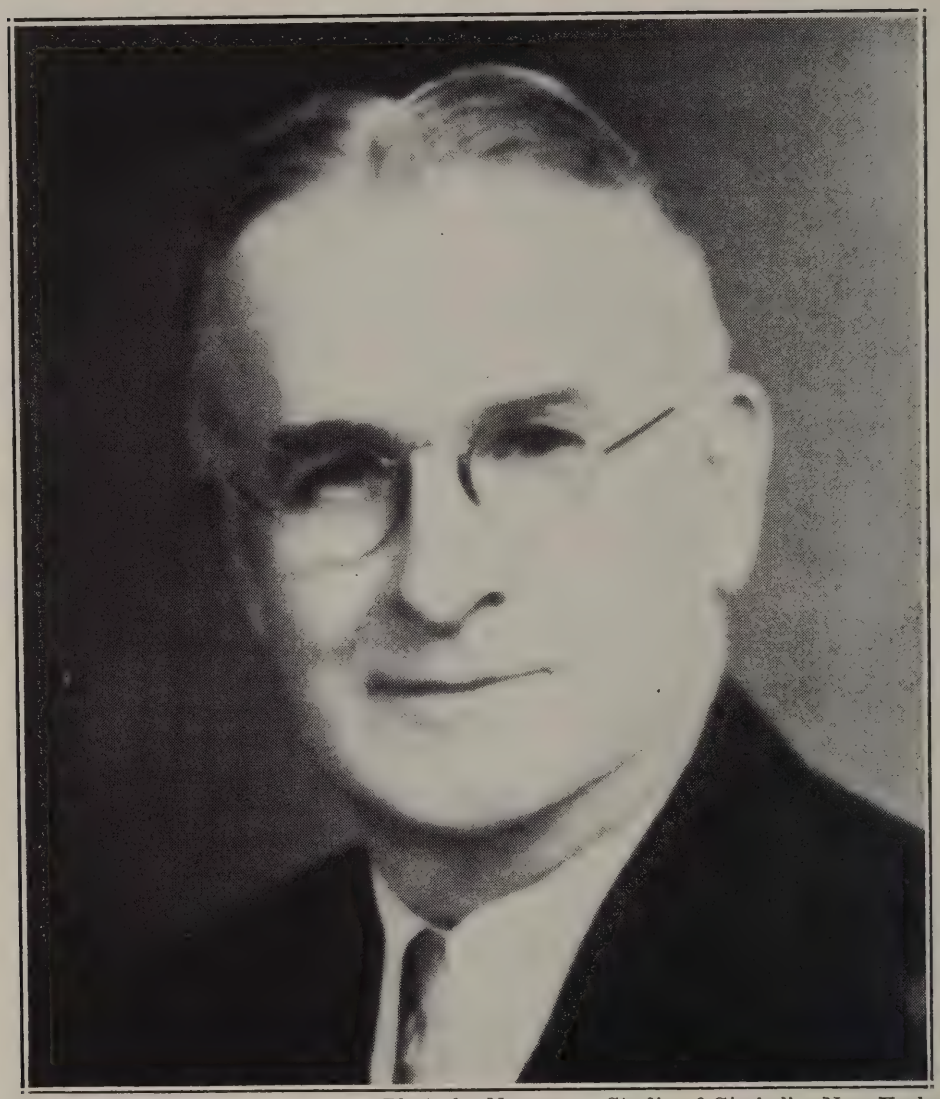


Photo by Nucamera Studio of Gimbel's, New York

ALFRED McCALMONT WILSON§

Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired

8915 Narrows Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City
(P. O.: Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Cadet, M. A.	June 19, 1895
Resigned	April 27, 1899
2nd Lieutenant of Infantry	June 1, 1899
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Resigned	December 5, 1907
Major of Infantry, O. R. C.	May 1, 1917
Active Duty	May 12, 1917
Major, Quartermaster Corps, N. A.	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel	September 9, 1918
Honorably discharged	September 3, 1919
Major, Quartermaster Corps (Regular Army)	July 1, 1920
Retired (Section 1251, Revised Statutes)	September 30, 1932
Lieutenant Colonel (Act of June 21, 1930)	September 30, 1932

§ Admitted to West Point under the name of Alfred Wilson.

Alfred McCalmont Wilson, son of John A. and Ida G. Wilson, was born in Franklin, Pa., June 1, 1876. He received his early education in the public school, and upon finishing high school, entered Princeton University. While a student there he received an appointment to West Point from Pennsylvania, and was admitted as a cadet on June 19, 1895, a member of the Class of 1899. Illness during his plebe year necessitated his taking a sick leave, thereby causing him to miss the January examinations. Although permitted to continue with his class throughout the year, he was turned back on July 10, 1896 to join the then Fourth Class in order to cover once again the first term's academic work in Mathematics and English. His standing at the end of his Fourth Class year, as a member of the Class of 1900, was 29 in a class then numbering seventy-five.

Taken ill again in the middle of his yearling year, Cadet Wilson was granted sick leave from January 11, 1898 until the following August 28th, when he joined the then third class, or Class of 1901. He therefore had the distinction, shared by but a few others, of having been a member of three different and consecutive classes. This fact, coupled with the further one that he was three times in and out of the Army, makes his record probably unique among army officers.

Always popular with his fellow cadets, in each of his three classes, Wilson early acquired the nickname of "Windy." Writing to a member of the Publication Committee, Colonel Wilson says: "Since my retirement, my sobriquet has been changed to 'Zephyr.' I am so mild and subdued that even the children and the doves eat out of my hand."

Cadet Wilson resigned from the Academy on April 27, 1899, after the graduation, on February 15, 1899, of the first class of which he had been a member, and on June 1st of that year was appointed a Second Lieutenant of Infantry from civil life, and was assigned to the 20th Infantry. His first station was Columbus Barracks, O., where he served until September 1899, and then changed station to the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. From thence he went to the Philippine Islands, in November 1899, to join his regiment, remaining throughout the period of the insurrection, and taking an active part in its suppression.

During his tours of foreign service, Lieutenant Wilson traveled from Jolo in the south, to Loag in the north. In Manila he was on Provost Guard with the 20th Infantry. One of his most interesting stations was a little one company outpost at Angaqui, in the Province of Lepanto, where General March, then a Colonel of Volunteers, had previously fought a major engagement with insurrectos. This was in the Igorrote country, at an elevation of 3,000 feet, where it was necessary to sleep under blankets, and where there was ice cold spring water for drinking, and hot spring water for bathing!

Lieutenant Wilson participated in the final campaign in the north against the Villamore brothers, two of the ablest leaders of the insurrection. Next

he was in the south at Ambos Camarines, and finally with General J. Franklin Bell in his memorable campaign in Batangas.

In the spring of 1902, Lieutenant Wilson accompanied his regiment back to the United States, for station at Fort Sheridan, Ill. In the meantime he had been promoted First Lieutenant and was assigned to the newly organized 26th Infantry, but was able to effect a transfer back to his old regiment, the Twentieth.

From August to December, 1903, he was stationed on construction work at Ord Barracks, Calif., the present Presidio of Monterey, and from thence went back to the Philippines with his regiment for his second tour of duty in the islands. This time he did garrison duty at Camp Gregg, and at Jolo, serving as Post Quartermaster at the latter station. This tour of foreign service ended in December 1905.

Returning to the United States, the 20th Infantry was again assigned to duty at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif. Lieutenant Wilson experienced the earthquake and subsequent fire that so nearly destroyed San Francisco in the spring of 1906. He describes this great disaster, and the incidents following, as "a time to try men's souls."

Lieutenant Wilson resigned his commission on December 5, 1907, going to Portland, Ore., to make his home, and entering the service of the Galena Signal Oil Company.

For the next eight years he traveled in the interests of this company an average of 35,000 miles per year, making regular trips on the Coast from Vancouver, B. C., to San Jose, Calif., and east as far as Spokane, Wash. In addition he averaged two trips a year across the continent, and twice visited Panama. In 1915 his company transferred him to Indianapolis, Ind., where he was living when war was declared, and he offered his services to the Government. He was appointed a Major in the Infantry Reserves, and was called to active duty immediately upon his acceptance of his commission.

Major Wilson's first station was Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., where he remained on duty until September, 1917, and then joined the 84th Division at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

Utilizing his specialized knowledge of the oil industry, Major Wilson was transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, and in May, 1918, was sent overseas. Arriving in France, he was assigned to the all-important Services of Supply, with station at Tours, receiving, in September of 1918 his promotion to Lieutenant Colonel.

In January, 1919 Colonel Wilson returned to the United States and was on duty in the Office of The Quartermaster General of the Army, where he served under his classmate, General Wood, who was then Acting Quartermaster General.

Colonel Wilson was honorably discharged September 3, 1919, and returned at once to the oil business, being associated in Chicago, with "Molly" Maguire,

of the Class of 1901. Later he became Vice-President of the Foco Oil Company, in his old home town of Franklin, Pa., where he experienced the hard times that hit the oil industry in 1920. Closing out his interests in the company, he returned to the military service, and was appointed a Major in the Quartermaster Corps of the Regular Army on July 1, 1920.

Again on active duty, Major Wilson was assigned to station in Washington in the Office of The Quartermaster General, remaining there until April of the following year when he was transferred to New York City, for duty at the Brooklyn Army Base, and with the 77th Division, Organized Reserves. He remained on these duties until April, 1928, and was then assigned to recruiting duty in Baltimore, Md., until October of that year. From that time on through 1929 he was Post Quartermaster at Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., and his final active service was at the New Cumberland General Depot, Pa., where, on September 30, 1932, he was placed on the Retired List due to physical disability contracted in the line of duty. Under the provisions of the Act of June 21, 1930, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

Having become well acquainted with New York City during the seven years he was stationed there, Colonel Wilson decided to make it his home, and he is now residing in the delightful Bay Ridge section of the Borough of Brooklyn, overlooking The Narrows, and in close proximity to Fort Hamilton.

Colonel Wilson was awarded the Purple Heart for "promoting the service of oil and gasoline in the field" during the World War.

Colonel Wilson married Edythe Pardee, the daughter of Hayden and Elizabeth Pardee, at Highland Park, Ill., on December 31, 1902, while he was serving as a Lieutenant at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Mrs. Wilson died in 1931.

Their only child, Elizabeth, was born in Manila, and was educated at Mary Baldwin Institute, in Virginia. She has been twice married, first in 1924 to Lieutenant Lionel Rowe, U. S. Navy, and the second time, in 1935, to Robert Goetz. She has four children, Elizabeth Rowe, born in 1925, Kathleen Rowe, born in 1927, Edythe Rowe, in 1929, and Lionel Rowe, Jr., in 1931.

Colonel Wilson is a member of the American Legion, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a Free and Accepted Mason. His clubs are the Princeton Club of New York, and the Franklin Club of Franklin, Pa. He is a Methodist and in politics a Democrat.

CXII

Photo by Harris & Ewing

3952 ROBERT ELKINGTON WOOD 13

Brigadier General, U. S. Army, Retired

Residence: 162 Laurel Avenue, Highland Park, Ill.

Office: Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant	February 2, 1901
Captain	March 3, 1911
Major	July 1, 1915
Retired (Sections 3 and 6, Act of March 4, 1915)	July 1, 1915
Active Duty Status	May 26, 1917
Colonel of Infantry, N. A.	August 5, 1917
Brigadier General, N. A.	April 15, 1918
Honorably discharged from emergency commission	March 1, 1919
Relieved from Active Duty Status	March 1, 1919
Brigadier General, Retired (Act of June 21, 1930)	June 21, 1930

Robert Elkington Wood was born at Kansas City, Mo., June 13, 1879. He is the son of Robert Whitney Wood and Lillie Wood, nee Collins. He was educated in the public schools of Kansas City, and upon graduating from high school, entered West Point, an appointee from Missouri, in June, 1896 as a member of the Class of 1900.

Although one of the youngest members of the class, Cadet Wood maintained a high academic standing in every year except his second class year, graduating number 13 in a class finally numbering fifty-four members. Always popular with his classmates, he was honored by them by being elected a Hop Manager each year of his cadetship.

Following graduation Lieutenant Wood was assigned to the 3rd Cavalry, and with others of his class proceeded in the fall of 1900 to the Philippine Islands, where he joined his regiment and served with it in the general mopping up operations following upon the more active stages of the Philippine Insurrection. This service was rendered in the northern provinces of Luzon, at Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte and Abra.

Promoted First Lieutenant February 2, 1901, he was appointed a Squadron Adjutant in March of that year, and returned to the United States, with his regiment in August, 1902, for station at Fort Assinniboine, Mont. A year later he was detailed to West Point as an Instructor in the Department of Modern Languages, and remained there until April, 1905. He then had the rare good fortune of being assigned to duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission, and proceeded at once to Panama for duty.

In the allied fields of organization and administration, Lieutenant Wood quickly made an enviable reputation for a high degree of efficiency. He filled successively the responsible positions of Superintendent, Department of Labor and Quarters; Assistant Chief Quartermaster; Chief Quartermaster; and Director of the Panama Railroad Company, spending in all ten years on the Isthmus during the construction days. During this time he was promoted Captain.

The world has sung the praises of General Goethals and his associate engineers for the magnificent monument to their genius that the Panama Canal is, but often forgets the real contribution made by others, less conspicuous it is true, but none the less of vital import in the bringing to a successful conclusion the mighty enterprise upon which all were engaged. Of such, to mention but a few, were Gorgas, who converted one of the world's most infamous pest holes into a health resort, and Wood and Whitlock, both of 1900, who provided the supplies and quartered and messed the vast army of laborers engaged in all aspects of the work of "digging the big ditch." A natural talent for detail coupled with marked executive ability, supplemented by his military training, made possible the degree of efficiency displayed by Captain Wood in the discharge of his great responsibilities.

As the Panama Canal neared completion, Congress enacted legislation to govern its operation, and included in the Act of March 4, 1915, in the nature

of a reward for faithful service, the provision that any officer of the Army or Navy who had been employed on the Isthmus for five years in connection with the construction of the canal, might retire at any time at his own request with rank one grade higher than that held by him at the time of retirement. Captain Wood took advantage of this provision immediately, and retired as a Major on July 1, 1915.

Accepting a position with the Du Pont Powder Company, Major Wood took up his duties at Wilmington, Del., as Assistant to the Director of the Smokeless Powder Plant on July 30, 1915. After four months in this capacity, he resigned to accept appointment as Assistant to the President of the General Asphalt Company, and continued in this position until February, 1917. His duties carried him to the Company's properties in Trinidad, Venezuela and Utah.

Following the declaration of war against the Central Powers, Major Wood promptly applied for an active duty status, and was assigned to duty as General Purchasing Officer of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Promoted to the grade of Colonel of Infantry in the National Army, he was next assigned to the 42nd (Rainbow) Division, and accompanied the Division overseas in August, 1917, but upon arrival in France was detailed to the General Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces, with station at General Headquarters, at Chaumont.

From January to April, 1918, Colonel Wood served as Director of the Army Transport Service in France, being promoted on April 15th to Brigadier General in the National Army.

It was at about this time that all activities pertaining to purchase, warehousing and transportation for the vastly expanded army, were coordinated in Washington, under the control of the newly constituted Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division of the General Staff, organized and directed by Major General George W. Goethals. Upon the recommendation of General Goethals, General Wood was recalled from service overseas, and was assigned to duty as Acting Quartermaster General of the Army. He reported for duty in Washington in April, 1918, and continued to discharge the highly important duties, and the heavy responsibilities of this assignment, until March 1, 1919. At his own request, on that date he was relieved from further active duty, and was honorably discharged from his emergency commission. He reverted to his status as a Major on the Retired List, and entered once more upon a business career in civil life.

General Wood's next appointment was as General Merchandise Manager of Montgomery Ward and Company, with the status of Vice-President of the Corporation. He served in this capacity, in Chicago, from March, 1919 until September, 1924, when he resigned.

His ability and experience as an executive in the mail order business being of such value, he was promptly offered the Vice-Presidency of Sears, Roebuck and Company, which he accepted November 3, 1924. On January 1, 1928

he succeeded to the Presidency of the Corporation—the largest merchandising organization in the country—which office he has held to the present time.

General Wood was married in New York on April 30, 1908 to Mary Butler Hardwick of Augusta, Ga., daughter of George W. and Anne McKune Stovall Hardwick. Mrs. Wood's family have been residents of Georgia for a hundred and fifty years. Her father was a Major in the Confederate Army, and her grandfather, a Brigadier General. The Rt. Rev'd Ernest Milmore Stires, D.D., Bishop of Long Island, is her brother-in-law.

General and Mrs. Wood have five children, Anne, born February 22, 1909, who married Edwin E. Tullis in June, 1928; Frances, born March 26, 1910, who married Calvin Fentress, Jr., in October, 1931; Sarah, born January 2, 1912, who married James R. Addington in July, 1931; Robert Whitney, born September 2, 1913; and Mary Stovall, born February 12, 1917. Robert Whitney Wood graduated from West Point in the Class of 1935, resigned in August, 1935, and is now working with the Standard Oil Company in Texas.

General and Mrs. Wood have six grandchildren, Mary Elston Tullis, born May 26, 1929; Robert Wood Tullis, born July 6, 1931; Keene Howard Addington, born May 29, 1932; Audrey Fentress, born August 16, 1932; Whitney Wood Addington, born August 23, 1935; and Edwin Elston Tullis, Jr., born September 26, 1936.

General Wood had two brothers who participated in the World War. Captain Stanley Willis Wood of the 16th Battalion, 1st Canadian Division, was killed in action at Ypres on June 13, 1916; and Captain E. C. Wood of the Engineers, who served with the 32nd American Division, and was wounded in action on the Vesle River in July, 1918.

General Wood is a Director of Sears, Roebuck and Company, of the Atlas Company and of the North American Car Corporation. He is also a member of the Business Advisory Council of the Federal Department of Commerce.

In July, 1936 General Wood was appointed Deputy Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, the Seventh Reserve District.

His clubs include the Chicago, Commercial and University Clubs of Chicago; Exmoor Country Club of Highland Park, the University Club of Kansas City; and the Army and Navy Club of Washington.

General Wood was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "for especially meritorious and conspicuous service in connection with the reorganization of the service of supply of the Army." He was also awarded the Panama Canal Medal for his services with the Isthmian Canal Commission during the construction days. He has the service and campaign medals pertaining to the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection and the World War.

His World War service was recognized by the British and French Governments, the former conferring upon him the Order of a Companion of St. Michael and St. George, and the latter that of Officer of the Legion of Honor.

CXIII

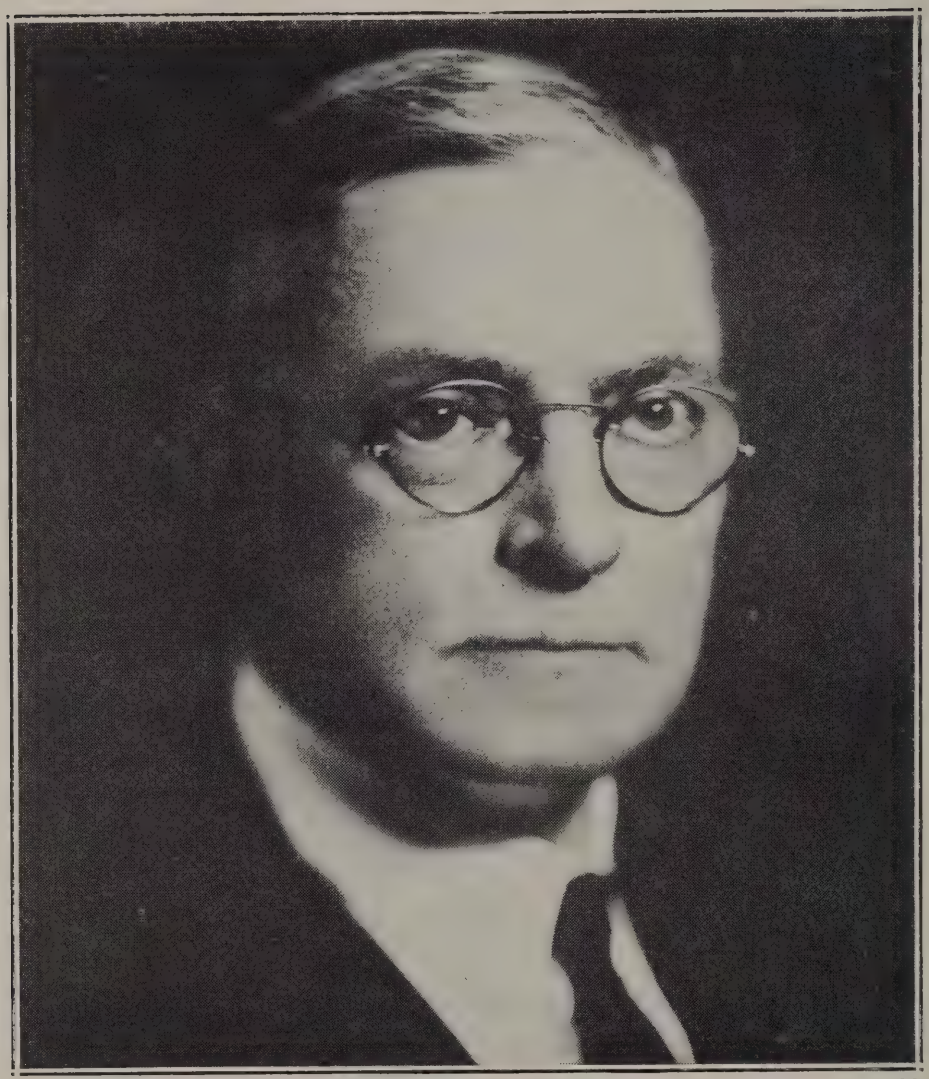


Photo by Smith-Curry Studio, Rochester, N. Y.

GEORGE CREIGHTON WRIGHT, C. E.

Residence: 1609 Culver Road, Rochester, N. Y.

Office: 810 Union Trust Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
Honorably discharged	June 25, 1897
Captain of Engineers, U. S. A. (emergency)	October 26, 1918
Honorably discharged	February 1, 1919
Captain, Engineer Reserves	May 20, 1919
Major	October 9, 1923
Resigned	November 20, 1931

George Creighton Wright, son of George A. and Mary Wright, nee Lyon, was born September 2, 1878 at Ogdensburg, N. Y. He attended the public schools as a boy, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy from the 38th Congressional District of New York. He reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Wright went through the entire plebe year with his class, and was honorably discharged after the June examinations in 1897.

In attempting to readapt himself to civilian life, architecture appealed to him. He became a mason's helper, mixing mortar and pointing up stone foundation walls, by way of practical work, and entered Pratt Institute, in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, as a student in the architectural course. A bad attack of pleurisy, however, forced him to give up his plans, and he returned to his home on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

Upon regaining his health, Mr. Wright entered Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., for the course in Civil Engineering, from which he was graduated in 1903 with the degree of C. E. While at college he went in for both the football team and the crew, and was also President of the student Association of Civil Engineers.

After graduating Mr. Wright went to New York City to engage in engineering work being carried on there, with definite ideas as to the exact lines he would follow. With some regret and great scarcity of funds, he accepted a position of responsibility but with very inadequate pay, superintending the sinking of caissons to support the foundations for tall buildings, including the New York Stock Exchange and the office building known as Sixty Wall Street. His compensation was five dollars per week of seven twelve-hour days.

His habits at this point perforce underwent a decided change. He found that board and room on West Washington Square at seven and a half per week, could not be eked out of his salary, so he changed his living quarters to an attic room, with a window two by two, from which an excellent view of the street could be had by lying in a prone position. This was on Waverly Place, in the Greenwich Village section of New York, but little of its Bohemian life was available to him with his long hours and totally inadequate stipend.

Times, however, change, and with them conditions, living and otherwise. Mr. Wright went to the drafting of steel work for large steel skeleton buildings in New York, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Then to reinforced concrete construction, and engineering pure and simple when the straight line formula was considered the last word, and the slump test had not been devised.

Selling of steel reinforcement caused a change of environment to Philadelphia, and finally to Rochester, N. Y., in 1906, where he undertook to establish himself as a Consulting Engineer in building and bridge construction. This venture went well until the unsettled conditions of 1910, when he gave up the private practice of engineering and entered the employ of the Highway

Department of Monroe County, N. Y. He continued as an engineer employee for the next eleven years, except during the period of the World War, when he was in the military service. In 1921 he was appointed to the position of County Superintendent of Highways for Monroe County, and has continued to hold this office until the present time. He is also at present Director of Public Works of Monroe County.

Offering his services to the Government after the declaration of War in 1917, Mr. Wright was commissioned as a Captain of Engineers in the National Army, and served for a part of 1918 at the Engineer concentration and training center at Camp Humphreys (now Fort Belvoir), Va. Following the Armistice, he was honorably discharged, at his own request, and returned to his duties in Rochester.

Captain Wright, however, has retained his interest in military matters, and particularly in military engineering. Following his muster out of active military service, he was appointed a Captain in the Engineer Reserves, and was subsequently promoted to Major. For some years he was assigned to the 323rd Engineer Regiment, but resigned his commission in 1931.

Major Wright has been married twice. His first wife was Anna Elizabeth Wright, whom he married in 1906, and who died in 1910. One child, a daughter, Anna Grant Wright, was born of this marriage, in 1910.

In 1911 Major Wright married Henrietta Elizabeth Windell, and there have been no children of this marriage.

Major Wright is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. In 1904 he was Secretary of the Cornell Society of Civil Engineers of New York City; in 1905-06, Secretary of the American Society of Cement Users; in 1922-23 he was Chef de Gare of Voiture 111, of the "40 and 8" of Rochester, N. Y.; in 1927 he was President of the Cornell Club, of Rochester; in 1928, President of the Rochester Unit of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, and in 1929, President of the New York State Reserve Officers' Association.

In 1931 he was President of the New York State County Highways Superintendents' Association, and in 1935, President of the County Officials' Division, American Road Builders' Association.

In politics Major Wright is a Republican. His hobby is fussing around his garden and work shop.

CXIV

RALPH PIERCE YATES, JR.†

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
Honorably discharged	March 18, 1897
3rd Lieutenant, Philippine Constabulary	February 27, 1904
2nd Lieutenant	October 5, 1905
1st Lieutenant	March 10, 1907
Captain	July 18, 1909

Died at Camp Wilhelm, P. I., November 26, 1911

Captain Ralph P. Yates, Jr., Philippine Constabulary, died at Camp Wilhelm, P. I., on November 26, 1911, following upon a delayed emergency operation for appendicitis. He was taken suddenly ill at his post near Lucena, Luzon, and it was necessary for him to ride on horseback sixty miles for the nearest medical attention. When operated on it was found that a gangrenous condition had developed, and there was no possibility of saving his life.

Ralph Pierce Yates, Jr., son of Ralph P. and Mary M. Yates, nee Martin, was born at Marshall, Wis., November 20, 1876. He was a descendant of Major Christopher Peter Yates of the Continental Army, who was also a member of the first provincial Congress of the Province of New York.

Ralph spent his boyhood with his family in Sleepy Eye, Waseca and New Ulm, Minn., receiving his early education in the public schools. He was graduated from New Ulm High School in 1895.

Having a definite bent for a military life he enlisted with his parents' consent, at the age of fifteen, in the National Guard, while living in Waseca, Minn., and was honorably discharged in 1893 when the family removed to New Ulm.

He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Minnesota and reported for duty at West Point in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Cadet Yates was well liked by his classmates, and he gave promise of developing into an excellent officer, but unfortunately during the period following plebe January he missed a considerable part of the course in geometry due to illness, and when the final examination in the subject was held in March, he failed to make the necessary passing grade and in consequence was honorably discharged. The following year he sought a reappointment, and although he won the competitive examination, was not accepted by the Academic Board. He thereupon entered the University of Minnesota, where he spent two years.

In February, 1904 he received a commission as a Third Lieutenant in the Philippine Constabulary, and went out to the islands for duty. A year later he was promoted to Second Lieutenant and Inspector, and finally reached the grade of Captain in July, 1909.

His service in the Constabulary was varied as to character and location. At different times he was stationed in Iloilo, Capiz, Bahaan, Bulacan, Samar, Leyte, Negros Occidental, Surigao, Misamis, Pangasinan, and in the districts of Sulu, Canao and Zamboanga, of the Moro Province. At the time of his death, Captain Yates was Assistant Senior Inspector of the Constabulary of Tayabas. In 1906 he was wounded in action with pulajanes in Leyte.

In 1910 Captain Yates availed himself of an eight months' leave of absence, during which time he returned to the United States by way of China, India, Egypt and Europe, and upon the completion of his leave, rejoined his

command by way of the Pacific, thus making the circuit of the world. While in Europe he visited Italy, Germany, Switzerland and France.

His death at the age of thirty-five, in the prime and vigor of life, brought to a close a career of great promise. He was buried in Manila with military honors, with all of the Constabulary officers on duty in the city in attendance, and a band of the Marine Corps, and a battalion of the Regular Army as escort.

Brigadier General Henry H. Bandholtz, Chief of Philippine Constabulary, in a general order announcing Captain Yates' death, said of him: "By his death the Constabulary loses one of its most valuable officers."

Later, at the earnest solicitation of his mother, and through the good offices of Senator Knute Nelson, his body was returned to the United States on the United States Army Transport *Sheridan,* reaching San Francisco, on January 10, 1912. Upon arrival in New Ulm, Minn., the funeral was held in the Congregational Church, and final interment was made in the local cemetery, with a company of National Guard as escort.

Captain Yates is survived at the present time by his brother, Dr. C. Fred Yates, of Hutchinson, Minn.; and his sister, Luella, now Mrs. Emil Mueller, of New Ulm, Minn.

Captain Yates was the seventh member of the Class of 1900 to answer the last roll call. He was a man of sterling character and soldierly bearing. His passing was not only a loss to the service to which he had given all that was best in him, but has made a distinct gap in the ranks of the Class.

CXV

Photo by Pascual Peris, Sagua, Cuba

ALLEN MURRAY YONGE

Captain, Engineer Reserves

Home Address: 2905 Benvenue Avenue, Berkeley, Calif.

Business Address: Central San Isidro, Quemado de Guines, Cuba

Cadet, M. A.	September 1, 1896
Honorably discharged	February 20, 1897
Captain, Engineer Reserves	August 13, 1917
Active duty	September 2, 1917
Resigned	September 11, 1917
Captain, Engineer Reserves	April 7, 1926

Allen Murray Yonge, the son of Samuel H. Yonge and Charlotte Theresa Yonge, nee Behrens, was born at St. Charles, Mo., September 17, 1878. His early education was obtained in the public schools, going from thence to Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., where he successfully finished his freshman year in the academic course, and won a competitive examination for appointment to West Point. He entered the Military Academy as the only "September member" of the Class of 1900, and in accordance with ancient tradition and long standing custom, was promptly dubbed "Sep" Yonge.

Although his stay at West Point was of short duration, terminating with an honorable discharge on February 20, 1897, it nevertheless was the beginning of a scientific education which formed the foundation for a successful life career in the engineering field. Indeed, his professional attainments and experience were destined to prove extremely useful to his country, and her allies, in the prosecution of the World War.

After leaving West Point, Mr. Yonge matriculated at the Rolla School of Mines and Engineering, the engineering college of the University of Missouri, at Rolla, Mo., from which he was graduated in 1904 as a Mining and Metallurgical Engineer. Later he was offered the Chair of Mathematics at Rolla, but declined in order to follow his chosen profession.

His first professional position was as an engineer and chemist with the Warrington and Ophir Mines in 1904, winning for himself advancement to the office of Assistant Manager. In 1905 he was appointed Assistant Manager of the Bella-Vista Mines, in Costa Rica, again earning for himself a promotion, to the managership. In 1906 he became Manager of the Abangarez Gold Fields, a project employing 3,000 men. In 1907-08 he was employed as Mining Engineer of the Bunker Hill Mine.

During his residence in Central America he made a preliminary mineral survey of the Republics of Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica, traveling several thousand miles on mule back in the accomplishment of the task.

Other positions held by Mr. Yonge were: Manager of the Quebrado Hondo Mines, 1908-10; Consulting Engineer, associated with John R. Farrel, Mining Engineer for the King of the Belgians, in a comprehensive survey of the mineral and mining concessions in Belgian Congo, from 1910 to 1913; and Manager of the famous La Union Mine from 1913 to 1916.

On August 13, 1917, Mr. Yonge was commissioned Captain, Corps of Engineers, National Army, and since the World War has continued his contact with the military service as Captain, Engineer Reserve. He holds a Certificate of Capacity for promotion to Major of Engineers.

His first commission was issued in recognition of the importance of the duty upon which he had been engaged since 1916, first in the interests of the Allies, and, after American entry into the war, in the interests of our own country, of procuring the all-important manganese ores requisite to the manufacture of certain munitions.

In 1919 Captain Yonge received the District of Columbia Cross given

in the name of the citizens of Washington to those of the District who had served in the military and naval forces of the country during the World War.

Following his war service, Captain Yonge accepted appointment as Consulting Engineer in connection with the reorganization of State institutions in California, continuing on this duty until 1922. Since then he has been Consulting and Purchasing Engineer for the sugar estates of the National City Bank of New York. For many years he has been a Consulting Mining Engineer in the examination of mines and metallurgical plants throughout the world, being recognized as a foremost authority in this field.

Captain Yonge holds Certificates of Capacity from the Bureau of Mines of the Interior Department, as a Mining Engineer; and from the Treasury Department as an Efficiency Engineer, in addition to the one above referred to, from the War Department, as a Military Engineer.

Following upon the conclusion of the World War, Captain Yonge has performed periodical tours of duty under the National Defense Act, as a reserve officer, at Fort Dupont, Del., in 1928-29-30, and in the Office of the Chief of Engineers in 1931 and 1933.

Captain Yonge was married September 10, 1906, at Richmond, Mo., to Eleanore G. Trigg, daughter of George W. Trigg, who was the president of the Missouri Press Association, and the National Press Association. They have three children: Allen Murray Yonge, Jr., born July 6, 1907; George T. Yonge, born November 1, 1908; and Eleanore Marion Yonge, born August 3, 1912. The children were all educated in the public and high schools of California, and at the University of California. Eleanore was graduated from the university, as an honor student, at the mid-year of 1936.

George was married in April, 1929 to Jacqueline Conroy.

Captain Yonge is a charter member of both the American Society of Military Engineers, and of the American Chemical Society. He is a 32° Mason and a Shriner. He is a member of Kappa Alpha fraternity, and of the American Legion. He is an Episcopalian.

Captain Yonge, whose career as an engineer has been conspicuous, inherited a taste for his profession from his father, who was the Consulting Engineer for the Brooklyn Bridge, Niagara Suspension Bridge, and Eads Bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis. Samuel H. Yonge was also the author of several scientific and engineering works, "Ye Olde James-Towne," etc.

Captain Yonge's career is a notable example of the success that is often attained in a scientific profession by a man who, for one reason or another, fails "to make the grade" in some subject at West Point. Yet, like the great majority of former cadets, he looks back to his days at the Academy as a formative period, the influence of which has had lasting value in his life. That intangible something which we call "the Spirit of West Point," unconsciously imbibed in one's cadet days, has influenced many a man in the faithful performance of his duties in many and varied fields of activity, and in many instances has been a potent factor in achieving success.

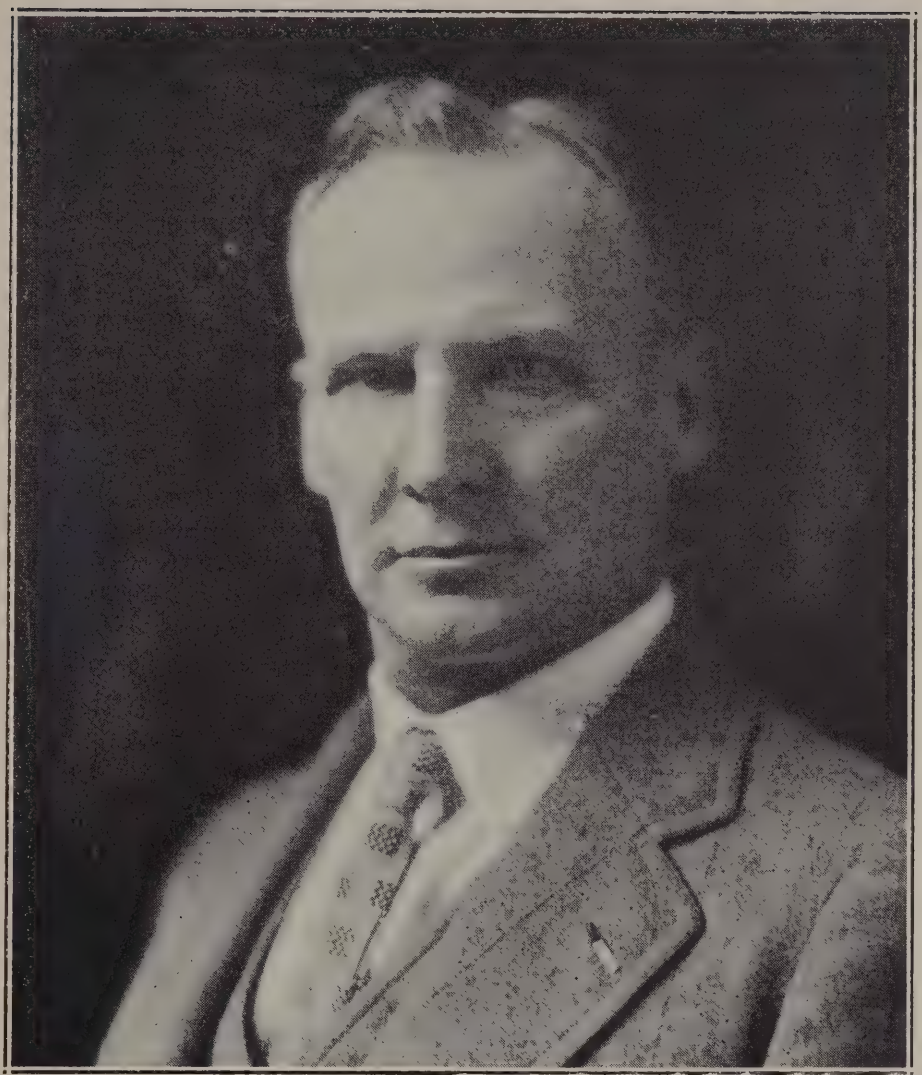


Photo by Woodward Studio, Jacksonville

3947 GILBERT ALBIN YOUNGBERG 8

Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired

Residence: 3519 Oak Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
Office: Suite 1604, Lynch Building (P. O. Box 36), Jacksonville, Fla.

Cadet, M. A.	June 15, 1896
2nd Lieutenant of Artillery	June 13, 1900
1st Lieutenant, Artillery Corps	July 1, 1901
2nd Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, by transfer, with rank from February 2, 1901	January 18, 1902
1st Lieutenant	May 3, 1901
Captain	June 9, 1907
Major	September 3, 1913
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary)	August 5, 1917
Colonel of Engineers, N. A.	August 5, 1917
Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers (Regular Army)	June 1, 1920
Honorably dischargedfrom emergency commission	June 30, 1920
Retired because of disability in line of duty (Section 1251, Revised Statutes)	August 23, 1926
Colonel, Retired (Act of June 21, 1930)	June 21, 1930

Gilbert Albin Youngberg, son of Peter and Christine Branfelt Youngberg, was born at Belle Creek, Goodhue County, Minn., February 12, 1875. His parents, both natives of Sweden, came to this country in 1868, and settled in the town of Belle Creek. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Cannon Falls, Minn., and upon graduating from high school entered Carleton College at Northfield, Minn., where he successfully completed the freshman and sophomore courses. Appointed to West Point from Minnesota, he entered the Military Academy in June, 1896, as a member of the Class of 1900.

Gilbert Youngberg maintained a consistently high academic standing, his position in the class at the end of his plebe year having been number 16, advancing to 13 in his yearling year and to 7 in his second class year. His graduation standing, based upon the entire four year course, was number 8.

He also displayed soldierly qualities on a par with his high academic attainments. In the Battalion he was a Cadet Corporal as a yearling, senior duty sergeant in "A" Company during the first half of his second class year, senior Cadet Lieutenant during the latter half and First Class Camp, and First Captain of the Corps of Cadets for the remainder of his first class year.

He had the happy faculty of always standing well with his classmates and with the officers of the Academy, both tactical and academic. He served as Secretary and Treasurer of his class.

One seldom looks for complimentary references in the quips published in a college annual, but the reverse was true of Cadet Youngberg, for the "Howitzer" of 1900 accurately records the following concerning him: "A good humored, even tempered horseman, with a fair share of uncommon and a large lot of common sense."

At graduation Lieutenant Youngberg was assigned to the 3rd Artillery, and reported with others of his class at Columbus Barracks, O., for duty with recruits. Later transferred to Fort Wood, New York Harbor, he sailed for the Philippines in November, 1900, via the Suez Canal, with a large detachment of replacements, and arrived at Manila late in the following December. His stay in the islands, however, was destined to be short, for in June, 1901, he returned to the United States for station at San Diego Barracks, Calif.

The passage of the Act of February 2, 1901, provided for a considerable expansion of the Regular Army, with consequent promotions. Lieutenant Youngberg was promoted to First Lieutenant in the newly formed Artillery Corps to date from July 1, 1901. However, the opportunity was also offered for transfers from the line to the Corps of Engineers, officers availing themselves of this privilege to transfer as second lieutenants with rank from the date of the passage of the Act. Lieutenant Youngberg was one of a group of graduates of the Classes of '98, '99, 1900, and 1901 to take advantage of this privilege, and accordingly was transferred as of January 18, 1902, with his commission dated back to February 2, 1901. A vacancy for promotion to

First Lieutenant having occurred on May 3, 1901, he actually began his duties in the Corps of Engineers in that grade.

In the meantime, however, he had been assigned to the 2nd Battery, Field Artillery, and had joined it in October, 1901, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Lieutenant Youngberg's first engineer duty was with the 1st Battalion of Engineers. He joined "D" Company at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in March, 1902, and shortly thereafter changed station with the battalion to Fort Leavenworth, Kans. During the four years he was stationed at Leavenworth, he served on company duty, as Battalion Adjutant, as an Instructor in the Department of Engineering of the General Service and Staff College, and as a student officer at the Staff College, from which he was graduated in 1906.

During the summer of 1906 he participated in maneuvers at American Lake, Wash., and then joined Company "L," 3rd Battalion of Engineers at Fort Riley, Kans. He served for a short time as Battalion Adjutant, and was then detailed as Chief Engineer of the Northern Division at Headquarters in Chicago, Ill., remaining on this duty until March, 1907.

Lieutenant Youngberg's next assignment took him to Cuba during the period of American intervention in that island. There he served with both the 3rd and 2nd Battalions of Engineers, and spent thirteen months on highway construction work, as Resident Engineer, in the Province of Pinar del Rio. In June, 1907, he was promoted to Captain.

While on this duty Captain Youngberg had the unique distinction of having been reported as the only officer killed during the occupation of Cuba by American forces between 1906 and 1909. The report, however, was erroneous and had resulted through a mistake made in the transmission of the report of the suicide of a sergeant of engineers in his party.

Captain Youngberg returned to the United States in April, 1909, and served with engineer troops at Washington Barracks, D. C. For some months he supervised military surveys connected with the defenses of Boston, Mass., and in the fall of 1909 entered the Army War College as a student officer, graduating in 1910.

Declining a detail in the General Staff Corps, Captain Youngberg returned to West Point as the head of the Department of Practical Military Engineering. At that time the head of the department, although a member of the Academic Board, had only the status of an Instructor. Captain Youngberg completely reorganized the department, greatly increasing its importance, and before his tour of duty had ended, Congressional action had elevated the status of the head to a professorship. He had been promoted Major in the normal order on September 3, 1913, and became Lieutenant Colonel and Professor of Practical Military Engineering on July 1, 1914.

In August, 1914, Colonel Youngberg was relieved from further duty at West Point, and was assigned as a Major of Engineers to duty as District Engineer Officer at Charleston, S. C., in charge of river and harbor improve-

ments, and fortifications, in North and South Carolina. He remained on this duty until July, 1917.

The first overt act on the part of Germany in American waters occurred in Charleston Harbor in February, 1917, when the crew of the interned German freighter, *Liebenfels*, sank the vessel. It fell to Major Youngberg's lot to raise her and turn her over to the United States Navy.

On August 5, 1917, he received temporary promotion to Lieutenant Colonel, and further promotion to Colonel of Engineers in the National Army on the same date.

Colonel Youngberg had, however, already sailed in July, to join the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Upon his arrival on the other side he was detailed as Executive Officer in the Office of the Chief Engineer at General Headquarters at Chaumont, and served as such from August 14, 1917, until April 20, 1918. His next assignment was as Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff in the Fourth (Supply) Section of the A. E. F. General Staff, at General Headquarters.

Colonel Youngberg's duties in this important capacity included supervision and distribution of all engineering supplies and materials required at the front, and also the care and disposition of all property captured from, or surrendered by, the enemy. This work involved the precise interpretation of the principles of International Law, and their application to new and unusual conditions.

For a short time immediately after the signing of the Armistice, Colonel Youngberg was a member of the Permanent Inter-Allied Armistice Commission, sitting within the German lines at Spa, Belgium, to enforce and supervise the execution of the terms of the Armistice pending the formulation and signing of the Treaty of Versailles.

General Pershing informed Colonel Youngberg on November 29, 1918 that, prior to the Armistice he had recommended him for promotion to the grade of Brigadier General. Owing to the policy of the War Department to make no promotions above the grade of Colonel after the Armistice, Colonel Youngberg did not receive this recognition of his efficiency.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, however, "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served as representative of the Engineer Department, and later as the Principal Assistant to the Chief of the 4th Section, General Staff, American Expeditionary Forces. He performed duties of the greatest importance in connection with construction projects of the Army. By his high professional attainments and tireless energy, his sound judgment and logical recommendations on questions of construction, supply and transportation, he materially assisted in the successes of our forces in the field. In all matters he displayed remarkable ability and rendered services of the highest character to the Government."

Colonel Youngberg also received three foreign Orders, being made a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order (British), an Officer of the Order

of SS. Maurizio e Lazzaro (Italian), and an Officer of the Legion of Honor (French).

Upon returning to the United States in June, 1919, Colonel Youngberg was assigned to duty in the Office of the Chief of Engineers in Washington, where he served until August, 1922.

On June 1, 1920, his number was made for promotion to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers in the Regular Army, and on June 30th following he was honorably discharged from his emergency rank of a Colonel in the National Army. His name was placed on the Initial Eligible List for General Staff duty, and he was detailed to the War Department General Staff, effective January 1, 1922, but at the request of the Chief of Engineers, the order was rescinded.

In August, 1922, pursuant to orders, Colonel Youngberg assumed the duties of District Engineer of the United States Engineering District of Peninsular Florida, with station in Jacksonville. During the period of nearly four years he was on this duty extensive improvements were made in the St. John's River, Tampa Harbor, Miami Harbor, and other waterways under his supervision.

On August 23, 1926, he was retired because of physical disability incident to the service, and entered at once upon private practice as a Civil and Consulting Engineer.

Colonel Youngberg has made Jacksonville his home, and is entering fully into the civic, social, professional and religious life of that city. He resides at 3519 Oak Street, and maintains a suite of offices in the Lynch Building. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Rotary Club; is President of the Security Building and Loan Company and is a Director of the Title and Trust Company, all of Jacksonville; and he and his family are active in the Church of the Good Shepherd (Episcopal).

Colonel Youngberg has prepared numerous economic studies looking toward the adoption as United States Governmental projects of various important waterway projects throughout the State. He is Chief Engineer and Director of Procurement of the Florida Inland Navigation District, which is charged with transfer to the United States of property rights necessary to the improvement of the old Florida East Coast Canal.

He is the author of an "Economic Study for the Gulf-Atlantic Ship Canal Across Florida," which was presented to the United States Engineer Department, and is the basis of a comprehensive physical and economic survey made by a special board of United States Engineer officers, and reviewed by a special board of distinguished engineers appointed by the President as a Board of Review. This ship canal was approved in Washington, and construction was started as a W. P. A. project, at an estimated cost of $146,000,000.

Colonel Youngberg is the author of a "History of Engineer Troops," published by the United States Engineer School in 1905, and of various articles

on professional subjects which have appeared in engineering and military periodicals, and in the Encyclopedia Britannica.

In his private engineering practice Colonel Youngberg has served as Chief Engineer of inlet and harbor works constructed at Fort Pierce, Palm Beach, Sarasota, and other localities in Florida.

Colonel Youngberg was married on April 22, 1903, in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, to Miss Adele Harriett de Raismes, daughter of Émile Jean De Raismes and his wife, the former Miss Eliza Evelyn Biddle. Mrs. Youngberg is a lineal descendant of Philip Freneau, the "Poet of the Revolution," and hero of the recent novel, "Drums of Monmouth."

Colonel and Mrs. Youngberg have had three children, Helen Biddle, Gilbert Albin, Jr., and Adele de Raismes. Gilbert Albin Youngberg, Jr., died June 5, 1913, while his father was serving at West Point, and is buried in the West Point Cemetery. The younger daughter was graduated from Vanderbilt University in 1934, and was married March 5, 1935 at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Jacksonville, Fla., to Fleming Wood Smith. Mr and Mrs. Smith are now residing in Nashville, Tenn., and have one son, Fleming Wood Smith, Jr., born February 28, 1936.

Colonel Youngberg is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was a co-founder, with his classmate, Colonel Paul Stanley Bond, of the Society of American Military Engineers, and served as its President in 1922. Also collaborating with Colonel Bond, he organized and published the magazine, "The Military Engineer." He is also a member of the Florida Engineering Society and the American Shore and Beach Preservation Society. His clubs include the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C., Timuquana Country Club and the Florida Yacht Club. His name is carried in "Who's Who in Florida," and "Who's Who in Engineering."

Colonel Youngberg's campaign medals include the Spanish War, Philippine Insurrection, Army of Cuban Pacification, and World War, the last with three battle clasps. He has also been awarded medals as an Expert Rifle and Pistol Shot.

A classmate adds the following appropriate summary to this brief biography:

> I have known Gilbert Youngberg intimately for more than forty years. To as great a degree as any man I know, he combines those qualities we have in mind when we say "an officer and a gentleman." His record, beginning with his cadet days, marks him as a brilliantly able engineer, and the model for a soldier. Possessed of a keen intellect, and having perfect mastery of his own passions, he is capable of calm and sound judgment in any situation—an anchor in times of stress and danger. Too lofty a soul ever to entertain a mean or petty sentiment, inflexible in his own high standards of honor and duty, he yet displays a kindly tolerance and helpful sympathy which command the loyalty and affection of all who know him. These are the qualities that characterize the leader. In Colonel Youngberg's case they have always been combined with a simple and self-effacing modesty which has never sought the honors that have come to him, nor any reward except the consciousness of duty well performed.

WEST POINTERS OF 1900

ADDITIONAL DATA

WEST POINTERS OF 1900

ADDITIONAL DATA

APPENDICES

Photo by Pach Bros., New York

Classes of 1900, U. S. Military Academy and U. S. Naval Academy

MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1900 WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE REGULAR ARMY, WITH THE HIGHEST REGULAR ARMY RANK ATTAINED BY EACH

Rank	*Active*	*Retired*	*Deceased*	*Status Unknown*	*Total*
Major General	2				2
Brigadier General	2	4	1		7
Colonel	15	17	11		43
Lieutenant Colonel		3	4		7
Major		2	2		4
Captain		2	7		9
1st Lieutenant			3		3
2nd Lieutenant				1	1
	19	28	28	1	76

MAJOR GENERALS
- Birnie
- Sunderland

BRIGADIER GENERALS
- Currie†
- Gibson*
- Gillmore*, W. E.
- Grant
- Pillsbury
- Westervelt*
- Wood*

COLONELS
- Amos†
- Baer
- Baird
- Benjamin*
- Bond*, P. S.
- Bowen
- Browning
- Buck†
- Carson*
- Comly†
- Davis†, E. G.
- Davis, F. E.
- Deems*
- Dixon†
- Doyle*
- Glade†
- Gleaves†
- Harvey
- Haskell†
- Hillman†
- Hopkins*
- Hunter*
- Hyde*
- Kay
- Lukesh
- Martin
- McIntyre‡
- Morey
- Morris†
- Mumma*
- Peace
- Perkins
- Pillow
- Pope*
- Prentice†
- Prunty*
- Robinson*, J. P.
- Rockwell*
- Stokey*
- Tidball*
- Van Schaick*
- Wesson
- Youngberg*

LIEUTENANT COLONELS
- Fenner*
- Goethe†
- Lee†
- Neely*
- Slattery†§a
- Thomas†
- Wilson*

MAJORS
- Adams†
- Frohwitter*
- Jackson*
- Whitlock†

CAPTAINS
- Brice*
- Lawson†
- McManus†
- Mitchell*
- Nones†
- Robinson†, E. W.
- Soleliac†b
- Watson†
- Wilen†

FIRST LIEUTENANTS
- Allen†
- Downes†
- Rhett†a

SECOND LIEUTENANT
- Dennis bc

† Deceased
* Retired
‡ Served as Brigadier General, National Army. Eligible for retirement with that rank.

a Resigned
b Out of service
c Present status unknown
§ Served as Colonel of Engineers, National Army.

MEMBERS OF THE CLASS WHO HAVE SERVED AS INSTRUCTORS AT POST GRADUATE SERVICE SCHOOLS

ARMY WAR COLLEGE

Baer — Birnie — Gleaves

Grant, Director of Department
Assistant Commandant
Acting Commandant
Commandant

FORT LEAVENWORTH SCHOOLS

Deems — Haskell — Hyde — Peace
Grant — Hopkins — Martin — Youngberg

Pillow, *Instructor and Secretary* — Van Schaick, *Instructor and Secretary*

AIR CORPS SCHOOLS

KELLY FIELD
Gillmore, W. E., *Commandant*

WRIGHT FIELD
Gillmore, W. E., *Commandant*

EBERTS FIELD
Rockwell, *Commandant*

CAVALRY SCHOOL

Morris, *Executive Officer*

COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL

Hopkins
Sunderland, *Instructor and Commandant*

ENGINEER SCHOOL

Lukesh

FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL

Browning — Deems — Robinson, J. P.
Currie, *Commandant*
McIntyre, *Senior Instructor, Acting Commandant, Commandant*

INFANTRY SCHOOL

Bond, P. S.
Mumma, *Assistant Commandant*

SMALL ARMS FIRING SCHOOL

Mumma, *Commandant*

A. E. F. SCHOOLS

ARMY GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE

Comly, *Instructor*

ARMY ANTIAIRCRAFT SCHOOL

Hopkins, *Director*

ARMY ARTILLERY SCHOOL

Deems, *Director*

ARMY ENGINEER AND GAS SCHOOL

Bond, P. S., *Commandant*
Lukesh, *Commandant*

ARMY MACHINE GUN SCHOOL

Bowen, *Director*

HEAVY ARTILLERY SCHOOL

Sunderland, *Assistant Commandant*

TRACTOR ARTILLERY SCHOOL

Carson, *Director*

HONOR GRADUATES FROM SERVICE SCHOOLS

FORT LEAVENWORTH

Baer
Bond, P. S.
Browning
Gleaves
Grant
Pillsbury

FORT MONROE

Buck
Fenner
Hopkins

DISTINGUISHED GRADUATES FROM SERVICE SCHOOLS

FORT LEAVENWORTH

Birnie
Currie
Dixon
Glade
Haskell
Martin
Morey
Peace

FORT MONROE

Hyde
McIntyre
Nones
Perkins
Sunderland

PROFESSORS OF MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS AT CIVILIAN COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

Bowen, *Kemper Military School*
Browning, *Harvard University*
University of Florida
Carson, *Virginia Polytechnic Institute*
Comly, *Pennsylvania State College*
Deems, *Alexandria (Va.) High Schools*
Gillmore, W. E., *Cornell University*
Gleaves, *Virginia Military Institute*
Hopkins, *Fordham University*
Jackson, *Manlius Schools*
Lee, *Indianapolis (Ind.) High Schools*
Mitchell, *Grove City College*
Washington State College
Purdue University
Kansas City (Mo.) High Schools
Morey, *Pennsylvania Military College*
Mumma, *University of Iowa*
Neely, *Ohio Northern University*
Peace, *North Carolina State College*
Pillow, *Carlisle Military Academy*
Prunty, *Joliet (Ill.) High Schools*
Thomas, *Salt Lake City (U.) High Schools*

WAR HONORS

Recommended for promotion to Brigadier General

Birnie
Deems
Hopkins
*Hyde
Pillsbury
Youngberg

*See Page 191

MEDAL OF HONOR

Van Schaick

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDALS

Baer
Birnie
Browning
Carson
Davis, E. G.
Deems
Gleaves
Grant
Hopkins
Pillow
Pillsbury
Sunderland
Wesson
Westervelt
Wood
Youngberg

SILVER STAR

Baer
Benjamin
Neely

SILVER STAR CITATION

Bowen

PURPLE HEART

Doyle
Gilmore, H. F.
Root
Van Schaick
Wilson

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE STAR (Philippine Constabulary)

Van Schaick

FOREIGN DECORATIONS

BRITISH

Browning, *Distinguished Service Order*
Westervelt, *Order of St. Michael and St. George*
Wood, *Order of St. Michael and St. George*
Youngberg, *Distinguished Service Order*

FRENCH

Birnie, *Legion of Honor*
Browning, *Legion of Honor*
Dixon, *Legion of Honor*
Gleaves, *Croix de Guerre*
Legion of Honor
Grant, *Legion of Honor*
Hopkins, *Legion of Honor*
Pillow, *Croix de Guerre*
Legion of Honor
Wesson, *Order of the Black Star*
Westervelt, *Legion of Honor*
Wood, *Legion of Honor*
Youngberg, *Legion of Honor*

ITALIAN

Baer, *Order of the Unification of Italy*
Birnie, *Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus*
Westervelt, *Order of the Crown*
Youngberg, *Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus*

PANAMANIAN

Browning, *Order of the Solidaridad*
Morey, *Order of the Solidaridad*

PEACE TIME DECORATIONS AWARDED

AMERICAN

PANAMA CANAL MEDAL

Whitlock
Wood

GOLD CONGRESSIONAL LIFE SAVING MEDAL

Van Schaick

FOREIGN

FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA

Van Schaick

HUNGARIAN

Baer, *Hungarian Order of Merit, 2nd Class*

SERBIAN

Godfrey, *Order of St. Save, III Class*

ITALIAN

Pillow, *Order of the Crown*

MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1900 ENGAGED IN RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS IN THE CARRYING OUT OF PUBLIC PROJECTS OF UNUSUAL MAGNITUDE AND IMPORTANCE

Bond, P. S., Ohio River Canalization.

Lukesh, Ohio River Canalization and Mississippi River Flood Control.

Root, Construction of the Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

Slattery†, Building and organizing for operation, of the Independent City Owned and Operated Subway System in New York City.

Stokey, Ohio River Canalization.

Whitlock†, Construction of the Panama Canal.

Wood, Construction of the Panama Canal.

Youngberg, Construction of the Intracoastal Waterway from Jacksonville to Miami, Fla.; Construction of the Atlantic-Gulf Ship Canal across Florida.

Sons of 1900 at the National Academies

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

NAME	Entered	Graduated	Present Status
Amos, Arthur K.	1933		Cadet, 1st Class.
Bowen, Frank S., Jr.	1922	1926	Captain, 66th Infantry.
Browning, Harold W.	1930	1934	2nd Lieut., 27th Infantry.
Browning, John W.	1933		Cadet, 1st Class.
Browning, Samuel R.	1924	1928	1st Lieut., Corps of Engineers.
Browning, William W., II	1922	1928	Resigned after graduation.
Currie, William R.	1924	1928	1st Lieut., 27th Infantry.
Davis, Wilbur E.	1933		Cadet, 1st Class.
Gillmore, William N.	1921	1925	Captain, Field Artillery.
Graham, William T., Jr.	1926		Honorably discharged.
Hurt, Marshall H., Jr.	1926	1930	1st Lieut., 27th Infantry.
Mitchell, Bruce	1928		Died, February, 1929.
Mitchell, Donald E.	1921	1925	Resigned after graduation.
Prunty, Carroll B.	1924	1928	1st Lieut., 4th Cavalry.
Wood, Robert W.	1931	1935	Resigned after graduation.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

Lee, Fitzhugh, III	1922	1926	Lieutenant, U. S. Navy.
Mumma, Albert G.	1922	1926	Lieutenant, U. S. Navy.
Mumma, George E.	1930	1934	Resigned after graduation.
Mumma, Morton C., Jr.	1921	1925	Lieutenant, U. S. Navy.
Sunderland, Morton	1928	1932	Lieutenant, (J. G.), U. S. Navy

Views of Cadet Life

Davis, F. E., in his cell

In camp: Benjamin, Westervelt, Hackenberg

Return from Furlough

Photos by H. E. Mitchell, 1900

Police Call

CIVIL OCCUPATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1900

Asphalt Industry	1
Automobiles and Accessories	3
Banks and Trust Companies	6
Chemists	3
Clergyman	1
Coal Mining Industry	3
Commercial Photographer	1
Contractor	1
Corporation Executives and Directors, (other than Presidents)	28
Corporation Presidents	17
Editors	4
*Educators	37
Engineers (practice in civil life)	11
Farmers	4
Federal Civil Service	3
Fertilizer Manufacturer	1
Fisheries Industry	1
Horticulturist	1
Income Tax Specialist	1
Insurance	3
Investment Counsellor	1
Investment Securities	1
Lawyers	8
Legislators	7
Librarian	1
Manufacturers	13
Mercantile Business	6
Miller	1
Mining (other than coal mining)	5
Naval Stores	1
Oil Industry	2
Physicians and Surgeons	3
Piano Manufacturer	1
Powder Manufacturers	3
Public Officers	15
Publishers	2
Railroading	9
Railroad Executives	2
Real Estate	6
Salesmen, Drugs, Surgical Supplies, etc.	2
Sheep Raising	1
Stamp Dealer	1
Sugar Industry	1
Surety Companies	2
Talking Machine Manufacturer	1
Taxicab Business	1
Textile Industry	2
War Correspondent	1
Writers	10

* Instructors in purely military subjects at Service Schools, and in civilian colleges and schools are not included under the head of Educators.

† Deceased.

f Abbreviation for "Formerly."

ASPHALT INDUSTRY:

Wood, *f.* Assist. to Pres., General Asphalt Co.

AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES:

Fenner, *f.* Supt., Pacific Auto Trailer Co.
Graham, *f.* Vice-Pres., Girard Automobile Co.
f. Pres., Brogan-Graham Manufacturing Co.
Van Der Veer, *f.* Pres., Tracking Trailer Co.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES:

Bond, D.
Hopkins, Pres., First National Bank of Cassopolis, Mich.
Neely, *f.* Chicago Title & Trust Co.
Thompson, A. C. *f.* Pres., West Seattle State Bank.
f. Pres., West Side Savings & Loan and West Seattle Co.
Wood, Deputy Chairman, Chicago Federal Reserve Bank.
Youngberg, Director, Title & Trust Co. of Jacksonville, Fla.

CHEMISTS:

Barco, *f.*
Van Der Veer, *f.*
Yonge, *f.*

CLERGYMAN:

Hyde, Rector, Holyrood Church, New York, N. Y., 1927—
f. Vicar, St. Paul's Church, Port Townsend, Wash., 1912-13.
f. Vicar, St. Clement's Church, Seattle, Wash., 1914-15.
f. Attached to Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, Washington, D. C., 1919, and Cathedral of St. Luke the Beloved Physician, Ancon, C. Z., 1919-22.
f. Rector, Holy Trinity Church, Lincoln, Neb. 1922-23.
f. Rector, St. Peter's Church, Peekskill, N. Y., 1923-26.

COAL MINING INDUSTRY:

Barco, *f.* Dayton Coal & Iron Co.
Frost, *f.* Pres., Scotch Hills Coal Co.
Roth, Supt. of Mines, Monongahela Rail & River Coal Corp.
f. Engineering Dept., Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.
f. Chief Engineer, E. E. White Coal Co.
f. Chief Engineer and Supt., Emmons Coal Mining Co.
f. Chief Engineer and Supt., New England Fuel & Transportation Co.
f. Mining Engineer, Northern W. Va. Sub-divisional Coal Assn.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHER:

Lane†, *f.* Merit Studios.
f. Branch Manager, Sperry & Alexander.
f. George Lane Studio.

CONTRACTOR:

Gillmore, W. E.

CORPORATION EXECUTIVES AND DIRECTORS (other than Presidents):

Baer, Director, Pearson Foundation for Cancer Research.
Benjamin, Vice-Pres. and Director, Ruland & Benjamin, Inc.
Director, Andros Realty Corp.
Craighead†, *f.* Supt., Meister Piano Co.
f. Supt., Compton-Price Co.
Davis†, E. G., *f.* Director, National Surety Co.
f. Trustee, Greyling Realty Corp.
Fenner, *f.* Sec. & Treas., State Improvement & Development Co.
f. Supt., Pacific Auto Trailer Co.
Frost, Director, Valley Thrift Corp.
Gillmore, W. E., Executive, San Francisco Bay Exposition.
Graham, *f.* Vice-Pres., Girard Automobile Co.
Hackenberg, General Manager and Traffic Manager, Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines.
Henry, Director, Tolar, Hart & Holt Mills.
Hyde, *f.* Director, Industrialists, Inc.
Hopkins, Director, First National Bank of Cassopolis, Mich.
Johnson†, *f.* Vice-Pres. & Treas., Gisholt Co.

Mumma, Executive, Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Rockwell, Solicitor and Underwriter, American Surety Co.

Roth, see Coal Mining Industry.

Simmons, *f.* Treas. & Vice-Pres., E. O. Painter Fertilizer Co.

Slattery†, *f.* General Manager, City owned and operated Independent Subway System, New York City.

Thompson, A. C., Vice-Pres., Technical Trends, Inc., *f.* Chinese-American Ginseng Co.

Van Der Veer, *f.* Vice-Pres., Camelo Products Co.

Van Schaick, Executive, Benguet Consolidated Mining Co.

Weatherwax, Vice-Pres., H. H. Tube & Manufacturing Co.

Wesson, *f.* Vice-Pres., American Clay Machinery Co.

Westervelt, Technical Director, Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Whitlock†, *f.* Employment Manager, United Fruit Co.

Wilson, *f.* Vice-Pres., Foco Oil Co.

Wood, Director, Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Director, North American Car Corp.
Director, Atlas Corp.
f. Director, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.
f. Vice-Pres., Sears, Roebuck & Co.
f. Vice-Pres. and General Merchandise Manager, Montgomery, Ward & Co.

Youngberg, Director, Title & Trust Co., of Jacksonville, Fla.

CORPORATION PRESIDENTS:

Benjamin, Andros Realty Co.

Bond, D., Vernon Cotton Oil Co.

Bond, P. S., National Service Publishing Co.

Craighead†, *f.* Veritone Talking Machine Co.

Fenner, *f.* California Powder Works.

Frost, *f.* Scotch Hills Coal Co.

Graham, *f.* Brogan-Graham Manufacturing Co.
f. Graham & Montgomery.

Henry, Associated Industrials Corp.

Hopkins, First National Bank of Cassopolis, Mich.

Hyde, Holyrood Church, New York.
f. Holy Trinity Church, Lincoln, Neb.
f. St. Peter's Church, Peekskill, N. Y.

Luery, American Rock Wool Corp.
f. Model Form Co.

Thompson, A. C. *f.* West Seattle State Bank.
f. West Side Savings & Loan and West Seattle Co.

Van Der Veer, *f.* Tracking Trailer Co.

Weatherwax, Central Distributing Co.

Wood, Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Yonge, Dulce Mines, Inc.

Youngberg, Security Building & Loan Co. of Jacksonville, Fla.

EDITORS:

Bond, P. S., *f.* "The Military Engineer."

Conklin, *f.* trade journal.

Deems, *f.* "Field Artillery Journal"

Lukesh, *f.* "The Military Engineer."

EDUCATORS*:

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES:

Amos†, *f.* West Point (Drawing)

Baer, *f.* West Point (Math., Chem.)

Baird, *f.* West Point (Tactics)

Benjamin, *f.* West Point (Chem.)

Bond, P. S., *f.* Infantry School (Technique)

Brice, *f.* West Point (Law & History)
f. Wofford College (Math.)

Browning, *f.* West Point (Phil.)

Buck†, *f.* Clarkson College of Technology (Math.)

Comly†, *f.* West Point (Drawing)

Davis†, E. G., *f.* West Point (Law & History)

Glade†, *f.* West Point (Tactics)

Godfrey, *f.* Columbia University (Med.-Epidemiology)

Hyde, *f.* General Service & Staff College, (Law)

Lawson†, *f.* West Point (Modern Languages)

Lukesh, *f.* Army Engineer School (Civil Engineering)

Martin, *f.* West Point (Modern Languages)
f. Army Staff School (Modern Languages)

Morey, *f.* West Point (Spanish, English and History)

Morris, *f.* West Point (Math.)

McVicker, John B. Stetson, Univ. (Law)
f. University of Iowa (Law)
f. University of Kansas (Law)
f. University of Detroit (Law)
f. Chicago-Kent College of Law (Law)
f. University of Kentucky (Law)

Pillsbury, *f.* West Point (Math.)

Pope, *f.* West Point (Engineering)
Rockwell, *f.* Trustee and School Director, Smithtown Branch, N. Y.
Stokey, *f.* West Point (Chem.)
Sunderland, *f.* West Point (Math.)
Tidball, University of Pennsylvania (Fine Arts)
Wesson, *f.* West Point (Phil.)
Westervelt, *f.* West Point (Phil.)
Whitlock†, *f.* West Point (Math.)
Wood, *f.* West Point (Modern Languages)
Youngberg, *f.* West Point (P. M. E.)

SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS:
Baer, *f.* Rural School.
Brice, *f.* High School.
Frost, *f.* High School Principal.
Gilmore, H. F., *f.* Public Schools.
Hyde, *f.* School for Enlisted Candidates for Commission.
f. Dept. E. & R. Officer, Panama Canal, Dept., (Supt. of Educational and Vocational Schools for enlisted men.)
Jackson, Headmaster, The Green Vale School.
f. Hamlet Lodge School.
f. St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
f. Pomfret School.
Lane†, *f.* Headmaster, Wilton Educational Institute.
Luery, *f.* Public Schools in the Philippine Islands.
McVicker, *f.* Teacher, Principal, and Superintendent, Public Schools.
Read†, *f.* Public Schools
Thompson, A. C., *f.* Asst. Assayer, Dept. of Mines, International Correspondence Schools.

ENGINEERS (Practice in civil life):
Barco, Mechanical Engineer, Babcock & Wilcox, steam boilers.
f. McClean Arms & Ordnance Co.
f. Frazer & Fox Co., coal and ore handling machinery, docks and foundations.
f. McMyler Interstate Co., car dumpers, railway cranes and pile drivers, etc.
f. American Multigraph Co., ordnance materiel.
f. Elyria Iron & Steel Co., ordnance materiel.
Kershaw, Associate Engineer, U. S. Engr. Dept.
f. Railroads, Irrigation, Rivers and Harbors, Consulting Engineer
Rhett†, *f.* Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.
f. E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Co.
f. Central of Georgia Co.
Root, Civil Engineer, *f.* Grand Central Terminal, New York City.
f. N.Y.C.; N.Y., N.H. & H.; B & O.; N.Y., W. & B.; and D. & H. Railroads
f. Waterworks, City of Yonkers, N. Y.
f. Resident Engineer, Westchester County Park Commission, N.Y., engaged in parkway construction.
Roth, Mining Engineer. (See Coal Mining Industry.)
Slattery†, *f.* Civil Engineer. Deputy Chief Engineer, Board of Transportation, New York City. Subway construction.
Van Der Veer, Transportation Engineer.
f. Tracking Trailer Co.
Westervelt, Mechanical Engineer, Technical Director, Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Wright, Civil and Consulting Engineer, County Supt. of Highways, Monroe County, N.Y. Highway construction and maintenance.
Director of Public Works, Monroe County, N. Y.
f. Caisson sinking, foundation and steel skeleton construction.
Yonge, Civil, Mining, Metallurgical, Consulting and Efficiency Engineer. Purchasing and construction, sugar mills and railroads, General Sugar Co.
f. Supervisor of administration and of engineering (lighting, heating, water, sanitation and construction) of all California State Institutions.
f. Construction (warehouses, wharves and railroads).
f. American Manganese Manufacturing Co., Metallurgy, Coal Mines, Manganese Mines.
Youngberg, Maritime and Consulting Engineer.

FARMERS:
Brown
Callison, *f.*
Goethe† *f.*
Prunty

FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE:
Gilmore, H. F., Post Office Dept.
Graham, Dept. of the Interior.
Kershaw, U. S. Engineer Dept.

FERTILIZER MANUFACTURER:
Simmons, *f.*

FISHERIES INDUSTRY:
Thompson, F. A., *f.*

HORTICULTURIST:
Prentice†, *f.*

INCOME TAX SPECIALIST:
Whitlock†, *f.*

INSURANCE:
Benjamin, Ruland & Benjamin, Inc.
Simmons, Beale, Travis & Co., Inc.
Thomas†, *f.* Prudential Insurance Co.

INVESTMENT COUNSELLOR:
Thompson, A. C., Technical Trends, Inc.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES:
Henry, Henry & Lane.
f. Hallowell & Henry.

LAWYERS:
Conklin†, f. Elkins & Conklin.
Davis†, E. G., *f.*
Frost, *f.*
Glynn
Hurt
Joseph, L. & I. J. Joseph.
McVicker,
f. Hamilton & McVicker
f. Watsabaugh & McVicker.
Sullivan†, *f.*

LEGISLATORS:
Conklin†, *f.* Member of Assembly, New York.
Davis†, E. G., *f.* Member of House of Representatives, Idaho.
Glynn, *f.* Member of Assembly, New York.
Joseph, *f.* Member of Assembly, New York.
f. State Senator, New York.
Lane†, *f.* Councilman, Haworth, N. J.
Sullivan†, *f.* Member of Constitutional Conventions, Louisiana.
Thompson, F. A., *f.* Member of House of Representatives, Maine.

LIBRARIAN:
Brice, *f.* Spartanburg, S. C., Library.

MANUFACTURERS:
Bond, D., Cotton seed products.
Craighead†, *f.* Pianos and Talking Machines.
Fenner, *f.* Auto trailers.
f. Smokeless powder.
Graham, *f.* Automobile accessories.
Henry, Textiles.
Johnson†, *f.* Machine tools and foundry products.
Luery, Insulating materials.
f. Novelties.
Simmons, *f.* Fertilizer.
Van Der Veer, *f.* Auto trailers and automobile accessories.
Weatherwax, H. & H. Tube & Manufacturing Co.
Wesson, *f.* Clay machinery.
Whitlock†, f. Smokeless powder.
Wood, *f.* Smokeless powder.

MERCANTILE BUSINESS:
Bond, D., *f.*
Brown, *f.* General store.
Mumma, Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Weatherwax, Central Distributing Co.
Westervelt, Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Wood, Sears, Roebuck & Co.
f. Montgomery, Ward & Co.

MILLER:
Read†, *f.* Walcott & Read.

MINING (Other than Coal Mining):
Barco, *f.* Klondike Gold Fields.
Fenner, Desconfinza Mines, Mexico.
Henry, Chivor Emerald Mines, Colombia.
Yonge, Dulce Mines, Inc.
f. Various mines, including Warrington & Ophir, and Bella Vista and Abangarez Gold Fields in Central America.
f. American Manganese Mfg. Co.
Van Schaick, Benguet Consolidated Mining Co.

NAVAL STORES:
Thompson, F. A., *f.*

OIL INDUSTRY:
Bond, D.
Wilson, *f.*

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS:
Frost, Private practice.
Godfrey, Commissioner of Health, State of New York.
f. Illinois Board of Health.
f. City Health Officer, Phoenix, Ariz.
f. Supt. of Public Health, Territory of Arizona.
f. Private practice.
Harris, Senior Medical Officer, U. S. Veterans Administration.
f. Officer of the U. S. Public Health Service.
f. Private practice.

PIANO MANUFACTURER:
Craighead†, *f.* with Sebastian-Sommer, Bailey, Meister, Universal, and Compton-Price Piano Companies.

PUBLIC OFFICERS:
Callison, *f.* Purchasing Agent, C. W. A.
Conklin†, *f.* Assistant Attorney General, State of New York.
f. Assistant Attorney General of the United States.
Davis†, E. G., *f.* Secretary to the Governor of Idaho.
f. Assistant Attorney General of Idaho.
f. Attorney for the Public Utilities Commission of Idaho.
f. United States Attorney for Idaho.
f. Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States.

Godfrey, Commissioner of Health, State of New York.
f. Supt. of Public Health, Territory of Arizona.
f. City Health Officer, Phoenix, Ariz.
Harris, Senior Medical Officer, U. S. Veterans Administration.
Hurt, Register in Chancery, Macon County, Ala.
f. Clerk of District Court, Macon County, Ala.
Lane†, *f.* Police Commissioner, Haworth, N. J.
f. Commissioner of Streets, Haworth, N. J.
McVicker, *f.* Clerk of the District Court of Iowa in and for Keokuk County, Ia.
Rockwell, Village Clerk, *f.* School Trustee and School Director.
Roth, *f.* Works Progress Administrator, State of West Virginia.
Slattery†, *f.* Deputy Chief Engineer, Board of Transportation, New York City.
Sullivan†, *f.* Assistant City Attorney, New Orleans, La.
f. Attorney, Louisiana State Rating Fire Insurance Board.
f. Presidential Elector, State of Louisiana, 1908, 1912, 1920.
Westervelt, *f.* Member of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
Wood, Member of the Business Advisory Council of the Federal Department of Commerce.
Wright, County Supt. of Highways, and Director of Public Works, Monroe County, N. Y.

PUBLISHERS:
Bond, P. S., National Service Publishing Co.
f. "The Military Engineer," Magazine.
Youngberg, *f.* "The Military Engineer," Magazine.

RAILROADING:
Bolton†, *f.* Illinois Central R. R.
f. Freight Audit Co.
Callison
Davis, F. E., *f.* Pennsylvania R. R.
Hackenberg, Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines.
Kershaw, *f.* Big Four R. R.
Morrissette†, *f.* Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.
Root, *f.* New York Central R. R.
f. New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.
f. Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
f. New York, Westchester & Boston R. R.
f. Delaware & Hudson Co.
Slattery†, *f.* Independent Subway System, New York City.
Van Der Veer, *f.* Pennsylvania R. R.

RAILROAD EXECUTIVES:
Hackenberg, General Manager and Traffic Manager, Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines.
Slattery†, *f.* General Manager, Independent Subway System, New York City.

REAL ESTATE:
Benjamin, Andros Realty Co.
Bond, D.
Davis†, E. G., *f.* Greyling Realty Corp.
Johnson, *f.* Lakewood Land Co.
Simmons
Thompson, A. C., *f.* Campbell-Thompson Co.

SALESMEN, DRUGS AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES:
Harris, *f.*
Luery, *f.*

SHEEP RAISING:
Callison, *f.*

STAMP DEALER:
Gilmore, H. F.

SUGAR INDUSTRY:
Yonge, General Sugar Company.

SURETY COMPANIES:
Davis†, E. G., *f.* National Surety Co.
Rockwell, American Surety Co.

TALKING MACHINE MANUFACTURER:
Craighead†, *f.* Veritone Talking Machine Co.

TAXICAB BUSINESS:
Barco, *f.*

TEXTILE INDUSTRY:
Graham, *f.* Lawrence & Co.
Henry, Tolar, Hart & Holt Mills.

WAR CORRESPONDENT
McVicker, *f.* Ottumwa, Ia., *Daily Courier.*

WRITERS:
Bond, P. S., Military, Historical and Engineering.
Davis†, E. G., Law and Biography.
Glynn, Fishing.
Hopkins, Optics and Military.
Hyde, Military, Religious and Biography.
Martin, Military, French Text Books and Short Stories.
McVicker, Law, History and Political Science.
Mitchell, Military and History.
Root, History (Military and Engineering).
Youngberg, Military and Maritime Engineering.

BATTALION ORGANIZATION

July 13, 1897

"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"

CAPTAINS

M. Craig	F. C. Boggs, Jr.	G. V. Henry, Jr.	A. E. Williams

LIEUTENANTS

C. S. Babcock, *Adjutant* — R. C. Davis, *Quartermaster*

W. F. Nesbitt	M. McCloskey	E. D. Bricker	M. C. Kerth
W. P. Wooten	L. W. Jordan, Jr.	M. G. Spinks	J. E. Stephens

J. A. Woodruff, *Sergeant-Major* — W. Kelly, *Quartermaster-Sergeant*

1st SERGEANTS

C. C. Carter	C. A. Romeyn	I. L. Hunt	F. C. Jewell

SERGEANTS

G. Van H. Moseley	C. A. Trott	A. N. McClure	F. B. Kerr
D. K. Major, Jr.	G. W. Stuart*	L. W. Oliver	H. B. Farrar
C. M. Bundel*	E. H. Humphrey	G. S. Simonds	A. B. Putnam
R. S. Granger	E. M. Markham	E. G. Peyton	A. S. Cowan

CORPORALS

(Class of 1900)

E. M. Adams	W. S. Grant	J. A. Baer	A. P. S. Hyde
G. A. Youngberg	E. M. Rhett	E. G. Davis	W. Tidball
L. S. Morey	G. B. Comly	F. C. Doyle	W. V. Morris
C. C. Carson	S. R. Gleaves	G. R. Lukesh	J. R. Slattery
R. F. Jackson	A. McIntyre	P. K. Brice	C. F. Martin

---

* Color Sergeants

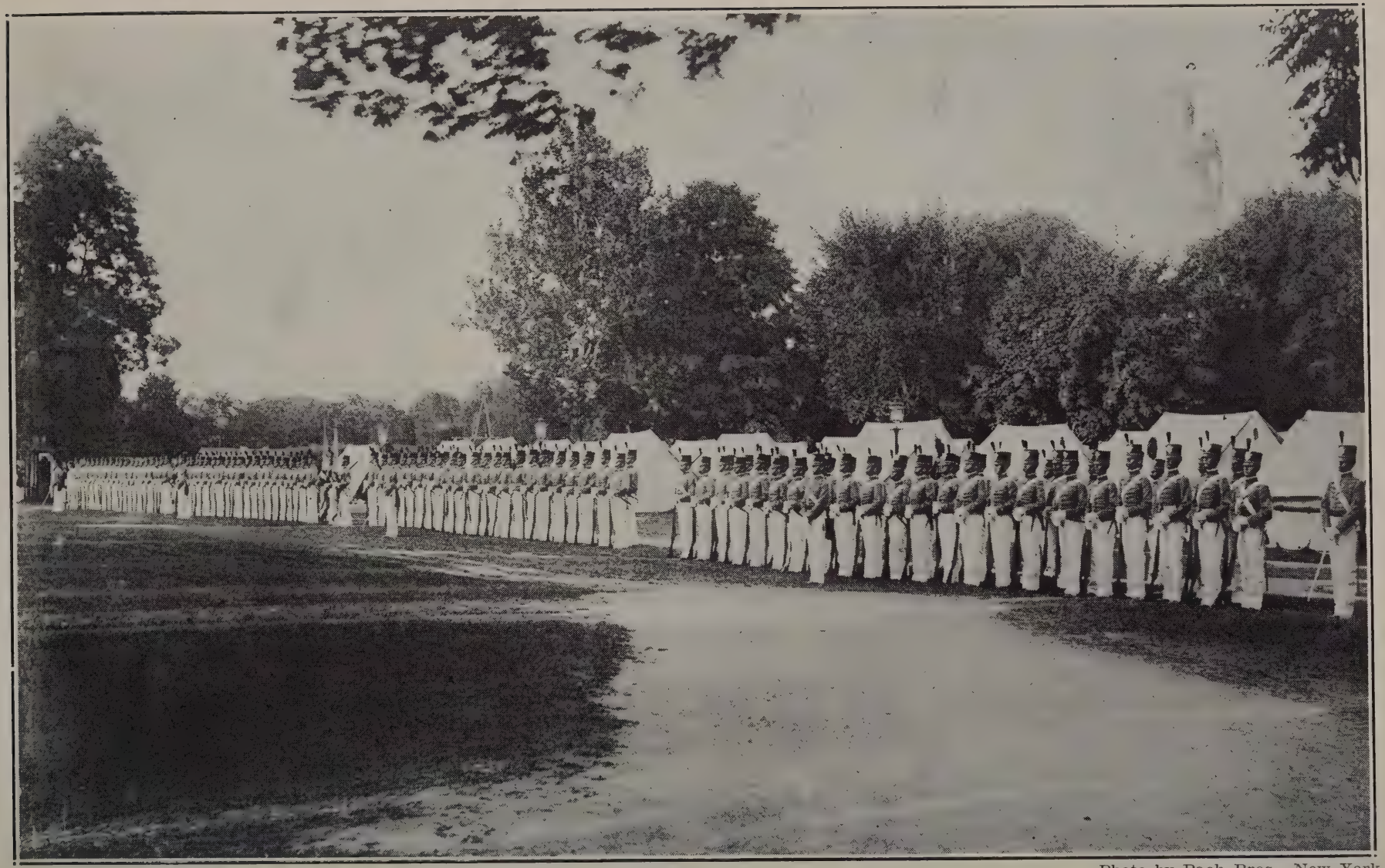


Photo by Pach Bros., New York

Parade during First Class Camp

BATTALION ORGANIZATION

June 30, 1898

"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"

CAPTAINS

J. A. Woodruff	C. A. Romeyn	F. C. Jewell	C. C. Carter

LIEUTENANTS

A. B. Putnam, *Adjutant*		W. Kelly, *Quartermaster*	
I. L. Hunt	C. M. Bundel	F. B. Kerr	G. Van H. Moseley
R. S. Granger	H. B. Clark	G. S. Simonds	H. W. Schull
A. E. Waldron	C. A. Trott	E. M. Markham	H. B. Farrar

(Class of 1900)

L. S. Morey, *Sergeant-Major* G. B. Comly, *Quartermaster-Sergeant*

1st SERGEANTS

W. V. Morris	W. S. Grant	J. A. Baer	E. M. Adams

SERGEANTS

G. A. Youngberg	E. M. Rhett	P. K. Brice	E. G. Davis
C. C. Carson	J. R. Slattery	W. I. Westervelt	F. O. Whitlock
R. F. Jackson*	C. L. J. Frohwitter	L. T. Hillman	J. Watson*
J. G. Pillow	J. W. Wilen	F. C. Doyle	R. H. Fenner

CORPORALS

W. D. Smith	F. P. Lahm	F. W. Clark	W. Willing
W. P. Ennis	F. Keller	J. H. Poole	H. C. Jewett
E. N. Johnston	C. O. Sherrill	J. F. Barnes	G. R. Spalding
A. C. Keyes	H. B. Jordan	G. Kent	G. E. Carleton
R. T. Beck	A. Williams	R. N. Hayden	W. R. Bettison

---

* Color Sergeants

Photo by Pach Bros., New York

Guard Mount during First Class Camp

BATTALION ORGANIZATION

February 15, 1899

"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"

(Class of 1900)

CAPTAINS

E. M. Adams	J. A. Baer	E. M. Rhett	W. S. Grant

LIEUTENANTS

W. V. Morris, *Adjutant* — R. F. Jackson, Quartermaster

G. A. Youngberg	C. R. Lawson	L. S. Morey	G. B. Pillsbury
J. R. Slattery	E. G. Davis	R. H. Fenner	C. L. J. Frohwitter
W. I. Westervelt	G. B. Comly	J. W. Wilen	P. K. Brice

(Class of 1900)

J. P. Hopkins, *Sergeant-Major* — L. T. Hillman, *Quartermaster-Sergeant*

1st SERGEANTS

U. Birnie, Jr.	C. M. Wesson	G. R. Lukesh	F. A. Pope

SERGEANTS

C. C. Carson	A. H. Sunderland	C. F. Martin	J. Watson
W. P. Stokey	C. Deems, Jr.	S. R. Gleaves	H. Glade
A. P. S. Hyde*	F. L. Buck	E. E. Allen	M. C. Mumma*
H. E. Mitchell	E. P. Nones	P. S. Bond	V. La S. Rockwell

CORPORALS

E. N. Johnston	F. Keller	F. W. Clark	A. C. Keyes
G. E. Carleton	A. Williams	J. H. Poole	R. McC. Beck
H. C. Jewett	J. Symington	C. F. Cox	C. Burnett
H. B. Jordan	W. H. Lee	J. F. Barnes	W. P. Ennis
W. Willing	B. F. Browne	W. S. Browning (1900)	W. L. Guthrie

---

* Color Sergeants

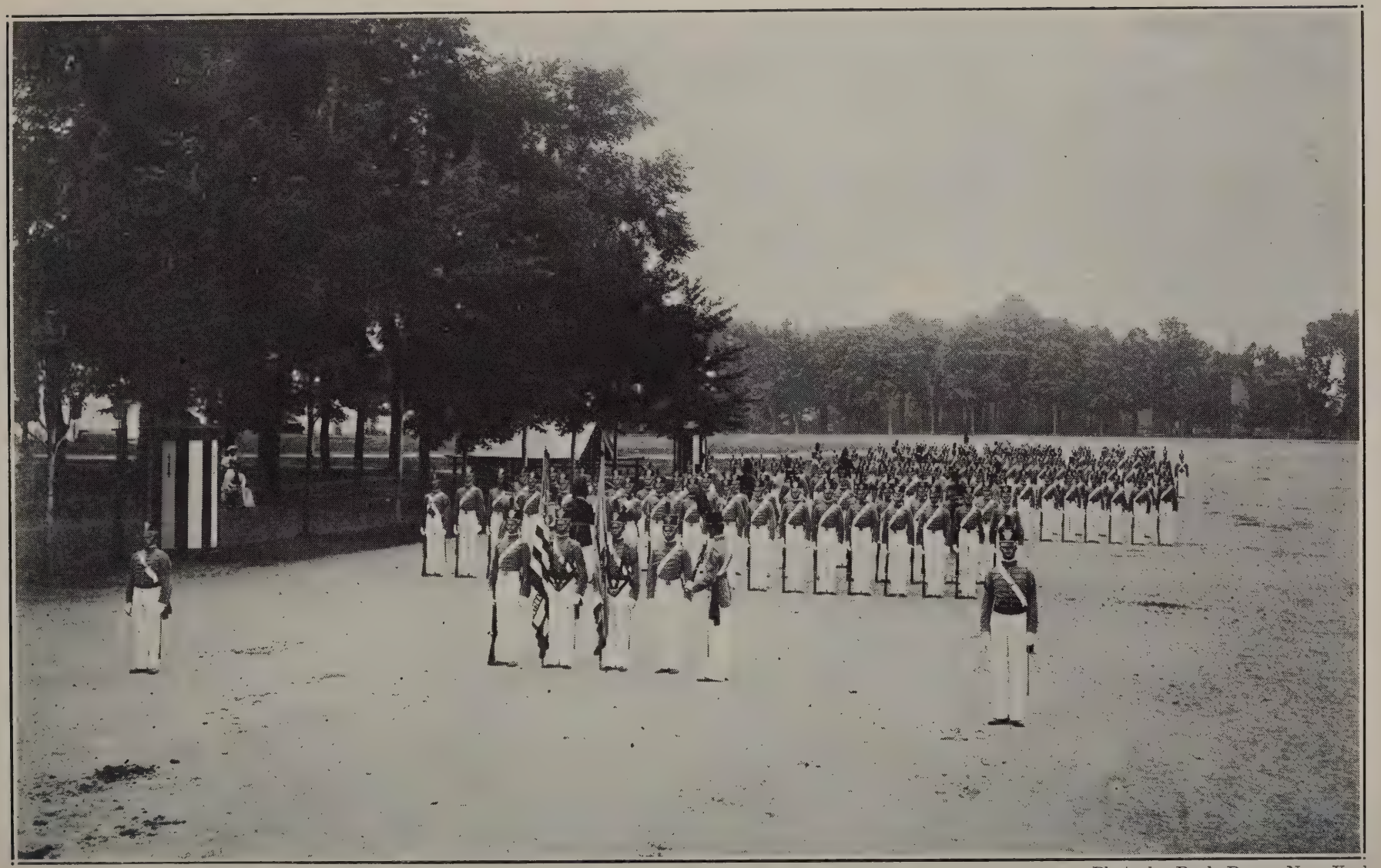


Photo by Pach Bros., New York

Saturday Inspection during First Class Camp

BATTALION ORGANIZATION

June 30, 1899

"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"

(Class of 1900)

CAPTAINS

E. M. Adams	G. B. Pillsbury	J. A. Baer	W. S. Grant

LIEUTENANTS

W. V. Morris, *Adjutant*		R. F. Jackson, *Quartermaster*	
G. A. Youngberg	E. M. Rhett	J. R. Slattery	C. R. Lawson
L. S. Morey	G. B. Comly	E. G. Davis	R. H. Fenner
J. W. Wilen	W. I. Westervelt	C. L. J. Frohwitter	P. K. Brice

F. P. Lahm, *Sergeant-Major* J. H. Poole, *Quartermaster-Sergeant*

1st SERGEANTS

E. N. Johnston	G. R. Spalding	F. W. Clark	A. C. Keyes

SERGEANTS

F. Keller	G. E. Carleton	W. S. Browning	R. McC. Beck
E. D. Peek	W. H. Lee	(1900)	W. L. Guthrie
H. B. Jordan	B. F. Browne	C. F. Cox	C. Burnett
H. C. Jewett*	O. C. Troxel	J. Symington	W. R. Bettison*
		J. F. Barnes	

CORPORALS

O. N. Tyler	J. F. Bell	W. L. Stevenson	F. W. Hinrichs, Jr.
J. P. Terrell	J. M. Gibert	A. F. Casad	F. F. Longley
J. M. Hobson, Jr.	J. A. Shannon	E. M. Scott	B. O. Mahaffey
C. M. Allen	R. D. Valliant	M. Brooke	J. E. Munroe
E. L. Bull	P. H. Sheridan	J. K. Herr	S. Abbot

Acting Sergeants for the Period of the Summer Camp

(Class of 1900)

A. P. S. Hyde, *Sergeant-Major* L. T. Hillman, *Quartermaster-Sergeant*

1st SERGEANTS

U. Birnie, Jr.	C. M. Wesson	G. R. Lukesh	M. C. Mumma

SERGEANTS

J. P. Hopkins	C. Deems, Jr.	E. E. Allen	F. A. Pope
C. C. Carson*	H. Glade	J. Watson	A. H. Sunderland
S. R. Gleaves	H. E. Mitchell*	F. L. Buck	V. La S. Rockwell
F. O. Whitlock	G. T. Perkins	P. S. Bond	C. F. Martin

* Color Sergeants

BATTALION ORGANIZATION

June 13, 1900

"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"

(Class of 1900)

CAPTAINS

G. A. Youngberg	J. R. Slattery	C. C. Carson	C. R. Lawson

LIEUTENANTS

L. S. Morey, *Adjutant*		T. L. Hopkins, *Quartermaster*	
A. P. S. Hyde	G. B. Comly	W. T. Westervelt	P. K. Brice
S. R. Gleaves	L. T. Hillman	J. W. Wilen	A. H. Sunderland
F. A. Pope	J. Goethe	V. La S. Rockwell	R. H. Fenner

F. P. Lahm, *Sergeant-Major* J. H. Poole, *Quartermaster-Sergeant*

1st SERGEANTS

E. N. Johnston	W. L. Guthrie	F. W. Clark	H. C. Jewett

SERGEANTS

E. D. Peek	F. Keller	W. S. Browning (1900)	C. Burnett
H. B. Jordan	W. H. Lee	C. F. Cox	W. R. Bettison*
W. D. Smith	B. F. Browne	J. Symington	A. H. Bryant
G. H. Baird (1900)	O. C. Troxel	J. F. Barnes	H. M. Dougherty

CORPORALS

F. W. Hinrichs, Jr.	A. F. Casad	W. L. Stevenson	F. F. Longley
J. P. Terrell	P. H. Sheridan	J. M. Gibert	J. M. Hobson, Jr.
W. H. Carpenter	J. F. Bell	M. Brooke	S. Frankenberger
E. L. Bull	W. A. Mitchell	W. T. Hannum	R. A. Linton
S. Abbot	G. H. Stewart	E. J. Moran	M. S. Crissy

Acting Sergeants for the Period of the Summer Camp

G. H. Baird (1900), *Sergeant-Major* R. N. Hayden, *Quartermaster-Sergeant*

1st SERGEANTS

C. Burnett	O. C. Troxel	W. G. Peace (1900)	G. M. Russell

SERGEANTS

J. Symington	J. F. Barnes	J. G. Pillow* (1900)	C. H. Knight
N. E. Bowers	W. Willing	A. A. Maybach	W. G. Caples
L. W. Prunty (1900)	D. H. Currie (1900)	W. P. Platt	E. M. Shinkle
R. S. Pratt	C. E. Brigham	C. H. Sherrill	L. Brown*

---

* Color Sergeants

BATTALION ORGANIZATION

February 18, 1901

"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"

CAPTAINS

F. W. Clark	Jordan	Poole	Troxel	Dougherty	E. N. Johnston

LIEUTENANTS

Jewett, *Adjutant* — Peek, *Quartermaster*

Pillow (1900)	Peace (1900)	W. H. Lee	Maybach	Symington	Lahm
Sterling	Baird (1900)	Bettison	B. F. Browne	Browning (1900)	L. Brown

---

Crissy, *Sergeant-Major* — Hobson, *Quartermaster-Sergeant*

1st SERGEANTS

Longley	Linton	Casad	Carpenter	Hannum	Hinrichs

SERGEANTS

Abbot	Gibert	W. A. Mitchell	Brooke	Sheridan	Frankenberger
Frazier*	O. N. Tyler*	Moran	Foster	Telford	Goodspeed
Nelly	Ralston	Robertson	H. L. Hodges	Bowlby	Terrell
Aleshire		W. M. Davis	Valliant		C. M. Allen

CORPORALS

MacArthur	Howze	Schley	Leeds	Nichols	U. S. Grant
Cocheu	M. C. Tyler	S. M. Parker	Hunt	R. C. Moore	Fiske
L. M. Adams	Farnum	Van Natta	Wuest	E. P. Laurson	G. M-P. Murphy
Boyers	Mack	Graham	White	Shnyder	F. H. Smith
C. Jones	Selfridge	Powers	Rozelle	Rose	Turtle

* Color Sergeants

CORPS RECORDS

RECORDS OF STRENGTH TESTS

Class Records		*Corps Records*
	PULL UP	
1902	12.38 times	McNally, '99, 24 times
	DIP	
1900	11.63 times	Foster, '99, 33 times
	RIGHT FOREARM	
1898	144.85 lbs.	Frankenberger, 1902 208 lbs.
	LEFT FOREARM	
1900	137.72 lbs.	Halstead, '99, 195 lbs. Tidball, 1900, 195 lbs.

Class Records		*Corps Records*
	LEGS	
1902	662.10 lbs.	Baender, 1900, 1,628 lbs.
	BACK	
1902	486.33 lbs.	Phillips, 1902, 780 lbs.
	CHEST	
1897	144.50 lbs.	Krumm, 1902, 205 lbs.
	LUNG CAPACITY	
1899	280.97 cu. in.	Hall, 1900, 405 cu. in.

CLASS AND CORPS AVERAGES AND INDIVIDUAL RECORDS FOR 1899-1900

Class & Corps Averages		Individual Records	
	PULL UP		
1900	10.30 times	**Doyle**	21 times
1901	9.80 "	Lahm	16 "
1902	12.38 "	Jennings	23 "
1903	8.94 "	Guild	19 "
	Corps Av.—10.36 times		
	DIP		
1900	9.71 times	**Martin**	17 times
1901	10.65 "	Lahm	16 "
1902	11.49 "	Jennings	27 "
1903	5.14 "	Guild	13 "
	Corps. Av.—9.27 times		
	RIGHT FOREARM		
1900	136.70 lbs.	**Stokey**	195 lbs.
1901	140.08 "	**Tidball**	190 "
1902	142.27 "	Frankenberger	208 "
1903	127.66 "	Gilmor	188 "
	Corps Av.—136.68		
	LEFT FOREARM		
1900	127.77 lbs.	**Glade**	178 lbs.
1901	124.69 "	Haskell, W. N.	170 "
1902	131.18 "	Frankenberger	180 "
1903	117.92 "	Nichols	175 "
		Farnsworth	175 "
	Corps Av.—125.39		

Class & Corps Averages		Individual Records	
	LEGS		
1900	630.63 lbs.	**Glade**	870 lbs.
1901	573.43 "	Peek	1200 "
1902	662.10 "	Cooper	1450 "
1903	480.70 "	Iglesias	850 "
	Corps Av.—586.72		
	BACK		
1900	430.20 lbs.	**Amos**	600 lbs.
1901	418.78 "	Mueller, A. H.	600 "
1902	486.33 "	Phillips	780 "
1903	348.66 "	Hoffman	480 "
	Corps Av.—420.39		
	CHEST		
1900	138.00 lbs.	**Glade**	185 lbs.
1901	129.67 "	Ennis	180 "
1902	125.00 "	Krumm	205 "
1903	112.90 "	Bunker	190 "
	Corps Av.—126.39		
	LUNG CAPACITY		
1900	266.90 cu.in.	**Hyde**	342 cu. in.
1901	265.00 "	Jewett	350 "
1902	258.16 "	Bull	345 "
1903	242.00 "	Gray, Q.	325 "
	Corps Av.—258.02		

WEST POINT, February, 1900.

H. J. KOEHLER
Master of the Sword.